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Elections.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

JUN 7 - 1936

RACE FOR PLACE IN CONGRESS SEEN AS NIP AND TUCK

Huddleston And Patrick To Wind Up Campaigns By Radio Talks

MEETING FOR FORMER IN PRATT CITY SCHEDULED

Contest Has Been One Of Most Intense Ever Waged In Jefferson

BY RALPH E. HURST

Jefferson County's congressional race drew toward a close Saturday night with political observers generally agreeing that it is a close affair.

The campaign has been an intense one, with a barrage of speakers being heard daily on both sides.

Both Congressman George Huddleston and his runoff opponent, Luther Patrick, made plans for a windup with radio speeches Monday night. Huddleston forces also scheduled a meeting at the Pratt City City Hall for 7:30 p.m. Monday.

During the last week the Huddleston forces have blasted away with a charge that Patrick's candidacy is being sponsored and dominated by William Mitch, president of the Alabama United Mine Workers and the State Federation of Labor, whom they have described as "a defeated Socialist coming into Alabama as a carpetbagger from Indiana and attempting to establish a political dictatorship."

They have injected an issue into the campaign with a charge that Mitch is using Negro workers to get control of organized labor and to control the votes of white members.

Patrick has denied any connection with Mitch and asserted that Mitch opposed him in the first primary. He has declared that he only recently met Mitch and has not seen him more than a half dozen times, and has criticized his opposition for bringing up the Negro question.

Huddleston and his speakers have presented his long record in Congress as sufficient reason for his re-election and have declared that great perils face the nation, demanding the presence of strong Americanism in Congress to safeguard state rights and preserve democracy.

Patrick has countered with an attack on Huddleston's record and charged him with being out of step with President Roosevelt and the New Deal, criticizing him for voting against the Guffey bill, the holding company bill, and the social security bill.

Huddleston in turn has assailed Patrick's "no promise" platform, declaring his hands are tied by Mitch's control, and has taken Patrick to task for not announcing a stand on these bills and debating their merits instead of simply denouncing Huddleston's vote on them.

Huddleston has explained his vote by saying the Guffey bill was aimed at the lean fields of Alabama and designed to close out the mines of this state and throw the miners out of work in favor of the rich fields of the East. As to the holding company bill, he says he voted for strict regulation but opposed what he called "a destroying clause."

On the social security bill, he said he opposed a measure that imposed a 6 per cent tax on payrolls and workers. On all of these, he said he also questioned their constitutionality and pointed out that the Guffey bill has already been knocked out by the Supreme Court.

Patrick has criticized Huddleston for having but one committee assignment and Huddleston has countered with a rule that prohibits members of important committees serving on other committees. Patrick has then retaliated with a statement that Huddleston's committee deals with interstate commerce, but that the Birmingham ditsrict is discriminated against on freight rates.

Huddleston has stressed his experience and familiarity with legislative matters and challenged Patrick's qualifications for the office, while Patrick has answered with an accusation that Huddleston has done nothing for his district and is out of touch with it.

Mitch has branded Huddleston's record as unfriendly to labor, but Huddleston has pointed to years of friendship and support of the working man and charged that his position has been distorted and misrepresented by alien influences.

Mitch has admitted being a Socialist candidate in Indiana, but explained that he realized this country preferred a two-party system and that most of the principles for which he stood as a Socialist have been adopted by the Democrats and Republicans.

These, for the most part, are the charges and denials that have gone to make up the runoff campaign—the most hotly contested congressional campaign seen in this county in many years.

Mrs. E. L. Huey, member of the Bessemer Board of Education, and Roy Ingram, Tarrant mayor, who was defeated in the first congressional primary, made radio talks for Patrick Saturday night while Patrick spoke at Tarrant.

"While Congressman Huddleston has been getting endorsements from other members of Congress who know nothing about this district or its needs, I wondered about Senator Black, who lives here and knows our problems," Patrick said. He then announced receipt of the following telegram from Senator Black Saturday:

"As requested by you, I am wiring to say that I have today mailed my vote for you to represent our district in Congress. Regards."

Patrick charged that Huddleston's lack of cooperation with the New Deal had caused business of this district to suffer. Declaring his belief in white supremacy, he denied he was in alliance with anyone and referred to a letter received from Huddleston in 1932 by Mitch expressing appreciation for his assistance.

"I regret that my opponent has seen fit to fan the flames of religious intolerance and racial prejudices," he said. "These things should not be done in a political campaign."

Referring to the cafe incident when he was hit on the head with a bottle of condiments, Patrick compared Huddleston to Zioncheck, but said "He christened me congressman."

"The real issue is whether the people approve of the policies of President Roosevelt or the American Liberty League," he said.

Taking the stump for Congressman Huddleston Saturday night, James Horne, editor of The Labor Advocate, reviewed vital issues before the nation and declared there has never been a time when there existed a greater necessity for men of integrity, ability, conviction and courage, tested experience and of true and tried Americanism in Congress than today.

"Though it is no secret that some of those who are actively sponsoring the candidacy of Huddleston's opponent expect to retire him—and intend to retire him if he is elected at the end of his first term, there is a reason.

"They have a dark horse of their own that they propose to enter in the next congressional race two years from now and hope to win with him. But first they must get Huddleston out of the way and to this end they are bending all their energies; with what success, Tuesday's election will reveal."

Horne reviewed Huddleston's record and his friendship for labor. As to his stand on important measures, he pointed out that he voted for the TVA, NRA, Wagner bill and both railway pension bills. He offered a contrast between Huddleston and his opponent and attacked Patrick's failure to take a stand on important issues.

"It may be stated in all justice to Mr. Huddleston's opponent that his abilities and qualities are untried and unproven," he said. "As a matter of fact, he is, in the opinion of many, merely a pawn in this race. He is being used, and it's not fair, simply and solely for the retirement of George Huddleston."

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WHITES HELPED GUARD FORD ON VISIT TO DURHAM

DURHAM, N. C., Nov.--(CNA)- A notable victory for civil liberties, particularly in connection with the Negro group, was achieved here during the last days of the election campaign when Negro and white workers and students rallied in a united front to prevent interference with an election rally addressed by James W. Ford, Negro leader and Vice Presidential candidate of the Communist Party in the recent elections. Crusader News Agency 11-2-36

For more than a week reactionary elements had tried to whip up a mob spirit in an effort to prevent the holding of a mixed meeting at which a Negro candidate for high office was scheduled as the principal speaker. Rabid editorials, calling for mob violence, were carried in some of the local papers. The Mayor of Durham was bitterly opposed to the meeting. White leaders of the American Legion tried to induce Negro members to join them in an attempt to bar the meeting from the Court House by occupying the building.

On his arrival, Ford was met at the station by white and Negro sympathisers, who surrounded him and escorted him to the local radio station where he delivered an address. When the group left the radio station, the hotel corridor through which they passed was littered with scowling thugs. But the heavy guard was obviously too much for them to tackle, so they milled about and followed the Ford party to the outside. There the party quietly boarded automobiles and were taken to another hotel.

Communist sympathisers likewise guarded the Court House and the route over which Ford travelled to the meeting. A half hour before the time for which the meeting was called the Court House was filled with other sympathisers.

A group of white ruffians gathered around the door leading to the platform and tried to whip up sentiment for an attack on the speakers, but wherever the ruffians appeared members of the guard followed them and disrupted their effort at organized mob action.

In the course of his speech, Ford stressed that such un-American actions are not confined to the South. "They are not to be regarded as sectional., as witness Terre Haute in the North and Tampa in the South. Anyone who condemns the South as a hopelessly backward part of the country forgets the splendid progressive traditions of many Southern leaders and nothing could be more harmful than to imagine that the vast number of the people of the South will not respond to the need for uniting their forces to combat reaction no matter from what source it comes."

A significant aftermath of the meeting was the publication by several Southern papers of editorials condemning the attempt to prevent Ford from speaking here. The Raleigh News and Observer, the leading paper in this section, stressed the great historical significance of Ford's visit to the city of Durham, declaring:

"Ford is the first Negro candidate for public office to speak in the Durham Court House and probably the first Negro candidate to appear before an audience of whites and Negroes in this State since the days of the carpetbagger days."

FORD NOTES
NEW ATTITUDE
IN SOUTH
Crusader News Agency
Nov. 2-1936

NEW YORK, Nov.-- (CNA)- Deep-seated and carefully fostered racial prejudices in the South are being successfully challenged by progressive forces in that most backward section of the country, James W. Ford, noted leader and Communist Vice Presidential candidate in the recent elections, declared at a press conference in Harlem on his return from a national tour which took him into several cities of the South.

The Communist leader was given a tumultuous welcome by large crowds at the 125th Street Central Railroad station on his arrival in Harlem. After his press conference at the 135th Street Y. M. C. A. with representatives from a number of Harlem papers, Ford was toured through the streets of Harlem in a colorful torchlight procession. A guard of 100 Negro and white Young Communist League members with red flags followed behind the long line of cars accompanying him. Hundreds lined the streets and cheered as the parade went by. The procession wound up at the Renassaince Casino, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue, where Ford was the

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main speaker at a Communist election rally.

New South Rising

The Communist leader told representatives of the press that a growing Negro rights movement is rapidly becoming a contending force against lynch oppression in the South. He pointed out that in Durham, N. C., a Negro candidate for high office was able for the first time in decades to address a mixed audience, despite lynch threats from local reactionaries who attempted to block the meeting. Over 700 workers and students, white and colored jammed the local Court House to hear Ford at that meeting. Crusader News Agency 11-2-26

The growing rection by large sections of the Southern white population, notably workers and students, of the race hatred theories of the ruling class is being taken into account by many white officials in Southern cities, Ford stated. He saw and spoke to many such officials who confessed that the backward forces in the South face a battle against anti-Negro prejudices and practices, he asserted.

The progressive movement is advancing in the face of increasing fascist trends which he noted on his tour, Ford said. Asserting that the right of free speech is being attacked by vigilante bands in many parts of the country, South and North, Ford stressed the necessity of the Negro people linking its forces with all progressive groups that are combatting the fascist menace.

The Communist leader told of how police unexpectedly afforded him protection when he spoke over a radio station in Nashville, Tenn. The police surrounded the building and thwarted a threatened attack by 25 members of the American Legion who had gathered for that purpose. Ford said the reason the police protected him was that the nation-wide protests over the arrest and subsequent vigilante attack on Earl Browder in Terre Haute, Ind., had given police a distaste for publicity. Browder, candidate for President in the recent elections on the same ticket with Ford, was twice prevented from speaking in Terre Haute.

"There's a change got to come over the South," Ford quoted a white constable Durham, N. C., as stating. "One of the changes is on discrimination and jim-crowism of the Negro." Crusader News Agency 11-2-26

A Negro leader of the American Legion in Durham was approached by local Legion officials to help break up the Ford meeting, but instead attended both the meeting and a banquet for Ford given by leading Negroes in that city, the Communist leader reported.

Another attempt to break up the Durham meeting was made by a local white hoodlum, who marched into the courthouse shouting: "All Southern white gentlemen should get up and walk out of this meeting." Only one person left the meeting.

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NEGROES RUNNING FOR HIGH OFFICE IN TWO STATES

DETROIT, Mich., Sept.-- (CNA)- Michigan Communists nominated Frank Sykes, an official of Local 830 WPA Union, for Lieutenant-Governor of that State last week. Sykes will run on a ticket with Lawrence Emery, white labor leader, who was nominated at the same time for Governor of Michigan.

Crusader News Agency

Ohio Communists during the same week nominated Ben Atkins of Akron for Lieutenant Governor on a ticket headed by A. R. Onda, white. The Ohio State Communist Nominating Convention enthusiastically greeted and endorsed the candidacy of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, for President and James W. Ford, Negro leader, for Vice President.

8-31-36 New York, N.Y.

Negroes also have been nominated for high office by the Communists in many other states.

James Ford Meeting Is Bombed in Toledo

(Prepared by the Communist National Committee)

TOLEDO, O. — A tear gas bomb thrown into a packed audience of 700 at Roi Davis Auditorium failed to stop a Ford speech here Sunday.

Many were overcome and had to be carried out while Communist leaders stayed on the stage as long as they could and shouted to the audience to stay cool.

Lives of 300 children rehearsing a WPA program on an upper floor were endangered. They came down the steps with handkerchiefs before their faces.

Fourth Attack

This was the fourth attack against the Communist campaign in this State this week. The Lincoln Branch of the Y.M.C.A. canceled agreement for a Ford banquet in their building Monday of last week. Tuesday, Communist headquarters were raided, furniture wrecked or stolen. Wednesday of last week the Ford address over the radio was interrupted for a minute and a half when the transmission line from the studio to the aerial was cut.

Ford Speaks Anyhow

Five thousand people collected while the audience was being rescued from the gas filled hall. Ford, himself, stood at the window, thirty feet from the sidewalk, and addressed the audience, which, because of the gas attack, had increased to 5,000. He denounced the Black Legion and the Ku Klux Klan as responsible for the attacks.

Ford said he had been refused a room at the Y.M.C.A., in Scranton, Pa.; that he was charged twenty-five cents for a five cent glass of milk at a White Tower restaurant in Columbus, Ohio, and that at Uniontown, Pa., the Ku Klux Klan distributed pamphlets against him, while in Springfield, Ill., the home of Abraham Lincoln, he was refused a room in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel and admission to the Abraham Lincoln Theatre.

Even the boot-black declined to shine his shoes in Abe Lincoln town. Said Ford, "All this shows our party is correct; we must continue this fight for the rights of the colored people 'till every vestige of jimcrowism is wiped from the face of America."

Air Ban in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—James W. Ford, colored Communist vice presidential candidate, was denied the right to speak over the air last week. The local radio stations WTAX and WCBS refused to sell him time over their outlets.

The stations had no criticism to make of Ford's speech, which was submitted to them within the required time, but flatly refused to allow him to speak "for business reasons." They refused to explain whether these "business reasons" barred Ford from speaking solely because he was a colored person or because, in addition to being a colored person and a Communist, he has been assailing the presidential candidate of Big Business, Governor Alf Landon of Kansas.

Ford, who is now touring the country in his campaign for Vice President, has sharply assailed the Republican party and its candidate for their connections with William Randolph Hurst, the Liberty League and other anti-colored, anti-labor outfits. He has charged the Republicans with betraying the traditions of Lincoln by linking their forces with "the most notorious enemies of civil liberties, labor and the colored people." In a speech at a mass meeting here last week, the Harlem leader asserted that his party is today the only political group which is carrying forward the Lincoln tradition.

Feted in Cleveland

The Communist candidate was greeted in Cleveland last week by more than 100 prominent colored leaders at an informal reception held in his honor in Phyllis Wheatley House. The affair was sponsored by a committee of six, including editors of the leading colored newspapers in Cleveland.

Ford spoke over radio station WESD in Toledo two days after his speech was banned by Springfield stations. While in Toledo he was entertained by local colored leaders at a luncheon held in his honor at the Indiana Y.M.C.A., Indiana Avenue and Elizabeth Street.

He will be the principal speaker at an election rally in Boston, Mass., on September 8. The meeting will be held in the famous Ford Hall, Ashburton Place.

JAMES W. FORD

Ford National Broadcast on September 21

Future speaking engagements of Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist candidates for President and Vice-president respectively, and of Mother Bloor, follow:

EARL BROWDER

Sept. 10.—Chattanooga. Memorial Auditorium. Broadcast WDOD, Hotel Patten, 6:00-6:15 p.m.
Sept. 11.—Birmingham. Ben Hur Hall (United Labor Temple), 1809½ Fourth Ave. Broadcast WAPI 6:45-7:00 p.m.
Sept. 13.—Tampa.
Sept. 15.—Norfolk. City Auditorium. Station WTAR, 6:45 p.m. E.S.T.

JAMES W. FORD

Sept. 9.—Worcester, Eagles Hall. 7:30 p.m.
Sept. 11.—Barre, Vt. Red Men's Hall.
Sept. 13. — Springfield, Mass. Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m. Station WSPR, 5:30 to 6:00 p.m.
Sept. 16.—New Haven. Commercial High School. 8 p.m. Station WICC, 5:45 p.m.

MOTHER BLOOR

Sept. 9.—Fresno.
Sept. 10.—Oakland, Comrades Hall, Berkeley.
Sept. 11.—San Francisco, Dovre Hall, 3541 18th Street.
Sept. 13.—Sacramento, Odd Fellows Hall, 9th and K. Sts. 2 p.m.

Ford to Deal With Issues Facing Race

"The Negro People and the Elections" will be the title of James W. Ford's nation-wide radio broadcast on Monday evening, Sept. 21, when the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Communist Party goes on the air in the third of a series of eight national hook-ups scheduled between now and Nov. 3 by the Communist campaign committee.

His address will reach tens of thousands of southern workers, Negro and white, over subsidiary stations of the N.B.C. Red Network in Richmond, Norfolk, Raleigh, Charlotte, Asheville, Columbia Tampa and Miami. Other southern stations could not be secured for Ford's address because the radio time had previously been contracted for.

The nation-wide Tag Days which will take place in every city of the United States outside of New York on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 12 and 13, are expected to do much in raising the money needed to pay for this broadcast and for subsequent campaign activities in connection with Ford's campaign. Workers in all cities are urged to turn out in full force on these two days to boost the Communist campaign fund.

The hour of Ford's radio address, listed according to different areas of the United States, follows:

New York, Daylight Time—10:45 P. M. to 11 P. M.
Eastern Standard Time—9:45 P.M. to 10 P.M.
Central Standard Time—8:45 P.M. to 9 P.M.
Mountain Standard Time—7:45 P.M. to 8 P.M.
Pacific Standard Time—6:45 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The following stations will carry the address of Ford on Sept. 21:

WEAF—New York	WTMJ—Milwaukee
WEEI—Boston	WIBA—Madison
WTIC—Hartford	KSTP—Minneapolis
WJAR—Providence	WEBC—Duluth
WTAG—Worcester	WDAY—Fargo
WCSH—Portland, Me.	KFYR—Bismarck
KYW—Philadelphia	KOA—Denver
KHQ—Spokane	KDYL—Salt Lake C.
WRC—Washington	KPO—San Francisco
WGY—Schenectady	KFI—Los Angeles
WBEN—Buffalo	KGW—Portland, Ore.
WCAE—Pittsburgh	KOMO—Seattle
WWJ—Detroit	WFBR—Baltimore
WTAM—Cleveland	WRVA—Richmond
WMAQ—Chicago	WTAR—Norfolk
KSD—St. Louis	WPTF—Raleigh
WHO—Des Moines	WSOC—Charlotte
WOW—Omaha	WWNC—Asheville
WDAF—Kansas City	WIS—Columbia
WHIO—Dayton	WFLA-WSUN—Tampa
WCKY—Cincinnati	WIOD—Miami

Browder Sends Protest to Roosevelt As Tampa Gangs Stop Election Rally

Race Nominated For High Posts In Two States

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Ohio Communists during the same week nominated Den Atkins of Akron for Lieutenant-Governor on a ticket headed by A. B. Ohga, white. The Ohio State Communist Nominating Convention enthusiastically greeted and endorsed the candidacy of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party for President; and James W. Ford, Race leader, for vice-president.

Ford on Radio Monday Night

"Keep the radios going!" will be the slogan in Harlem on Monday night, when James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice president, speaks over a national hook-up of the N.B.C. on "The Negro People in the Elections."

Ford's address is scheduled to go on the air at 10:45 p.m.

Following is a list of stations, and different times at which the Ford address will be broadcast Monday night:

WEAF—New York	WTMJ—Milwaukee
WEEI—Boston	WIBA—Madison
WTIC—Hartford	KSTP—Minneapolis
WJAR—Providence	WEBC—Duluth
WTAG—Worcester	WDAY—Fargo
WCSH—Portland, Me.	KFYR—Bismarck
KYW—Philadelphia	KOA—Denver
KHQ—Spokane	KDYL—Salt Lake C.
WRC—Washington	KPO—San Francisco
WGY—Schenectady	KFI—Los Angeles
WBEN—Buffalo	KGW—Portland, Ore
WCAE—Pittsburgh	KOMO—Seattle
WWJ—Detroit	WFBR—Baltimore
WTAM—Cleveland	WRVA—Richmond
WMAQ—Chicago	WTAR—Norfolk
KSD—St. Louis	WPTF—Raleigh
WHO—Des Moines	WSOC—Charlotte
WOW—Omaha	WWNC—Asheville
WDAF—Kansas City	WIS—Columbia
WHIO—Dayton	WFBA-WSUN—Tampa
WCKY—Cincinnati	WIOD—Miami

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the schedules to the pressure from the American Civil Liberties Union, the Communist Party, local groups in each of the two cities, and to the steps taken by the Federal Communications Commission.

Radio Stations Forced to Back Down as Ford Broadcast Is Set

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 13. — Local Vigilantes, incited by the Ku Klux Klan and the reactionary local press, seized the Golden Eagle Hall and barred its doors here today, preventing a meeting at which Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, was scheduled to speak.

The terrorists forcibly took possession of the hall from the custodian and proceeded to lock and bar the doors.

The Tampa police department has refused to act, although the Communist standard-bearer himself, immediately sent a telegram to Chief of Police C. J. Woodruff, demanding that possession of the premises be returned to its legal lessees.

Protest to Roosevelt

Following the outrage, Browder dispatched a sharp telegram to President Roosevelt charging him "with responsibility for the enforcement of constitutional democratic rights."

The local press, which carried a series of red-baiting articles prior to the meeting, sought to whip up a campaign of gangsterism and violence not only against the meeting but also against Browder.

Text of Protest

The Communist leader's telegram to President Roosevelt follows:

"Necessary to inform you that meeting of Communist Party election campaign at which I was to speak as presidential candidate was illegally and forcefully prevented here today by lawless elements who seized hall from its custodian and barred doors despite legal contract for possession of same held by sponsors of meeting.

"Appeal to local officials brought no redress of this gross violation of democratic rights. Local press previously published threats against meeting and specifically against personal safety of myself as candidate and speaker.

"Have filed formal protest against this outrage with local authorities but have no reason to expect them to act.

"Therefore, I address you directly as the highest instance charged with responsibility enforcement of constitutional democratic rights.

"EARL BROWDER, Presidential Candidate of Communist Party."

Browder in Deep South Denounces Terror

By Beth McHenry

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13.—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, crashed through age-old barriers to free speech in the South, when he spoke over station WAPI here and in Ben Hur Hall Friday night, denouncing the terror and exploitation of the Negro people and white workers in this section.

It was the Communist standard-bearer's second triumphant campaign appearance during his penetration into the far South. He spoke in Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sept. 9, and ends his tour with a meeting in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 15.

Shortly before he addressed a large cheering audience Friday night, Browder gave a press interview in which he went into the whole question of the "double load" of oppression which Negroes carry, and pointed out how the white workers suffered crushing attacks from the same reactionary source.

The poll tax, long used by Southern officials to keep Negroes and poor whites from voting, he described as a "relic of feudalism" and a "system of disfranchising the people." He said that the success of the organizational drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization represented one of the real hopes of American democracy.

During the interview the local press put many questions to Browder which he answered with the wit and precision which is making him one of the most quoted men today. The Birmingham press, composed of young Southerners, differed from Browder in opinion but listened with pronounced interest to his explanations about the position of his Party regarding questions affecting the South.

A reporter took exception to the Communist position on the Negro question. In the South, he maintained, you've got to remember that the most miserable white man, on the lowest rung of the social scale, considers himself better than any Negro. Browder smiled slowly before answering.

"That," he said, "is the reason he's so far down on the social scale."

He then went on to explain that no progress can be made in the South without basic understanding of real equality of all of the people.

"Our forefathers created America by defeating the compromisers in 1776," he declared. "The South has suffered from the beginning because of compromise, because the principles of Democracy were violated."

Referring to the Jack Barton case, Browder said:

"This is one of the most pronounced examples of lawlessness that has come to my attention. Barton was not given the pretense of a trial." Later he said, "Jack Barton was convicted of possessing literature. Well, I am guilty not only of possessing the same kind of literature, but also of writing it."

Sets Free Speech Precedent

Jack Barton, a Communist organizer, is on the chain gang after conviction under a local literature law.

Browder's appearance in Birmingham at the Labor Temple Friday evening, his speech over Radio Station WAPI, his conferences with local people has this significance: it set a precedent for free speech in this Tennessee Company crushed community.

After he had spoken, everyone who heard him was willing to admit that things must be changing in the South. Some recalled the time when William Z. Foster, now head of the National Communist Campaign Committee, had spoken to a tense timid little group of people back in '28. Others recalled the smashing of the meeting at which Daily Worker, had spoken in 1933.

But Friday night Browder addressed a large crowd of Negro and white workers who were not afraid to applaud the things he had to say. Compared to the way the Communist Party in New York jams Madison Square Garden to its 20,000 seat capacity, the crowd of 400 which heard Browder here does not seem large. But for a Communist meeting in this Southern steel center, an audience of 400 is a remarkable turnout.

Audience Enthusiastic

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Browder's appearance here made a big dent in the ban against freedom of speech. His speaking brought home to a good number of liberals and workers the need for a real Farmer-Labor Party in the Democratic South where as he said, "there are no democratic institutions, there is only the Democratic Party." It helped to broaden the growing number of Communist sympathizers who are "beginning to realize that the Communists are serious people with serious things to say."

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Station WTCN, Minneapolis, owned by the Minneapolis Broadcasting Corporation, has agreed, under pressure, to carry through its contract to broadcast a series of talks by Communist Party spokesmen, it was learned yesterday.

The station unlawfully cancelled its contract following the first talk in the series Sept. 2.

William Z. Foster, Chairman of the National Communist Campaign Committee, said Saturday that word had come from the Communist Party in Minneapolis that the station had finally agreed to carry through with the contract originally scheduled.

The action of WTCN came shortly after Foster had received a letter from Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission informing him that the Commission's legal division was investigating the alleged violations of the federal laws by WCAE, Hearst-owned Pittsburgh station, and WTCN, Indianapolis, and WTCN in the Hearst Radio, Inc., of New York City, was forced to its knees obtaining the agreement of WCAE and WTCN to carry through

The address of James W. Ford, which had interested itself in Union, received word from Negro Communist vice-presidential candidate, on the Negro people and the election campaign, will be broadcast over the NBC Red Network on Monday, Sept. 21, from 10:45 P. M. to 11 P. M., New York Daylight Time.

Foster attributed the success in following furious protests from national and local progressive groups.

Hearst Also Backs Down

The American Civil Liberties

Browder Sends Protest to Roosevelt As Tampa Gangs Stop Election Rally

Race Nominated For High Posts In Two States

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—Michigan Communists nominated Frank Sykes, an official of Local 630 WPA Union, for Lieutenant-Governor of that state last week. Sykes will run on a ticket with Lawrence Emery, white labor leader, who was nominated at the same time for governor of Michigan.

Ohio Communists during the same week nominated Den Atkins of Akron for Lieutenant-Governor on a ticket headed by A. B. Cox, white. The Ohio State Communist Nominating Convention enthusiastically greeted and endorsed the candidacy of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party for President; and James W. Ford, Race leader, for vice-president.

Ford on Radio Monday Night

"Keep the radios going!" will be the slogan in Harlem on Monday night, when James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice president, speaks over a national hook-up of the N.B.C. on "The Negro People in the Elections."

Ford's address is scheduled to go on the air at 10:45 p.m. N.Y.

Following is a list of stations, and different times at which the Ford address will be broadcast Monday night:

WEAF—New York	WTMJ—Milwaukee
WEEI—Boston	WIBA—Madison
WTIC—Hartford	KSTP—Minneapolis
WJAR—Providence	WEBC—Duluth
WTAG—Worcester	WDAY—Fargo
WCSH—Portland, Me.	KFYR—Bismarck
KYW—Philadelphia	KOA—Denver
KHQ—Spokane	KDYL—Salt Lake C.
WRC—Washington	KPO—San Francisco
WGY—Schenectady	KFI—Los Angeles
WBEN—Buffalo	KGW—Portland, Ore
WCAE—Pittsburgh	KOMO—Seattle
WWJ—Detroit	WFBR—Baltimore
WTAM—Cleveland	WRVA—Richmond
WMAQ—Chicago	WTAR—Norfolk
KSD—St. Louis	WPTF—Raleigh
WHO—Des Moines	WSOC—Charlotte
WOW—Omaha	WWNC—Asheville
WDAF—Kansas City	WIS—Columbia
WHIO—Dayton	WFLA-WSUN—Tampa
WCKY—Cincinnati	WIOD—Miami

New York, Daylight Time—10:45 P. M. to 11 P. M.
Eastern Standard Time—9:45 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Central Standard Time—8:45 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Mountain Standard Time—7:45 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Pacific Standard Time—6:45 P. M. to 7 P. M.

the schedules to the pressure from the American Civil Liberties Union, the Communist Party, local groups in each of the two cities, and to the steps taken by the Federal Communications Commission.

Radio Stations Forced to Back Down as Ford Broadcast Is Set

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 13. — Local Vigilantes, incited by the Ku Klux Klan and the reactionary local press, seized the Golden Eagle Hall and barred its doors here today, preventing a meeting at which Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, was scheduled to speak.

The terrorists forcibly took possession of the hall from the custodian and proceeded to lock and bar the doors.

The Tampa police department has refused to act, although the Communist standard-bearer himself, immediately sent a telegram to Chief of Police C. J. Woodruff, demanding that possession of the premises be returned to its legal lessees.

Protest to Roosevelt

Following the outrage, Browder dispatched a sharp telegram to President Roosevelt charging him "with responsibility for the enforcement of constitutional democratic rights."

The local press, which carried a series of red-baiting articles prior to the meeting, sought to whip up a campaign of gangsterism and violence not only against the meeting but also against Browder.

Text of Protest

The Communist leader's telegram to President Roosevelt follows:

"Necessary to inform you that meeting of Communist Party election campaign at which I was to speak as presidential candidate was illegally and forcefully prevented here today by lawless elements who seized hall from its custodian and barred doors despite legal contract for possession of same held by sponsors of meeting.

"Appeal to local officials brought no redress of this gross violation of democratic rights. Local press previously published threats against meeting and specifically against personal safety of myself as candidate and speaker.

"Have filed formal protest against this outrage with local authorities but have no reason to expect them to act.

"Therefore, I address you directly as the highest instance charged with responsibility enforcement of constitutional democratic rights.

"EARL BROWDER, Presidential Candidate of Communist Party."

Browder in Deep South Denounces Terror

By Beth McHenry

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13.—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, crashed through age-old barriers to free speech in the South, when he spoke over station WAPI here and in Ben Hur Hall Friday night, denouncing the terror and exploitation of the Negro people and white workers in this section.

It was the Communist standard-bearer's second triumphant campaign appearance during his penetration into the far South. He spoke in Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sept. 9, and ends his tour with a meeting in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 15.

Shortly before he addressed a large cheering audience Friday night, Browder gave a press interview in which he went into the whole question of the "double load" of oppression which Negroes carry, and pointed out how the white workers suffered crushing attacks from the same reactionary source.

The poll tax, long used by Southern officials to keep Negroes and poor whites from voting, he described as a "relic of feudalism" and a "system of disfranchising the people." He said that the success of the organizational drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization represented one of the real hopes of American democracy.

During the interview the local press put many questions to Browder which he answered with wit and precision which is making him one of the most quoted men today. The Birmingham press, composed of young Southerners, differed from Browder in opinion but listened with pronounced interest to his explanations about the position of his Party regarding questions affecting the South.

A reporter took exception to the Communist position on the Negro question. In the South, he maintained, you've got to remember that the most miserable white man, on the lowest rung of the social scole, considers himself better than any Negro. Browder smiled slowly before answering.

"That," he said, "is the reason he's so far down on the social scale."

He then went on to explain that no progress can be made in the South without basic understanding of real equality of all of the people.

"Our forefathers created America by defeating the compromisers in 1776," he declared. "The South has suffered from the beginning because of compromise, because the principles of Democracy were violated."

Referring to the Jack Barton case, Browder said:

"This is one of the most pronounced examples of lawlessness that has come to my attention. Barton was not given the pretense of a trial." Later he said. "Jack Barton was convicted of possessing literature. Well, I am guilty not only of possessing the same kind of literature, but also of writing it."

Sets Free Speech Precedent

Jack Barton, a Communist organizer, is on the chain gang after conviction under a local literature law.

Browder's appearance in Birmingham at the Labor Temple Friday evening, his speech over Radio Station WAPI, his conferences with local people has this significance: it set a precedent for free speech in this Tennessee Company crushed community.

After he had spoken, everyone who heard him was willing to admit that things must be changing in the South. Some recalled the time when William Z. Foster, now head of the National Communist Campaign Committee, had spoken to a tense timid little group of people back in '28. Others recalled the smashing of the meeting at which Daily Worker, had spoken in 1933.

But Friday night Browder addressed a large crowd of Negro and white workers who were not afraid to applaud the things he had to say. Compared to the way the Communist Party in New York jams Madison Square Garden to its 20,000 seat capacity, the crowd of 400 which heard Browder here does not seem large. But for a Communist meeting in this Southern steel center, an audience of 400 is a remarkable turnout.

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BROWDER WALKS OUT OF TWO HOTELS WHEN NEGROES ARE BARRED

Crusader News agency
10-29-36
New York, N.Y.

BALTIMORE, Oct.,--(CNA)- In a double-barrelled sock at race prejudice, Earl Browder, Communist Presidential candidate, successively walked out of two hotels last week when the managements barred Negro visitors from his room. The hotels were the Emerson Hotel, this city, and the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

Browder's challenge to jim-crow oppression came as a preface to his stirring appeal to the people of all races to "beat back the rising tide of reaction and the threat of fascism" by uniting to defeat "the Hearst-Liberty League candidate, the Republican Presidential nominee," at an enthusiastic meeting in the Old Lyric Theatre here. The meeting was attended by more than 2,000 colored and white persons.

Cancells Reservations

The Communist candidate was registering with his wife at the Emerson when he learned that William N. Jones, prominent journalist and a member of the editorial staff of the Baltimore Afro-American, would not be admitted to his room. Browder immediately walked out of the hotel, sharply denouncing its management "as enemies of the Constitution."

Earlier in the week, the Communist leader took the same unequivocal stand in defense of the Negro people when he abruptly cancelled reservations for a room and a press conference at the Hotel Adelphia in Philadelphia when he learned that Robert Smith, city editor of the Afro-American, was refused the use of the main elevators of the hotel. Smith had visited the hotel to get an interview with Browder.

A group of Philadelphia Communist leaders, headed by Pat Touhey, Western Pennsylvania Communist organizer, and B. D. Amis, Negro Communist candidate for State Auditor General, vigorously protested the hotel's discrimination against Smith to hotel manager David Provan. Provan's answer was that it is the rule of the hotel "that colored people go up the back elevator." Amis assailed the hotel's policy as "an insult to the Negro people."

Charging the management with violation of the state's civil rights law, Browder and his party moved to a Spruce Street apartment, where Negro visitors had free access to the Communist nominee.

In an address later before an audience of 11,000 Philadelphians, Browder urged all liberty-loving persons to join the fight on racial discrimination in the "City of Brotherly Love." He recalled that sons of Pennsylvania drove the Southern Bourbon cavalry out of Chambersburg, Pa., the farthest point north reached by General Lee's armies during the Civil War, so that all men could be equal.

Continue Lincoln Traditions

"We Communists," Browder declared, "in our fight for equality for Negroes are continuing under modern conditions the struggle of those brave followers of Abraham Lincoln."

On the stage of the great Market Street Arena where Browder spoke, two giant pictures of Browder and his Negro running mate, James W. Ford, flanked a huge electric sign which flashed forth the words "Vote Communist." A Negro Chorus

The huge audience roared approval when B. D. Amis read a telegram which he proposed that the meeting send to Governor Earle protesting the jimcrow policy of the Hotel Adelphia and "condemning this violation of the civil rights law." The telegram urged the Governor to issue an order that those who violate the law against discrimination "shall be punished by the full force of the state."

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10-28-36
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The Fight for Civil Liberties in the South

• Terre Haute is not the only city where the Bill of Rights is fighting with its back to the wall against the forces of budding American fascism.

In Richmond, Va., Judge John L. Ingram has just denied a writ of mandamus to compel the school board to allow the use of John Marshall High School Auditorium for a speech by James W. Ford, outstanding Negro leader and Communist candidate for Vice-President.

In Durham, N. C., Mayor W. F. Carr, borrowing a leaf from his Terre Haute colleagues, threatens to prevent a Ford mass meeting, as well as a radio broadcast, arranged for Oct. 25.

Thus the reactionary wing of the Democratic Party in the South joins hands with the Republican administration in Terre Haute and its fascist gang of Landon boosters who prevented Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, from speaking there.

No more than his running mate will the Communist candidate for Vice-President be intimidated by threats. The fight he is waging to carry the banner of civil liberties and Negro rights into the South is the fight of the whole American people, Negro and white.

All liberty-loving people are urged to send protests to the Richmond school board and to Mayor Carr of Durham, N.C. Demand the constitutional right of free speech for James W. Ford.

Scandal in Tarheelia

From the Baltimore (Md.) Evening Sun

Conservatives in North Carolina are shocked by the course of a professor (Prof. E. E. Ericson), in the University of North Carolina in dining with James Ford, the Negro candidate for Vice President on the Communist ticket.

But is the business important enough to justify those excited citizens who are demanding that the university authorities proceed instantly to a "housecleaning"? Probably not. It is the business of a university to stir things up, to shake prejudices, to question traditions, as St. Paul put it, to "prove all things." To be sure, it is also its business to "hold fast that which is good," but must prove all things first.

The University of North Carolina is not going to rack and ruin because one professor dined with a Negro and thereby scandalized the neighbors; and the State of North Carolina ought to be big enough to know it.

From the Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer

What the individual Ericson does is nobody's business but the individual Ericson. But the individual Ericson is no more a man free from relationships important to other men than the individual industrialists. He is not a hermit imparting knowledge to youths attracted to him personally. He is a part of a university which is a unity more important than his unity, and the question which he should have asked himself before he sat down at the table with the Negroes was whether by so doing he furthered the usefulness of an organization of which he was at most only a part. Had he considered the university's usefulness and not merely Ericson's individual desires, he would not have joined the party at the racially mixed board.

He was careless of the consequences to the university. And it is hard to see how Dr. Graham will feel constrained to protect Ericson in the name of academic freedom.

Richmond Judge Bars Writ for Hall for Ford

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21 (UP).—Judge John L. Ingram of the Richmond Hustings Court today denied a writ of mandamus sought in an effort to force the Richmond School Board to allow use of the John Marshall High School Auditorium for a political speech by James W. Ford, Negro, Communist vice-presidential candidate.

The writ was asked by Donald Burke, Richmond, Communist senatorial candidate. Attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union argued the case.

Burke said his attorneys planned to appeal the decision to the Circuit Court of Appeals because "it is felt that a reversal could be obtained in the higher court, thus establishing the right of the Communist Party to hold future meetings.

Ford Assails Misleaders of Negro People

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20.—A plea by James W. Ford, Communist nominee for vice-president, for Negro unity behind the Farmer-Labor Party movement was heard by 500 in a boxing arena here last night.

Ford attacked Perry Howard, chief Negro Republican strategist, Congressman Oscar DePriest and Jesse Owens for trying to mislead the Negro people in support of Gov. Alfred M. Landon. The three are campaigning in this area among Negroes to secure votes for the G. O. P. candidate.

In a radio address here Ford dealt with Landon's record in his own state. He compared him with Earl Browder whom he called the symbol of progress while Landon was the personification of the Liberty League-Hearst forces. He related Landon's backers to the Terre Haute suppression of Browder and the denial of free assemblage.

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DR. W. K. HOPES WON ON DEM. TICKET

Guardian 11-14-36

FIRST DEMOCRATIC RACE VICTOR IN CONN.

Boston, Mass.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Along with the Democrat land-slide in the last presidential election, Dr. W. K. Hopes of Hartford, Conn., was elected as one of the Justices of the peace for the city of Hartford. He was the first Colored man to be elected to any office in the state by the Democratic party, and the first to receive so large a number of votes. He was Campaign Speaker for the state under the Colored State Democratic director.

Dr. Hopes was born in Louisiana, educated at Gilbert Academy, Baldwin La., New Orleans University and Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, where he received the degree of A.B., B.D. and D.D. He was for many years a member of the "Black and Tan" Republicans who fought "Lily Whiteism" in the south with the late Walter Cohen of New Orleans. He was for 15 years a business man, and is at present a member of the board of Trustees of Wilberforce University, of Union Mutual Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, Member of the board of directors of the North End Federated Clubs of Hartford, Hartford Community Chest, and pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church. He is married and has one child.

Amsterdam News 11-28-36

JAMES W. FORD, leading Negro Communist, former Alabama worker....candidate for Vice-President of the United States on his party's ticket....His grandfather was lynched fifty years ago in Gainesville, Ga., for "getting fresh with a white woman"....Real name is Lymon Forsch....changed to "Ford" by error in his pay envelope from a coal company in Alabama...."Keep that name," sneered the white foreman. "It don't matter about a nigger's name nohow."....Born at Pratt City, Ala., near Birmingham....Has two sisters, both younger....He is 43.... finished high school and three years at Fisk University....joined the army in 1917 and became a radio and telegraph operator....In France he fought against discrimination aimed at black soldiers....was himself jim-crowed in the American radio school in France and forced to attend the French school....after the war, became a member of the Communist party and soon forged to the front ranks as a militant leader....He's in the Vanguard.

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THE FAKE COMMUNIST SCARE

Out of the 42,000,000 votes cast in the recent election, Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, received only 56,000. He is the man that Tampa all but mobbed, that Atlanta's police threatened and that was put in jail in Terre Haute—for what?

For advocating the public ownership of property! A good many newspapers, including even The Atlanta Constitution, applauded police action against this harmless candidate for President who would advocate the public ownership of private property. It is not against the law of the land for a Communist to run for President, but in some communities it is unlawful for him to make speeches in behalf of his candidacy.

Fifty-six thousand votes! How ridiculous the red scare now seems in face of such a fact! Of course, not all Communists in this country voted for Browder. Undoubtedly some of them voted for Roosevelt, but Browder was the only Communist candidate for President, and there are no Communists in important official positions in the administration. President Roosevelt specifically repudiated Communist support in a racy campaign speech, and disavowed Communist principles.

Communism is a vice of ugly mien, to be sure, but it is not an American problem. It is merely a rallying cry for excitable people who regard any advocate of wider highways and better public health methods as a "Communist."

If Roosevelt fails, Fascism will relieve him and take over his prerogatives. In America Communism will be the last resort of a dying and despairing race, and it seems to us that anybody with any insight should know it. Fascism is as bestial as Communism, so far as the common people are concerned.

We have just witnessed a magnificent triumph of representative democracy. That is America's challenge and final answer to Fascism and Communism. If Communism comes to this country it will come too late to be of interest to anybody now living.

In the meantime let us have the decency and the sense to stop jailing cranks for what they say on the stump. If somebody must go to the hoosegow on the free speech issue, let it be those who are opposed to free speech. They are the greatst living enemies of the American fireside!

Browder Vote 679 in Alabama

Communist Led Other Minority Candidates—Many Disqualified

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 15.—The Communist presidential ticket—Earl Browder and James W. Ford—led all the minority parties in the Nov. 3 elections in Alabama, final returns, announced today, show.

The Communist ticket polled 679 votes, compared to 406 in 1932. The Socialists got 240, against 2,030 in 1932. The Union Party registered 549 votes.

Because officials piled up back poll taxes, which many citizens were unable to pay, the total State vote dropped to 190,000, a drop of 50,000 from the 1932 total.

The figures reveal also that only 14 per cent of the citizens of Alabama of voting age are qualified voters.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
October 26, 1936

Writteh In Pride

In Durham yesterday a man preaching the doctrines most hateful to the majority of Southerners, a Negro preaching the economic and racial leveling doctrines of Communism, spoke his unpopular views without interference. Yet Democratic institutions survived. The dignity of the law was undisturbed. The Constitutional right of a man, even a black man in the South, to speak his convictions in freedom was upheld.

But in another Southern city on the same day the story was altogether different. In Tampa, Fla., where the murder months ago of a labor organizer by a mob reported to have included policemen is still unpunished, Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, undertook to speak as his running mate, James W. Ford, the Negro, was speaking in Durham. Browder did not speak. Another Tampa mob, swinging clubs and pistols, fell upon the crowd. Browder escaped, but more than a dozen persons, some of them women, were injured. So Communism was routed in Tampa. But it was routed by anarchy. It was routed only at the expense of law done violence, human rights beaten. It was routed only at the expense of making darker the name of Tampa which is already marked with blood shed in cowardice and secrecy by a masked mob posing as the saviors of civilization.

In the difference between the two Sunday scenes *The News and Observer* takes pride. It does not regard North Carolina as by any means a perfect State. Things sometimes happen in North Carolina of which decent North Carolinians are ashamed. Things are done in North Carolina which ought not to be done. And Durham, like Raleigh, is not a perfect city. There are aspects of its life which are far from Utopian. But the sensible, decent, law-abiding, tolerant behavior of the authorities and the people of Durham on Sunday, as contrasted with violence and anarchy of Tampa, was surely the basis for faith in North Carolina that, far as we are from perfect, there is a civilization and a good sense among us in which without inflated pride we are entitled to take devout gratification.

There is seldom anything spectacular about a man or about a city whose behavior is marked only by decency and good sense. But the behavior of Tampa yesterday gave a spectacular quality to the action of Durham, which only continued in its course of respect for the law and of tolerance for the right of free speech. That spectacular quality in decency was needed in the South. A few tough and regardless communities, a few mobs of tough and regardless men have across the years made too much of the news that goes out of the South about the South. Sometimes their violence has made the whole South seem violent. Sometimes the success in anarchy of the mob has made the whole South seem subject to the anarchy of mobs which lynch justice and mutilate the law.

The truth to thank God for is that the mob is no more representative of the South than the gang is representative of the city. The denial of human rights in the South is no more representative of the majority of law-abiding people than such denial is representative of decent, justice-loving, law-abiding people anywhere. To the shame of the South it must be admitted that Tampa and the behavior of Tampa is an aspect of its life. But Tampa is not the South. Far more representative of Southern people, as of decent Americans everywhere, was Durham yesterday.

As Durham's neighbor, as a paper in another North Carolina town, *The News and Observer* chronicles its pride in the difference between Durham and Tampa on yesterday. There was no news in Durham but there ought to be pride in North Carolina that an industrial city, with as much to fear from Communism as any other, that a city with a large Negro population with as much to fear from a Negro Communist as any other, possessed a civilization sturdy enough, a citizenship so free from hysteria that it could contain and disregard the voicing of sentiments which reduced Tampa to anarchy, and from Tampa's violence reduced the South to shame.

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Browder Sees Alabama Boys - Prefers FD to Alf

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)— For a few hours Friday night, Birmingham took on the superficial aspects of a great liberal city when Earl Browder, Communistic candidate for President, addressed the first open Red meeting ever permitted here.

Before he left the following day, Browder accompanied a party of leftwing leaders to Jefferson county jail where he visited the nine Scottsboro boys and gave them $5 each to buy candy and cigarettes. He told the lads, whom he had never met before, he was honored to meet them and said the Communist party would continue aiding the Scottsboro defense committee until they were freed.

The Red nominee, whose vice presidential running mate is James W. Ford, a colored person, called for a union of Southern workers and lambasted candidates of other parties, particularly Governor Landon, before 350 listeners, including 120 colored people at Ben Hur hall.

15 Police There

Present were fifteen patrolmen and detectives to see that order was kept during the two-hour meeting. City Detective J. T. Moser, veteran chief of the Red squad, and William R. Sims, chief deputy for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, left the meeting with copies of several pamphets offered for sale by Communist Secretary R. F. Hall.

The speaker, referring to recent arrests of Red leaders, lambasted "the corporation rule which imprisons men for their beliefs," and called upon Southern workers of both races to unite "to strike off the shackles imposed by landlordism and mine and mill bossism."

Assaults Hearts

Browder hit his stride when he vigorously assaulted Hearst, the Liberty League and the Southern reactionaries who clothe their fascist intentions in the garments of democracy."

"The first objective of the American worker must be to defeat Landon," he said. "We have no practical choice in 1936 but to prefer Roosevelt over Hearst and Landon. But Roosevelt is far from ideal. He is a compromiser, blowing hot and blowing cold. Our ultimate salvation lies in the establishment of a Farmer-Labor party which can elect a President in 1940."

The new Union party is "a Hearst-Coughlin effort to exploit the desire of the workers for a new party and thus elect Landon," while Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee, is "foolish and impractical and is driving uneducated voters into the Landon ranks" Browder declared.

AS TO FREE SPEECH

In taking issue with The Constitution's recent editorial commending the police of several southern cities for preventing Earl Browder Communist candidate for president from speaking in their communities, the Montgomery Advertiser, fine exponent of the art in southern journalism, asked that "The Constitution oblige us by interpreting in its own way that clause in the federal bill of rights . . . that 'NO LAW' abridging freedom of conscience, speech or press shall ever be enacted."

The Constitution does not feel that the police authorities of Atlanta, Tampa and other southern cities violated the constitutional guaranty of the right of free speech in refusing to allow the Communist candidate to speak in their communities.

Had Browder come to the south to preach a political doctrine, whatever its nature, he should, of course, have been permitted to speak, but neither he, nor any other man, can expect this right when the doctrine preached is one of violence and defiance of law and order and consituted government.

The makers of the constitution did not contemplate in incorporating in that great instrument the guarantee of freedom of speech that this right should be used in a manner dangerous to the lives and property of the citizens of the country and threatening to the permanence of the form of government which guarantees that right.

Browder came to the south as the apostle of a creed that has as one of its chief objectives the fomenting of trouble between the races in the south.

He openly preaches social equality, and his party under his leadership has been engaged for years in the effort to stir the negroes of this section to actual rebellion. He is doing what John Brown did at Harper's Ferry in the days immediately preceding the War Between the States, when he urged insurrection among the negro slaves.

That was the object of Browder's recent mission to the south—to create trouble and dissatisfaction among the negroes. Fortunately, the seed has fallen on barren ground and there have been few responses to his inflammatory appeals.

Here in Atlanta a follower of Browder was arrested last year, in possession of damnable literature urging the negroes to open insurrection. Failing to heed the warnings of the courts, he was again arrested, tried and convicted and his case is now before the higher courts.

When a dangerous radical of that type comes to a community, its doors should certainly not be opened to him.

It is quite another thing when a speaker comes to advocate any kind of political doctrine which is within the law and not threatening to the peace of the community, whether it is for or against the constitution or any public policy. He can then rightly claim the freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution—but when he comes to preach sedition, to stir up race hostility, and to overthrow organized government by violence—then he has no right to that protection.

The editorial opinion of no newspaper is held in higher regard by The Constitution than that of the Montgomery Advertiser. For more than a century it has valiantly stood for the best in government and for the rights and privileges of the people.

But on the proposal that any man, white or black, should have free rein to arouse race prejudice and intolerance, and, more serious, actual insurrection, The Constitution does not believe the federal constitution is susceptible to any interpretation that would place such subversive speech within the law.

Press Whips Lynch Mood In Florida

Protests on Locking of Hall Pour in on Mayor and Governor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 15.—The attempt of the Tampa authorities to explain the seizing of the hall Sunday as a "misunderstanding" is a "ludicrous retreat before outraged public opinion," Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, said here today.

The full statement of the Communist leader, who is here on a speaking engagement tonight, stated:

"The attempt of Tampa conspirators to explain the seizing of the hall as a 'misunderstanding' is a ludicrous retreat before outraged public opinion. Our Committee was in possession of the hall and the legal administrator had left, when the hall was seized by an unidentified person without authority."

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — A prompt and vigorous investigation of the action of vigilantes and Ku Klux Klan members in barring Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, from speaking in a legally rented hall in Tampa, was promised today by the La Follette Committee for the Investigation of Violations of Civil Liberties.

Senator Robert M. La Follette said that he considered the case "very interesting" and declared that it would receive "serious consideration."

The response of the La Follette Committee was the most direct and straightforward of any received from government agencies.

Cummings Declines Comment

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings admitted receipt of President Roosevelt's request to investigate the matter, but declined to make any additional comment or to state what plans he had for pursuing the case further.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes indirectly condemned the flagrant violation of Earl Browder's right to free speech which was condoned by Tampa police officials.

Asked to comment on the case he said, "I stand on the bill of rights and believe in the rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly."

When a reporter asked how his position differed in this respect from that of Colonel Knox, Republican candidate for Vice President Ickes replied, that Knox "meant free speech if and when."

A strange response from an organization presumably dedicated to the cause of liberty was met from the American Liberty League.

President Jouett Shouse declined to make any comment at all when the Daily Worker reporter pointed out that the denial of Browder's right to speak constituted a definite breach of "liberty."

Lynch Campaign Preceded Outrage

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 15.—The forcible blocking of Earl Browder's election meeting here Sunday afternoon was the result of a vicious lynch campaign against the Communist standard-bearer conducted by the Tampa Tribune and other Southern newspapers, it was revealed here today.

On Sept. 3, ten days before the scheduled meeting the Tampa Tribune began with a savage incitement to violence against Browder and the sponsors of the meeting. This was followed on Sept. 9, with an article calling for the Communist leader "to forget to get off the train at Tampa."

An editorial published Sept. 11 in the Chattanooga, Tenn., News, where Browder spoke earlier in the week, and which was circulated in this vicinity, pointed out that Browder had been lucky to "escape" from Chattanooga before "patriotic vigilantes learned (him) a lesson."

The Communist Presidential candidate remained here yesterday

morning, taking a firm stand against the reactionaries responsible for preventing the meeting. He declared that he wanted to return to speak in the City Audiotrium here before election day, and issuing the following statement:

"I am anxious to have all progressive citizens throughout the country protest to the Florida authorities against this infringement of constitutional righs and to make it possible for me to speak in the city auditorium of Tampa before Election Day."

Protests Pour In

Meantime, protests from all over the country demanding that Browder be permitted the right of free speech continued to pour into Mayor Robert E. Lee Chancey and to Gov. Dave Sholtz. Public indignation ran high against the outrage, and a group of members and sympathizers of the American Civil Liberties Union and other progressives organized to obtain a meeting place for Browder in a return engagement.

Police officials, facing an outraged public opinion, scrambled madly to explain the chaining of the door of the United Secret Orders Hall where the meeting was scheduled, as a "misunderstanding" on the part of the caretaker. The story, regarded as an obvious fabrication, has met scant credence.

People reading the daily press attacks against Browder and the meeting declared that the seizing of the hall was "obviously engineered by Klan, police and civil authorities."

A resolution published in the Sept. 3, issue of the Tampa Tribune urged, "every organization, civic and otherwise, 'to use every means at their disposal to prevent this speaking as it will undoubtedly tend to pollute the minds of an unsuspecting public.'" This resolution was passed by the Optimist Club, a group of reactionary business men.

Articles Incite Violence

Another article published in the Sept. 9 issue of the same paper, asks if "Americans will stand by with open mouths if communism . . . starts target practice on priceless foundations of art, built by the American people?" It goes on to attack the struggle for democracy in Spain declaring that this "shows what communism means for us."

In a violent attack against Browder the article said:

"As the height of Communist intelligence is to curse the God that made them, Browder ought to be reminded for his own safety that it were well for him to forget to get off the train in Tampa."

The editorial entitled "Browder Escapes" in the Chattanooga News, concluded:

"Mr. Browder escaped from the city. And it was high time, lest the patriotic Vigilantes get after him in full cry, as they did for another bewildered alleged Red who was trapped out at White Oak a year or so ago and was 'learned a lesson'."

COMMUNIST SPEECHES STIR OPPOSITION HERE

Protest against the scheduled appearance in Atlanta of the presidential and vice presidential candidates of the Communist party to deliver campaign speeches in September and October was voiced yesterday in a resolution adopted by the Men of Justice, Atlanta organization.

Earl Browder, Communist candidate for president, is slated to make a speech in Atlanta in behalf of his candidacy Saturday, September 12. He will be followed some time in October by the vice presidential candidate, James C. Ford, Alabama negro, who is the reds' vice presidential standard bearer.

Silenced In South

EARL BROWDER

TAMPA, FLA., Sept. 13.—(AP)—Earl Browder, Communist party candidate for president, protested to President Roosevelt today when padlocked and chained meeting hall door forced cancellation of his scheduled speech here.

Browder said in a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt he was "illegally and forcefully prevented" from speaking "by lawless elements who seized hall from its custodians and barred doors despite a legal contract."

A committee sponsoring his appearance said the hall, leased by several secret orders, had been rented for $20 but that they found it locked.

"Appeal to local officials brought no redress of this gross violation of democratic rights," said Browder's telegram to the President.

Addressing a crowd outside the hall, Alfred Bell, who represented himself as State secretary of the Communist party, said the Browder arrangements committee would file suit for damages against the city.

Browder said he would leave at noon tomorrow for a speech Tuesday night at Norfolk, Va. He spoke in Birmingham, Ala., Friday night.

Browder Met At Train By Atlanta Policemen

ATLANTA, Sept. 13.—(AP)—A police detail met the train which brought Earl Browder, Communist candidate for president, to Atlanta last night, but they had no occasion to carry out orders to arrest him for any "communistic utterances."

Browder, who caught another train an hour and 20 minutes later for Tampa, Fla., said today no speech had been scheduled for Atlanta. He also said he did not see any police during his stopover.

Chief of Police T. O. Sturdivant said he sent four plainclothesmen to the Terminal Station on the strength of published reports that Browder would speak there.

"We don't like that stuff in Atlanta," said Chief of Police T. O. Sturdivant. "We don't want any communistic activities in this town.

"When the next communist comes here, we will have some police down to meet him."

Police took 18 persons into custody recently for possessing radical literature.

Angelo Herndon, young negro communist, of Cincinnati, is under 18 to 20 years' sentence for insurrection to incite riot. An ancient statute, enacted in Reconstruction days and aimed at carpetbaggers, provided the basis for his conviction. A death penalty is possible under the law.

Herndon was convicted here in 1932.

He was charged with distributing literature and delivering speeches advocating the overthrow of constituted authority by violence. Literature was found in his quarters containing a proposal to set up a negro republic in the South.

An attack on constitutionality of the statute on grounds it denied freedom of speech and violated provisions of the Federal Constitution was started by Herndon. The case has been in various courts for the past four years.

The Georgia Court of Appeals several weeks ago reversed a lower decision and held the statute constitutional. Herndon, at liberty under bond, announced an immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court which previously refused to review the case.

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SELECTS FORD AS NO. 2 MAN ON RED SLATE

Communist Assembly Picks Browder for Head of Ticket

With red banners and American flags flying and confetti filling the air at Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon, a wildly enthusiastic throng of 25,000, including a huge delegation of Negroes, greeted the nomination of James W. Ford, as Vice-President of the United States on the Communist ticket.

He will be the runnig mate of Earl Browder, general chairman of the Communist party, who was nominated for President by Robert Minor, Communist leader and candidate of the party for governor of New York. "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor, veteran of the labor movement, nominated Ford.

William Z. Foster, three times presidential candidate of the Communist party and at present its national chairman, officially opened the nominating session, which culminated the five-day convention period here. The other sessions were held at the Manhattan Opera House.

Ford, in his acceptance address, declared that the two major parties have practiced a policy of discrimination and segregation against the Negro people and that the way out for working people was to vote on the Communist ticket.

The Communist party platform for the coming election is for one purpose, Browder stated in his speech of acceptance—"to unite the broadest masses of the toiling people effectively around a program, which, if carried out, would bring a better life; would relieve the present suffering of millions of men, women and children; would preserve democratic rights and civil liberties; would keep America out of war by keeping war out of the world."

Browder and Ford will make their first campaign speeches today (Saturday) in Cleveland and Chicago, respectively. The presidential candidate will speak on the position of the Communist party at a labor picnic and later in the day will address a Communist party picnic in Akron, Ohio. Ford's speech will also be delivered at a Communist picnic in Chicago.

The section of the platform affecting Negroes, as it was presented to the nominating session by Clarence Hathaway, editor of The Daily Worker, states:

For Negro Equality.

"We demand that the Negro people be guaranteed complete equality, equal rights to jobs, equal pay for equal work, the full right to organize, vote, serve on juries and hold public office. Segregation and discrimination against Negroes must be declared a crime. Heavy penalties must be established against mob rule, floggers and kidnapers with the death penalty for lynchers. We demand the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution."

Other points in the platform include putting America back to work by providing jobs and living wages; providing unemployment insuarnce, old age pensions and social security for all; freeing the farmers from debts, unbearable tax burdens and foreclosures and guaranteeing the land to those who will till the soil; providing opportunity, education and work for the youth of America; defending and extending democractic and civil liberties and curbing the Supreme Court; keeping America out of war by keeping war out of the world.

Browder's speech, in part, declared that "the issues of the 1936 election is not a choice between socialism or capitalism. It is a choice between progress and reaction, between democracy and the path toward Fascism.

The acceptance speeches of Browder and Ford were broadcast over the Columbia System from 5 to 5:30 p.m. and over the National Broadcasting System from 5 to 6 p.m.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Ford said in part:

"In these elections the American people face their greatest crisis since the Civil War. This recalls the heroic part played by Negro regiments in turning the tide towards victory, and the role played by that great Negro liberation leader—Frederick Douglass. His close associate was John Brown, who saved Kansas from slavery and who died that the Negro people be free. I am proud to be on the same ticket with a son of Kansas —Earl Browder, friend and fighter for the Negro people, my people.

"John Brown was an individualist who died in a brave but individualist attempt to free the slaves. Earl Browder symbolizes an invincible international movement dedicated to the liberation not only of the Negro people, but of all oppressed races and nationalities. Earl Browder and the Communist Party are the inheritors of Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln and John Brown. We Communists, Negro and white together will carry out what they dreamed of.

Raps Two Parties.

"The Republican party has always posed as the friend of the Negro people. They even sent a Negro Congressman to Washington. But Mr DePriest was part and parcel of the corrupt machine which brutally suppresses the Negroes in Chicago. The Republicans have not fought against segregation, against discrimination on jobs and relief. Today, the Republicans sponsored by the Liberty Leaguers are in alliance with the bitterest enemies of the Negro people. It was they who subsidized the infamous Grass Roots-Ku Klux-Klan Convention of hate led by Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

"The Democratic administration has been a little more favorable to Negroes. But it is in the South that Democratic officials have openly countenanced lynchings and tortures, are responsible for Scottsboro and are trying to send Angelo Herndon to death on the chain gang. Rooosevelt makes gestures to win the Negro vote, but he has never opened his mouth to protest this thralldom of an entire people.

"I urge the Negro people in their own interests, in the interest of freedom and equal rights to support the Communist party which saved the Scottsboro boys, which stands for every Negro demand—which is the party of the Negro people."

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GARDEN ROCKS TO CHEERS OF 30,000

Many Races Join Hands in Demonstration.

By FLORENCE M. COLLINS
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK—With race lines, class lines and religious lines wiped out, more than thirty thousand Communists and their sympathizers set up a deafening din that lasted for more than twenty minutes when Earl Browder, white, and James W. Ford were unanimously nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States, respectively, at the final session of the party's ninth annual convention here.

The session, held in Madison Square Garden, was unique in the diversified character of its delegates and visitors. The audience was a veritable cross-section of the world's population—Chinese, Japanese, Latin races of all descriptions, Teutons and Negroes.

The main arena of the Garden, which seats twenty thousand persons, was filled, about five thousand sat in the basement, where loud speakers were used, and approximately three thousand more, who could not get into the hall, stood outside the building on Eighth Avenue and listened to loud speakers.

A historical event in the life of the country occurred at the session, when for the first time in America a colored man's voice was broadcast over a national hook-up in an acceptance speech for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Mother Bloor Speaks

James W. Ford, a native of Alabama, now a Harlemite, was nominated by the idol of the working class people—74-year-old Mother Bloor (as she is popularly known). This militant veteran of labor battles, who has spent time in jail as a political prisoner, began her nominating speech by stating that one of her life's aims has been to name a colored man to guide the destiny of America.

"Ford symbolizes a ceaseless effort of the colored people to free themselves from oppression and lynch terror," she said. "He symbolizes the part that we have taken as the champion of the colored people. We will never rest until colored and white workers shoulder to shoulder, win the final emancipation of the colored people as a part of the freedom of enslaved humanity."

Named at Last Meet

Ford was nominated at the last convention of the party to run for Vice President with William Z. Foster. Browder has served the Communist party in America as its national secretary.

As the two nominees stood on the platform of the large arena with arms about each other's shoulders, and three youthful comrades stood behind them holding the American and Communist flags, the thousands of delegates with bands paraded around the hall, singing the "Communist International," and other so-called workers' songs, and yelling for them.

Balloons were loosed from everywhere, with thousands of cards upon which the pictures of the two candidates were printed; ticker tape bearing the words "Vote Communist" was thrown about the rooms; horns and other noise-making devices were used. The spirit of camaraderie was so impressive that tears were blinked back from the eyes of a number of the allegedly hard-boiled men of the press who filled the press box.

All the Color There

The setting, with its decorations of banners and large paintings of the party's leaders, spot lights, movie cameras, radio broadcasting staff's activities, were not surpassed by the conventions of any other political parties of the country.

One of the most noticeable facts of the huge assembly was its discipline. When the chairman, Bill Winestone, white, wanted to call the delegates to order, by the waving of his arms, and a call to order, the bedlam would be reduced to silence within from two to three minutes. During the broadcasting period, the audience would cease its demonstration suddenly as of one person at the waving of the chairman's arms.

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Herndon Gets Bouquet

Angelo Herndon was one of

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

JUL 1 - 1936

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Earl W. Browder, of Kansas, who Saturday outlined the objectives of American Communists as including "confidence and respect of the masses of workers and toilers," so widespread that "no enemy can attack us without rallying millions to our defense," now becomes the presidential nominee of the party. James W. Ford, Harlem Negro, is his running mate.

On Browder falls the mantle of William Z Foster, three times the Communist candidate for President, and who has predicted a Soviet Government at Washington. Foster, in addressing the 710 Communist delegates at the New York convention, urged them to lay the foundation for a "great people's front party."

In substance, this was the plea of Browder who warned that the major hope for Communist victory rests in alliance of the farm and labor element under the red banner. Pride in the enlistment of 50,000 members should not blind Communists to the goal of 40,000,000, Browder reminded the cheering delegates.

Concerning the policies of his party, as incorporated in part in the platform finally adopted, he called attention to the cooperation assured labor in its "fight against capitalism." Strikes and unrest he held to be the weapons most effectively wielded by Communist-inspired men.

For the first time in American history is communism and its related doctrines so openly avowed. Morris Childs, Illinois secretary, in presenting the report of the resolutions committee, obtained consent to send "revolutionary greetings" to the Communist International and to party organizations in Germany, China, Italy Cuba, Canada, and practically every other nation. By another action, the convention went on record as demanding release of all political prisoners, and abolition of laws against criminal syndicalism.

One item of particular interest and significance is the report by the credentials committee, which shows how the delegates are divided. Of the 710, 70 per cent were native born. Eleven per cent were women. Fifteen per cent were Negroes.

A total of 215 had been arrested in the "class struggle," and 156 had been convicted at some time or another.

Of this material, and in a candidate chosen by such a group, the party hopes to evolve a political Utopia, through coordination of two legitimate and highly important and valuable groups of industry and citizens.

But these groups, the Communists will find to their dismay, are composed of thinking men and women swift to recognize the tenets of the party however lofty its demeanor. Those to whom the appeal will go will penetrate its thin disguise, and see beneath a glossy exterior and veneer the tendencies and trends it publicly disavows but privately indorses. They will see the destructive influences of hostility to established theories and policies. More, they will read between the lines of every speech a determination to destroy what it cannot control. Such is the record, the purpose and the way of communism.

By their fruits ye shall know them.

FORD BORN IN ALABAMA

NEW YORK, July—James W Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president of the United States, is a former Alabama steel worker. One of his grandfathers was lynched by a Georgia mob. His father was a tenant former in Georgia before the family moved to Alabama.

Ford worked his way through Fisk University. In 1917 he joined the U. S. Army radio school, he later entered the radio school of the French Army. He served at the front with distinction during the World War. He was one of the leaders of the several Bonus Marches on the capital.

He joined the Communist Party in 1926 and rapidly rose to leadership in the party as a result of his abilities and his energy as a trade union organizer. In 1932 he was his party's candidate for vice president on a ticket with William Foster.

Maryville, Tenn. Enterprise
July 2, 1936

Communists Nominate Negro Vice-President

The Communists in convention in New York have shown their disregard for the color line or race preference. They have nominated Earl W. Browder, a chronic trouble-maker, and a white man for the presidency, and James Ford, a negro from New York City's Harlem as vice president. Probably the party's slogan is "stop everything that is progressive and safe in national life."

KINSTON, N. C.
FREE PRESS

JUN 30 1936

Communists nominate a Negro [illegible] president of the United States. Well, if the Negro gets any kick out of it, there is no particular objection. In its final analysis the nomination is worse than an empty honor.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
JOURNAL

JUL 9 - 1936

Communist Nativity

The Communist Party, with EARL W. BROWDER as candidate for President and the Harlem Negro leader, JAMES W. FORD, as his running mate, will of course be utterly unimportant in the campaign. The Communist ticket, in 1932, received 103,000 votes, a microscopic number compared with Democratic or Republican totals. The Communists ran behind the Socialists, but were ahead of the Prohibitionists.

But more surprising is a nativity poll made of the 710 delegates to the Communist Convention in New York, showing 70 per cent American born. It rather knocks out the popular notion that Communist agitators are mostly foreign born. Eleven per cent of the delegates were women, fifteen per cent Negroes, thirty-four per cent unemployed, and 213 of them had at some time been under arrest for unlawful demonstration.

It is a new picture of the Communist group, a group openly and aggressively hostile to about everything that a right thinking American stands for, yet made up not of foreign agitators unwisely tolerated on American soil, but largely of native born persons.

Anniston, Ala. Star
August 2, 1936

"Anti-Red" Law

An ordinance has been passed recently by the Gadsden city commission forbidding "mixed assemblies of the white and Negro races for the purpose of advocating destruction of federal, state or municipal government." The bill prohibits "public or secret meetings designed to further movements to establish any government not republican in form or advocate substitution of public ownership by a soviet or communistic government." Another section makes it "unlawful to advertise such meetings or distribute printed matter advocating governmental overthrow."

Like most other "anti-Red" laws enacted in this state, the new Gadsden law violates several fundamental rights of the Constitution in spite of city attorneys' statements to the contrary.

The Constitution gives the right of free speech, free assemblage and free press. The Gadsden ordinance violates all three of these provisions. Obviously, the bill was designed to check the efforts of organized labor to unionize plants in that area.

Although some of the citizens of Gadsden do not seem to realize it, labor has a recognized legal right to organize. Determination of labor to secure a fair chance to organize in Gadsden has been shown by recent unsuccessful attempts. Although public meetings are prohibited by the new law, attempts to organize will be continued. Secret meetings will be held and underhanded methods will probably be used. If labor organizers do not fear beatings administered by self-appointed authorities, they will pay little attention to a city ordinance.

It probably would have been better to have allowed organizers to hold open meetings and discuss their plans in a sane manner rather than to force their efforts to become unlawful. Had their attempts been carried on in the open, laborers involved could have made a free choice, employers could have made sure that coercion was not used and the public could have seen that the methods were fair.

As the situation stands now, methods that organizers will be forced to use will be unlawful. Misunderstanding and even coercion and violence might result. Any further violence would probably lead to bloodshed and a serious labor war. Employe, employer and the public would lose.

Perhaps the new ordinance was enacted to protect laborers who did not wish to join unions, but the method used is shortsighted and clumsy in actual practice. Also, steps like these, if they are taken often enough, lead to dictatorships.

Happily, however, the bad feeling that has existed in Gadsden between employers and employes for some time seems to be improving, as a recent meeting of the Central Labor Council, which it was feared would lead to trouble, was held without any disturbance and it is to be hoped that a better relationship between capital and labor may continue not only in Gadsden but throughout the state, for we have received far too much unfavorable advertising by reason of industrial conflicts in recent years.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
July 31, 1936

Rapid Spread Of Communism

THE progress being achieved by Communism in the Old World should have the effect of arousing Americans to the perils involved in the progress of this movement in the United States.

The Communists are practically in the saddle in France, accounting for the numerous disorders in that quarter, and are virtually supreme in Spain. With all the resources of Russia behind them, they are making progress on many fronts, including that in the United States.

The measure of progress being made here is revealed not only by the widespread disorders for which they are at times responsible, and by the known presence of thousands of paid agents, but by the fact that they are bold enough to put out a presidential ticket to be voted upon in November, with a white man aspiring to the presidency and a negro to the vice-presidency.

forces feel powerful enough to come into the open "boring from within" is proceeding at an alarming rate.

and to fight in the open.

In the beginning the campaign to overthrow the American form of government was more or less secret. But this situation does not obtain now. The

It is time for Americans to cherish the traditions upon which this government was founded, and who have respect for law and order, to be on guard.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Communists.

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE ASSAILS JIM CROWISM IN VIRGINIA SPEECH

Earl Browder Assails Hearst, Landon and the Liberty Leaguers As Bearers of Reaction

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., ------
. Va., July-- (CNA)- The South heard a ringing challenge to jim-crow national oppression of the Negro people last week when Earl Browder, Communist Presidential candidate, assailed political reaction and racial persecution in an address before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia. Browder's running mate on the Communist ticket is James W. Ford, nationally known Negro leader and head of the Communist Party in Harlem.

Crusader News Agency
7-27-36

Browder charged that the "fully developed reactionary program of Hearst, Landon and the Liberty Leaguers is directed toward cutting wages, raising prices, smashing the trade unions, squeezing the poor and tenant farmers out of agriculture, wiping out social legislation, and cutting down the taxes on the rich." New York, N.Y. 29 West 120th St.

Then, addressing his remarks directly to the white and Negro toilers of the South, the Communist candidate vigorously championed the human and democratic rights of the Negro people and warned the Southern white toilers that there can be no freedom or prosperity for them so long as the Negro people are suppressed. Scorning the policy of rival presidential candidates of pussyfooting on the Negro question for fear of offending the Southern ruling class, Browder sailed right into the jimcorw system with both fists flying. He fearlessly and brilliantly analysed the conditions under which the Negro people in the South are plundered and oppressed. He challenged the claim of the Southern ruling class that the Negro question is exclusively a Southern question to be "solved" in "some peculiar Southern way." Describing the Communist election program, he declared:

"This program is of special interest to the toilers of the South, white and Negro, but especially the Negro people who are the most exploited of the working people and who are denied the right to live as human beings. There can be no freedom for the Negro people and no prosperity for the toilers of the South until the demands of this progressive platform are realized."

Hits "Southern Way"

Speaking before an assemblage of 500 white educators, students, church people and newspaper reporters, most of them Southerners, Browder hurled anew the historic challenge of the Abolitionists to an arrogant Southern ruling class when he declared:

"There has been much talk that the special problems of the South can be solved only in some peculiar Southern way. We say that the domination of Wall Street in the South is aggravated by the remnants of semi-feudal and serf relations. It is these hangovers from slavery that enabled Wall Street to establish the vicious system of wage differentials, to cite only one example.

"Those shackles which prevent the full economic development of the South, those restrictions on civil liberties, those denials of full economic, political and social equality for the Negro people, can only be smashed, if white and Negro toilers unite, if in the South and North, East and West, the American people rally to defeat the threat of reaction and fascism, and in the South, smash once and for all the remnants of slavery and serfdom. This is the only way freedom and prosperity can be won for the South."

Browder contended that the program he outlined could be achieved under the present capitalist system. "All of those demands can be won," he said, "if the people take the road to independent political action in a Farmer-Labor Party and compel the capitalists to disgorge some of the wealth they have taken from the people."

Warns of Fascist Threat

"Democracy or fascism, progress or reaction, is the central issue in the present elections," he asserted.

He cited in support of his arguments the victories of the People's Front in Spain and France.

"The Republican platform behind a thin camouflage of Main Street

Political-1936
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liberalism, is the platform of reaction," he asserted.

"The case of Roosevelt and the Democratic platform is more complex," he continued. "Roosevelt stands for capitalism. But as between reaction and democracy, Roosevelt is striving to follow a middle course; he therefore wavers between the pressure from both sides. Roosevelt's policies for the past year were chiefly characterized by retreat before reactionary attacks; but the Democratic platform emphasizes a progressive note.

"It is against this indecisive position that the reactionaries rage; they demand a frontal attack against the living standards and democratic rights of the people. It is this same indecisiveness, however, that makes it impossible for the serious progressive forces to rely upon Roosevelt for the defeat of reaction."

He characterized Representative Lemke, Union party Presidential candidate, as a stooge for Hearst and Landon, and the Union party as "conceived and financed by Hearst and the Liberty League."

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 30, 1936

Gadsden Adopts A Queer Ordinance

The Gadsden City Commission has adopted an "anti-Communist" ordinance that is even more queer than the usual enactment of this kind. It is entitled "an ordinance making it unlawful for mixed assemblies of white and Negro races" to meet, either publicly or secretly, to advocate a movement looking toward destruction of the governments of the United States, the state of Alabama or the city of Gadsden.

Under this ordinance, such a meeting of three or more persons would be regarded as an assembly violative of the law, if some of them were white and some Negroes. One wonders if a mixed assembly would be more dangerous to the established governments than a gathering consisting entirely of white persons, or a meeting of Negroes only.

The ordinance contains several other provisions, such as that no such meeting may advocate or promote "evasion or violation of any law, state or city," or advocate "marriage or social equality between the races, forbidden by law. Other sections forbid advocacy of the destruction of property or property rights; proposals that persons shall join or participate in a movement to set up or adhere to any government not republican in form; or advocacy of substitution of private ownership by a soviet or communistic form of government in place of private ownership. Further, it would be unlawful to advertise or cause to be advertised such meetings, or to circulate printed matter advocating any of the acts or movements prohibited by the ordinance.

Some of these prohibitions—all, in fact, that are proper—are already adequately provided for by law. Every other provision of the ordinance is contrary to the federal constitution which, among other things, guarantees the right of peaceable assembly.

It is hard to believe that the people of Gadsden favor such a law as their City Commission has adopted. But however that may be, this absurd ordinance should be quickly brought to a test in the courts, so that it can be ruled out as unconstitutional and restrictive of civil liberties.

Ford Assails Labor Policy Of Landon in Scranton Talk

Text of Speech on Page 2

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 5.—Appealing for unity of labor and progressive groups to defeat the reactionary forces centered in the Republican Party, James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, opened his campaign here last night.

Ford spoke over a local radio broadcast, and also addressed a meeting in Eagle's Hall of several hundred anthracite miners and their families.

Assailing Landon's labor policy, Ford declared:

"Landon defends the bankers and industrialists at a time when workers in company unions are breaking away to join the movement of hundreds of thousands toward bona-fide industrial unionism led by John L. Lewis. Landon began his career in politics as the henchman of former Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas who in 1921 put over the notorious 'industrial court' law outlawing strikes in the state. Only the determined struggles of the miners' union in Kansas were able to defeat it."

"These same elements," he continued, "against whom you have fought in Pennsylvania are now united behind the Hearst-Liberty League-Landon combination. This combination not only stands for the continuation of your horrible conditions but having learned lessons from Hearst's bosom pals, Hitler and Mussolini, carries on a campaign of race hatred."

Ford said that conditions improved slightly under the Roosevelt administration as compared to the Hoover-Republican regime," but stated that "there is no reason, on his past performance, to trust in Roosevelt as a barrier against war and fascism."

Criticizing the Landon camp as the most dangerous enemy of the Negro people, Ford said of President Roosevelt that he "received mass support from the Democratic ruling class in the South, where the most vicious systematic discrimination and lynchings are practiced against the Negro people."

Launching into a vigorous attack on the record of Landon supporting groups on the Negro question, Ford said:

"The Liberty League, it is reported, financed Talmadge's 'Grass Roots' convention in the state of which he is governor, in Georgia, last spring. It was a depraved exhibition of lynch hysteria. One of its leaders, the Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith is now touring in support of the candidacy of William Lemke of North Dakota.

"A follower of Huey Long, Smith got his start in politics in the Ku Klux Klan of Indiana. The Lemke party is another product of the Hearst-Liberty League-Landon conspiracy. With radical-sounding phrases it tries to sidetrack the masses from the growing Farmer-Labor Party movement that will unite the workers, farmers, Negro people, professionals, and middle class, in a PEOPLE'S FRONT against reaction and fascism.

"No worker who thinks, no farmer who uses his franchise against his enemy, no member of the Negro race who hates oppression, no member of the middle class driven to poverty by the monopolies, no one who cherishes democratic rights can support either the Republican Party with its fascist backers, or the Hearst-inspired Union Party."

Negro People Eagerly Await His Address

To Speak in Philadelphia Aug. 7—California Tries to Block Party

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, will speak on the Communist Party election platform on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, at the New Albert Hall, 1224 Pennsylvania Avenue.

This canvassing will also be used in the campaign to put the Communist candidates on the ballot in Maryland. A goal of 1,000 signatures has been set for Aug. 9.

Tickets may be obtained from Communist Party headquarters, Room 20, 501-b North Eutaw Street, or at the Workers Bookshop, 501-a North Eutaw Street.

Seek to Enjoin Communist

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 3.—The Fascist-inspired petition for an injunction against placing Carl Patterson, Communist candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, on the August primary ballot, was taken under advisement here by Superior Judge Campbell E. Beaumont, who promised a decision within ten days.

Ford in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.—James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, will speak here on Friday night, Aug. 7, at the Mercantile Hall, Broad Street, above Master.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 3.—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, will be the main speaker at the state-wide picnic of the Communist Party of Minnesota, which will be held at Fish Lake on Aug. 23.

Urge Illinois Registration

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—Jack Martin, manager of the Communist election campaign committee here, urged Communists to register as quickly as possible, so that they could vote in the November elections.

Registration, under the new system of permanent registration must take place before Oct. 6 Registration begins in the election board offices on the third floor of the city hall on Aug. 4 and will continue there until Oct. 5.

On Oct. 6 and Sept. 19 voters will be able to register at the precincts. Voters in Cicero, Summit, Evergreen Park, Stickney, Chicago Heights, Morton Grove, Elmwood Park, Harvey and Berwin, fall under this provision. They may register at the city hall or on any one of these two dates at the precincts.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

JUL 27 1936

NEGROES AND COMMUNISM

Mrs. Southergill Replies to a Recent Writer in Forum

To the Editor of the Courant:—

I returned from Cleveland, Ohio today and was given P. F. Ashton's letter on Communism and the Negro. Recently a prominent woman had articles on Communism in Russia printed in The Hartford Courant and gave lectures. From them I gathered the statements I made in my letter regarding the laxity of marriage laws in Russia where children born out of wedlock are considered legal.

Everyone knows that religion is barred and work enforced. P. F. Ashton drew a sorry picture of the Negro situation in America. Today I rode in a Greyhound bus through Harlem. Everywhere were apartment houses, stores annd theaters of the finest type where Negroes dwelt, and I saw crowds of well dressed smiling Negroes on the sidewalks and in the stores. At the Townsend Convention in Cleveland we heard Negro speakers, and a concert was given by them which received the applause of that vast audience of 15,000 delegates and Townsend members.

The woman I quoted has returned to her work in Russia. The Negroes I saw today in Harlem are too intelligent to be influenced by Earl Browder. Let those who want Communism, go where it is practised. America does not need them.

CLARA SOUTHERGILL.

Manchester, July 24, 1936

Political - 1936 Elections.

Communists.

Constitution 9-15-36

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR

It is not surprising that Earl Browder, Communist party candidate for president, received cold welcome in his attempt to make a flying campaign jaunt through the south.

Coming to Atlanta Saturday with the announced intention of making an address here, Browder was met at the train by a squad of plain-clothes police, who informed him that should he attempt to make a Communist talk he would be arrested. Since that was his purpose, he wisely decided to go on his way after remaining in the railroad station for only an hour.

Sunday night in Tampa the hall in which the Communist head was scheduled to speak was found padlocked, and Browder's message again went undelivered.

Only in Birmingham has Browder been able to make an address in the south—the only city south of the Mason and Dixon line in which the Communists have been permitted to establish headquarters, and from which emissaries are being sent to other southern communities either to stir up trouble or to aggravate controversies already launched.

In the sections in the north and east in which there are larger foreign populations, Communist agitators have caused widespread trouble. Thousands of the vicious elements which have come into the country from the lowest strata of European nations have rallied around the effort to spread Bolshevism and Communism in America.

The south is fortunately largely free from this foreign element in its population, and so far our negro population has turned a deaf ear to the teachings of the rabid and dangerous men who seek to stir up trouble wherever they go.

The refusal to let Browder speak in the south is no abridgment of the sacred right of free speech. To have let him come here and attack the great principles upon which the government is founded would have been a violation of that right.

The police authorities of Atlanta and other southern cities are to be commended for their zealous watching of Browder and his quick departure from this section when he found he would be welcome as a visitor, but not as one who came to preach the doctrine of violence, reveals the wisdom of their course.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION VS. THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

Under the caption, "An Unwelcome Visitor", The Atlanta Constitution, the teachers' oath newspaper, says:

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Mr. Hearst himself could not have done better.

The Advertiser, which loves The Constitution, deplores its aberration regarding the freedom of the human spirit. It regrets that The Constitution is no longer a libertarian. It regrets that The Constitution believes that the status quo ante, or what have you, should be made a vested interest, protected by law and policemen, and popular prejudice.

Earl Browder, the Communist candidate for President, can bore a small audience in Birmingham without doing any harm, but he cannot pass through Atlanta without being met at the station by the police and warned that he must not speak. In Birmingham, the newspapers, although loathing Communism, as they should, welcome him and write freely about his visit, taking pains to defend his right to speak. That's fine for Birmingham. Montgomery Itself could not have done better.

Mr. Browder can appear, by invitation, before the National Press Club in Washington, where hundreds of the most brilliant newspaper writers in the land foregather to sip their liquid nourishment, and there denounce the American press, charging, foolishly, that "99 per cent" of American papers are "owned by Republicans".

There he can outline his views freely. But he cannot speak in the Gate City of Thomas Jefferson's South without threat of police action and editorial scarrifying by The Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper founded by Confederate Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens—Georgia's greatest son—as an organ of human liberty.

The South, one hears, is the playground of the elfin spirit of Thomas Jefferson, who upon one occasion, said:

> **I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man.**

Says The Constitution: "The refusal to let Browder speak in the South is no abridgement of the SACRED RIGHT of free speech. To have let him come here and attack the great principles upon which the government is founded WOULD HAVE BEEN A VIOLATION OF THAT RIGHT."

In what respect would it have been a violation of that right? Would Atlanta arrest Henry L. Mencken if he appeared there tomorrow? Less than a year ago Mencken advocated the substitution of a monarchy for the American republic.

Is it unlawful in the Gate City of the South to advocate a monarchy as a substitute for a republic? If it is unlawful, is it in fact unconstitutional, according to the Supreme Court of the United States?

The Republicans charge that Roosevelt has vitiated the constitution, that he has advocated policies which are contrary to American tradition. We suspect that the charge is true. Would The Constitution support Chief Sturdivant if the latter should arrest FDR upon his next visit to Atlanta?

Does The Constitution believe that all dissenters should be arrested in Atlanta? Would it commend the arrest of Alf Landon? Would it commend the arrest of monkey-face Lemke? Would it commend the arrest of Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for President? If not, why not? We are allowed only to ask, lest we ourselves, be arrested upon our next visit to Atlanta.

The Daily Worker, a daily newspaper published by Communists in New York, enjoys the privileges of the mails. No district attorney has made a bill against it on the ground that what it prints is contrary to the laws of the land. Copies of The Daily Worker no doubt circulate in Atlanta. Why does not The Constitution demand the suppression by postal authorities of this Communist organ? If it has not done so, why not? We feel privileged to ask.

The Constitution is a stalwart supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Does The Constitution believe that if FDR were editor of The Constitution and believed in them so ardently that in the days of his poverty he founded a newspaper to fight for them.

Will The Constitution oblige us by interpreting in its own way that clause in the Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia he would demand police action against a Browder meeting in the Federal bill of rights—repeated in Atlanta? Is it possible that The Constitution believes this?

Clark Howell, the famous editor of The Constitution of today and the Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia, probably would silence him as the apostle of a daring political idea?

In what respect is Browder an out- even the constitution of Georgia— law, however odious his theories of gov- "NO LAW" abridging freedom of ernment may be? What law of the land science, speech or press shall ever be acted? enacted in violation of the guaranteed all of the innocent against the intellectual heresies of Earl Browder, the Bill of Rights. He be- lawfully appointed candidate for Presi- the clauses in the Bill of Rights.

Political - 1936 Elections.

Communists.

Constitution

9-12-36

Atlanta

Ga.

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In the sections in the north and east in which there are larger foreign populations, Communist agitators have caused widespread trouble. Thousands of the vicious elements which have come into the country from the lowest strata of European nations have rallied around the effort to spread Bolshevism and Communism in America.

The south is fortunately largely free from this foreign element in its population, and so far our negro population has turned a deaf ear to the teachings of the rabid and dangerous men who seek to stir up trouble wherever they go.

The refusal to let Browder speak in the south is no abridgment of the sacred right of free speech. To have let him come here and attack the great principles upon which the government is founded would have been a violation of that right.

The police authorities of Atlanta and other southern cities are to be commended for their zealous watching of Browder and his quick departure from this section when he found he would be welcome as a visitor, but not as one who came to preach the doctrine of violence, reveals the wisdom of their course.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION VS. THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

Under the caption, "An Unwelcome Visitor", The Atlanta Constitution, the teachers' oath newspaper, says:

It is not surprising that Earl Browder, Communist Party candidate for president, received cold welcome in his attempt to make a flying campaign jaunt through the South.

Coming to Atlanta Saturday with the announced intention of making an address here, Browder was met at the train by a squad of plain-clothes police, who informed him that should he attempt to make a Communist talk he would be arrested. Since that was his purpose, he wisely decided to go on his way after remaining in the railroad station for only an hour.

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Mr. Hearst himself could not have done better.

The Advertiser, which loves The Constitution, deplores its aberration regarding the freedom of the human spirit. It regrets that The Constitution is no longer a libertarian. It regrets that The Constitution believes that the status quo ante, or what have you, should be made a vested interest, protected by law and policemen, and popular prejudice.

Earl Browder, the Communist candidate for President, can bore a small audience in Birmingham without doing any harm, but he cannot pass through Atlanta without being met at the station by the police and warned that he must not speak. In Birmingham, the newspapers, although loathing Communism, as they should, welcome him and write freely about his visit, taking pains to defend his right to speak. That's fine for Birmingham. Montgomery Itself could not have done better.

Mr. Browder can appear, by invitation, before the National Press Club in Washington, where hundreds of the most brilliant newspaper writers in the land foregather to sip their liquid nourishment, and there denounce the American press, charging, foolishly, that "99 per cent" of American papers are "owned by Republicans".

There he can outline his views freely. But he cannot speak in the Gate City of Thomas Jefferson's South without threat of police action and editorial scarrifying by The Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper founded by Confederate Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens—Georgia's greatest son—as an organ of human liberty.

The South, one hears, is the playground of the elfin spirit of Thomas Jefferson, who upon one occasion, said:

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

Says The Constitution: "The refusal to let Browder speak in the South is no abridgement of the SACRED RIGHT of free speech. To have let him come here and attack the great principles upon which the government is founded WOULD HAVE BEEN A VIOLATION OF THAT RIGHT."

In what respect would it have been a violation of that right? Would Atlanta arrest Henry L. Mencken if he appeared there tomorrow? Less than a year ago Mencken advocated the substitution of a monarchy for the American republic.

Is it unlawful in the Gate City of the South to advocate a monarchy as a substitute for a republic? If it is unlawful, is it in fact unconstitutional, according to the Supreme Court of the United States?

The Republicans charge that Roosevelt has vitiated the constitution, that he has advocated policies which are contrary to American tradition. We suspect that the charge is true. Would The Constitution support Chief Sturdivant if the latter should arrest FDR upon his next visit to Atlanta?

Does The Constitution believe that all dissenters should be arrested in Atlanta? Would it commend the arrest of Alf Landon? Would it commend the arrest of monkey-face Lemke? Would it commend the arrest of Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for President? If not, why not? We are allowed only to ask, lest we ourselves, be arrested upon our next visit to Atlanta.

The Daily Worker, a daily newspaper published by Communists in New York, enjoys the privileges of the mails. No district attorney has made a bill against it on the ground that what it prints is contrary to the laws of the land. Copies of The Daily Worker no doubt circulate in Atlanta. Why does not The Constitution demand the suppression by postal authorities of this Communist organ? If it has not done so, why not? We feel privileged to ask.

The Constitution is a stalwart supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Does The Constitution believe that if FDR were editor of The Constitution and

Will The Constitution oblige us by interpreting in its own way that clause in paper to fight for them.

Democratic National Committeeman Clark Howell, the famous editor of from Georgia he would demand police action against a Browder meeting in the Federal bill of rights—repeated in Atlanta? Is it possible that The Constitution, probably tution believes this? The Constitution of today and the Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia, so despises the Bill of Rights that he demands police protection of the innocent against the intellectual heresies of Earl Browder, the lawfully appointed candidate for President

In what respect is Browder an outlaw, however odious his theories of government may be? What law of the land would silence him as the apostle of a daring political idea?

"NO LAW" abridging freedom of science, speech or press shall ever be enacted? Alexander H. Stephens honored all of the clauses in the Bill of Rights.

dent of a lawfully recognized political party.

Mr. Howell, who is a sort of Gamaliel to The Advertiser, will pardon us if we suggest that in the foregoing editorial he has forfeited his right to personal freedom as a bourbon Democrat, and moreover that if The Advertiser were in his position it would demand the privilege of inviting Browder to Atlanta and introducing him to the Democrats of Georgia.

If Browder comes to Montgomery the editor of The Advertiser, though despising everything that Browder stands for, will ask the privilege of introducing Browder to the Black Belt Democrats of Alabama. As the issue is now made the editor of The Advertiser could not look himself in the mirror when he shaves if he did less.

Earl Browder has as much right to speak and present his cause as Franklin D. Roosevelt or Alf Landon. His rights before the law and before American conscience are equal to the rights of Mr Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, and Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia, and if Browder comes to Montgomery The Advertiser will undertake to see that his rights are respected—although The Advertiser thinks he is the apostle of idiocy and immorality.

The Advertiser is sorry that The Atlanta Constitution, "The Standard Southern Newspaper", should today take the lead in bawling for the police when a dissenter comes to town. The Constitution's position is indefensible. The greatest philosopher that ever lived on earth could not make The Constitution's editorial position otherwise.

FORD TALKS ON RADIO NETWORK

Voice to be Heard in South

New York—For the first time in the history of the United States a nation-wide radio hookup will carry the voice of a Negro vice presidential candidate into the deep south when James W. Ford, Communist, steps before the microphone on September 21 at 10.45 p.m.

Ford will speak over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company for 15 minutes on the problems facing the Negro people in the election campaign. Nine important southern cities from Richmond to Miami will carry his words to hundreds of thousands in the south. To many who hear him his address will mark the first presidential campaign in which they feel they have a real stake.

In New England the address will be heard over Stations WEEI, Boston; WTIC, Hartford; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WCSH, Portland. Me.

Richard B. Moore to Broadcast Tuesday

WILL DISCUSS CAMPAIGN ISSUES OVER WAAB AT 8:45 P.M.

Special interest centers around the coming broadcast of Richard B. Moore famous Colored orator, who will speak on the issues facing his people in the 1936 elections next Tuesday evening over station WAAB at 8:45 o'clock.

With both major parties making strong bids for the support of the Colored people, the message of Mr. Moore will be welcomed by all people who wish to hear a full discussion of the campaign issues as the Communist Party sees them. Mr. Moore is well-known for his work as a labor lawyer and as a fighter for equal opportunities. He has been prominently identified in Herndon and Scottsboro defense work during the past few years and he has more recently been an active worker in the Race Congress for Equal Opportunities. He is supporting the candidacy of the Communist Party representatives in the coming elections.

"The needs of the Colored people," Mr. Moore stated recently, "cannot be served by either the Republican or Democratic parties. The Colored people, like the working people as a whole, must have a new party, a people's party, say, a Farmer-Labor Party. Pending the formation of such a party, I am advocating that the Colored people support the Communist ticket, Browder and Ford nationally and Otis Hood, Mary E. Moore and Charles Flaherty in this state. A big Communist vote is the only guarantee that there will be a people's party in the next elections."

The broadcast, which is one of series being sponsored by the election campaign committee of the Communist Party, is the third in the regular Tuesday evening radiocasts heard over station WAAB.

2,000 HEAR FORD TALK AT CALIFORNIA U.

Students Crowd Campus Entrance for Speech on Election Issues

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 11.—James W. Ford, vice presidential candidate on the Communist ticket, spoke before an enthusiastic audience of more than 2,000 students at the University of California at Sather Gate in front of the main entrance to the grounds.

The crowd was very attentive and orderly, receiving the address with enthusiasm. In the hot California sun, they stood almost the whole lunch hour to hear Ford's speech.

Speaking to students, he pointed out that the present election issues are not Communism and capitalism, but progress and reaction with a drive toward fascism. While making his most stinging broadside against the Republican Party, with the stooge Landon, backed by Hearst, Wall Street and the Liberty League, driving toward Fascism, Ford showed that Roosevelt, vacillating between the demands of Wall Street and those of the masses, was no barrier to reaction and fascism.

FOR FARMER-LABOR PARTY

He touched upon the problems facing students and professors, and declared that the Communist Party was carrying on a vigorous campaign to build a broad people's front, a Farmer-Labor Party, uniting all of the students, the middle class and intellectuals, the trade unions, farmers and Negro people against reaction, war and fascism.

He concluded with the Party's position of equal rights for the Negro people, pointing out the role that the Negro people has played in American history and the struggle to maintain democratic rights. He emphasized the fact that it was impossible for the white workers and middle class to maintain their liberties and rights unless the rights of the Negro people are won and maintained. He concluded showing how the fight against fascism will make possible the victory of Socialism.

40 Negroes Murdered—Read Tomorrow's Daily Worker

Washington Police Kill Forty Negro Workers!

A headline like that in any newspaper would burst like a bombshell on a scandalized public. And yet—

That headline is true—in the Capital of this country, 40 Negro people have been murdered by policemen!

And the slayers go unpunished, armed, lusting for new victims.

This hair-raising true story of horror, of whitewashed cold-blooded murder condoned by law, has been uncovered by the Washington Correspondent of the Daily Worker.

His startling revelations will appear, with facts, figures, and documentary evidence, in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

ANGELO HERNDON IS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—More than 20,000 signatures on the nominating petitions of the new All Peoples Party of Harlem were filed this week with the board of elections, party officials announced at its hadquarters at 139 W. 125th street.

The filing of the petitions, representing almost double the number required by law, assures a place on the ballot for the six All Peoples Party candidates: to Marcantonio for Congress in the 20th congressional district; Horace I. Gordon in the 19th state assembly district; Angelo Herndon in the 21st; Henry Birckman, Abraham Unger and Edward Kuntz for judges of the Court of General Sessions. Herndon and Gordon are colored.

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A DOSE OF CASTOR OIL, TAKEN WITHOUT SNIFFLING

Birmingham is growing up!

As evidence we present the fact that the smokestacks of Birmingham's mills continue to rain cinders; her gaudy beer parlors continue to satisfy the thirst of sinners; her school buildings still stand; her sidewalks remain stationary; her mayor, Jimmy Jones, continues to be on the short end of two-to-one votes against the recently-squelched commissioner, Saint Lewey Robinson and the not-yet-squelched Commissioner Downs.

All of which goes to prove that Birmingham has survived the great scourge—the visitation of one Earl Browder, Kansas-born emissary of the home of demons, Moscow. In short, the Communist candidate for President has come and gone and no Red flag waves over the municipal auditorium nor has a concentration camp been set up for the confinement of any converts left in his wake.

Birmingham has met the test! Prior to the visitation of the Ogre there were many who were frightened at the prospect of a test for the Magic City's belief in the Bill of Rights, the Magna Carta, free speech and civil liberties. They can now sigh with relief. A few of the bolder spirits can even boast that Birmingham has met the test and has come through with flying colors, that her belief in democracy is not merely synthetic.

Editorially The Birmingham News comments that only "about 300 persons, some of whom were obviously bored" heard Browder. "It was, all told, a rather tame affair, and nothing at all to get excited about," says The News. The reaction of The News reminds us of the experience of a small boy approaching his first dose of castor oil—only to become joyful on finding that it was not as bad as he had expected.

The News and The Age-Herald remain jittery, however. The cause of the worry is a "certain case at Bessemer where a man was sentenced to 180 days in jail and fined $100 for the possession of a Communist magazine."

It is admited that the same magazine often finds its way to the exchange table of those newspapers—entirely unsolicited we are reassured. It is also admitted that, motivated by a sense of mischievous curiosity, certain of the bolder editors often take a peek at the pages of the magazine—the heretical Daily Worker we presume. As is often the case, the editors are more often bored than intrigued after committing such misdemeanors and the magazine finds its way to the waste basket. Copies of Liberty League bulletins are tossed in also as an antidote.

Having risked the penalty of "180 days in jail and a $100 fine" the occupants of the inner sanctums of The Age-Herald and The News now "sit back in dread, trembling at every knock at the door." Like a sinner who first confesses a minor commission and grows bolder with the telling of it, the miscreant editors now defy the forces of law and order with the admission that they "may even get around to reading Karl Marx's Das Kapital." The Advertiser doubts that they will ever find the time — even though their bravado might even stand that test.

WHOSE FREEDOM?

The Communist candidate for President, Earl Browder, has made a campaign swing through the South. Had it not been for the buffoonery of a few red-baiters Mr. Browder's invasion of Dixie would have caused no more stir than the visit of a third-rate evangelist —if as much.

Mr. Browder, if he makes 10 speeches a week between now and November 3, will poll less than six-tenths of one per cent of the vote cast. It will take the cooperation of enough half-baked fools in authority who like to show off by threatening him with The Law, Mr. Browder may poll one per cent of the vote.

In Chattanooga Browder was allowed to make a speech in the city hall. He attracted 200 people, while a wrestling match on another floor in the same building attracted 4,000 people. To the Associated Press, which apportions space on a basis of news value, Browder's speech rated two terse paragraphs.

At Birmingham Browder had an audience of 300 people. The Associated Press gave him about two hundred words because he denounced Landon and Knox as "Fascists" and because he said that President Roosevelt "blows hot and blows cold and satisfies nobody".

At Tampa, some imbeciles locked the door on Browder and the Associated Press gave him almost 400 words including a plea to President Roosevelt claiming that he had been "illegally and forcefully prevented" from speaking "by lawless elements who seized the hall from its custodians and barred doors despite a legal contract." The speech was "cancelled" and Browder made more votes than he would have made had he spoken ten times.

But Browder didn't reach real front page proportions until he arrived at Atlanta. His crime in that capitol of bourbonism was not an attempted speech but the less serious offense of passing through the rarefied atmosphere on a train. If Chief of Police T. O. Sturdivant had not sent officers of The Law to the depot it is likely that Browder would have been reduced to anonymity. But with Sturdivant's help Browder received approximately 600 words from the Associated Press and made the front pages of newspapers throughout the country.

Four policemen were sent to the train with orders to arrest Browder for any "Communistic utterances" — meaning, we suppose, any utterances a Communist might make. "We don't like that stuff in Atlanta," said Chief Sturdivant, who represented the dignity of Georgia's largest city, and whose alleged connivance with bootleggers was the subject for a recent grand jury investigation.

The incident gave the Associated Press occasion to recall that one Angelo Herndon, a Negro, was sentenced to from 18 to 20 years for "Communistic activities" four years ago. It was also recalled that 18 people were arrested at a meeting in Atlanta recently and sentenced to jail on "disorderly conduct" charges.

In the encounter between bourbonism and Communism, the latter came off with the highest honors. On the basis of the incident The Advertiser can say that it would as soon live under Comrade Browder as to live under Eugene Talmadge with a T. O. Sturdivant as head of a political police.

In addition to the obvious folly of attempting to throw all the Communists in jail and burn all Communist literature, there is a more significant issue involved. If the right of free speech is to be guaranteed only to Democrats and Republicans in good standing this country might just as well repudiate the Declaration of Independence and the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

The Puritans, among other early settlers, believed in freedom of religious belief—if one happened to be a Puritan. Others followed who had a different definition for freedom. It included freedom for all religious beliefs and freedom for those who had no religious beliefs.

Civil liberties are meaningless if they are to be applied only to those who have the strength to enforce them. The Nazis enjoy unlimited freedom in Germany. If our definition of free speech is to include just two parties instead of one it is a farce and a humbug.

Aside from the practical consideration of allowing the Communists to let off steam in the open air and remaining impotent, the United States has a much larger stake if it is to survive on the principles that have guided it thus far. The Advertiser, for one, would hesitate to allow T. O. Sturdivant the authority to define Communism and the prerogative to throw all Communists in jail. The time might come when he would interpret any criticism of Mayor Jim Key as Communistic.

If the Communists abuse civil liberties by advocating armed insurrection and overthrow of the government they should be liable to the same punishment a Republican or Democrat is who advocates the same thing. As long as they are willing to appeal only to the ballot and subject themselves to the same rules as govern the rest of us their rights must be defended. So far Browder has advocated no armed insurrection—we take it he would have been quoted by the Associated Press if he had.

If those citizens everywhere who have some conception of what freedom really means are interested in preserving it they must demand that the T. O. Sturdivants of the nation not be allowed to become sole arbiters of the principle.

PASTOR RAPPED IN LETTER FOR LETTING 'RED' SPEAK IN CHURCH

White Writer Insists Church Should Be Last To Give Aid To "Such A Program;" Rev. Watson Reiterates His Stand

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND—George L. Darte, white, in a four page letter sent to Dr. E. B. Watson, pastor of the Hood Temple Church here last week urged the minister to close the church doors to the "Reds" who were seeking permission to spread their propaganda that is poisoning the minds of thousands throughout the country.

The letter, sent by special delivery, reached Dr. Watson early that morning before Donald Burke Communist candidate for United State Senate, was to speak at the church that following night.

Said Mr. Darte in his letter: "If I may suggest, it will seem to the writer that your church, in permitting any Communist (knowing what he or she stands for) to enter the portals of your house of worship and having the privilege of appearing and speaking, could almost be termed a challenge to the loyal parishioners of your flock."

Mr. Darte said that he "had deep consideration for the colored race and its efforts to obtain a more substantial place in the sun." In his letter he complimented the school board for placing an embargo on the use of the John Marshall High School to stage a "Red" rally. He referred Dr. Watson to the New York Times September 9, [illegible] when Borough President [illegible] to permit the Communist the use of the Town Hall at Jamaica, Long Island.

"The Communists have many shop-worn reasons why they should be afforded the same consideration as any other political party. The Communist party is not a bona fide political party in the strict sense of the word, but on the contrary is but a social unrest group traveling in disguise and bent upon the destruction of every principle that has made the United States—your country and mine—what it is today."

DARTE AT MEETING

Mr. Darte was at the meeting Monday night to see in person what was going on. Dr. Watson gave him a very cordial welcome but served notice that he (Dr. Watson) was thoroughly acquainted with Communism and its history. He said that he knew the background of Communism, knew it in the North before coming South—even knew it before it got to this country. "I need no further information from Mr. Darte or anybody else as to the working of Communism."

Dr. Watson told the Guide: "I stated in the beginning that in the church we were not interested in politics—that our church was made up of all parties and that every party had the privilege of inviting speakers to represent the party at this 'Mock Campaign'."

The initial meeting of the campaign was not as well attended as usual, Dr. Watson said, but attributed it to the unfavorable publicity that the campaign had gotten. He said that it was his duty and purpose to keep the church alive and throughout his pastorate he had always found his projects well taken.

Mr. Darte said in his letter: "Being as they are, anti-Christ, it would appear consistent to believe that a church, no matter what the denomination should be the last to give aid, directly or indirectly, to such a program as is mapped out by the Communists in the country, and parented by Soviet-Russia. God forbid!"

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Self-Government--Struggle for Equality Of Negro People

Haywood 9th Convention Report Stresses Fight on Discrimination

By Harry Haywood

In all our work among the Negro people, as among all oppressed peoples, our aim as Communists is to bring about the unity of Negro and white to eliminate all obstacles, prejudices, and inequalities that divide the ranks of the people. Our aim as Communists is to unite all oppressed peoples in the struggle for equal rights, for democratic liberties, and for the achievement of socialism. Our aim is to unite the toiling population of the oppressing nations with the toilers of the oppressed nations. The removal of all inequalities—that is our central aim in our Negro work.

That is why we place at the center of our work today the slogan for a united struggle against discrimination, lynching, for the right to hold jobs in public utilities, civil service, for the right to vote, serve on juries, elect officials, enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution, etc. That is why we demand removal of the discrimination which results in lower wages for Negroes, against discrimination in the trade unions, against discrimination in the distribution of relief, housing, etc.

Distribution of Land

As Communists, we are, as Lenin said, for the voluntary unity and cooperation between all peoples, even up to merging of all peoples. But we have to understand how our struggle against immediate inequalities is bound up with our complete program for the liberation of the Negro people in America, that is to say, the distribution of land in the Black Belt and the right of self-determination in that area. We have to understand the slogan of self-determination in its inevitable and necessary relation to our efforts for welding the unity of Negro and white in the struggle for equality and democracy.

I believe it is necessary to emphasize this point now because lately, as we have been making our correct and energetic efforts to build the broadest people's front among the Negroes, we have tended to submerge our basic slogan of the right of self-determination in our propaganda. We seem to have forgotten that the right of the Negro people to decide their own fate can be the only final guarantee of the unity of Negro and white.

Slogan for Equality

I want to show you, comrades, that if we do not understand this, that if we forget this, it will affect the very core of our struggle for unity, and the building of the People's Front. Today, there is no doubt that the slogan under which we can build the united front and the people's front is the slogan for equality in political, economic and social life. Today, there is no doubt that we could not develop the powerful movement for unity except under this slogan. But we must always keep in mind the possibility, or rather, the certainty that a moment will come in the fight against reaction and the rise of the Negro liberation movement when the Negro masses of the South will begin to see clearly that self-determination is the only **guarantee** for the winning and preservation of real equality.

We cannot say, of course, exactly when this will be, but when that time comes we must be able to convince the white workers, the American people's front, that the equality which is essential to the unity of Negro and white can only be guaranteed by complete democratic rights for the Negro up to and including the right of self-determination.

Possession of Land

After all, that which gives to our Communist position on the Negro question its preeminence and effectiveness is the fact that we Communists are the only ones who go boldly to the roots of the whole problem. It is we alone who show how the heavy burden of oppression which crushes the backs of the Negro people throughout the country has its basis and origin in the Black Belt of the South. It is we Communists alone who show that the Negro people can never be free until the Negroes in the Black Belt finally possess the land upon which they work, the land which is owned today by a small clique of landlords supported by Wall Street banks. Only possession of the land can make the Negro toilers free. But, between the Negro and the land stand the armed forces of the landlords.

And what will guarantee to the Negroes in the South that the great landed estates will be broken up and divided among those who toil on them? What can guarantee him that when this has taken place the Negro farmer will be able to hold on to the land? Only self-government, the right to govern himself, can guarantee the Negro toilers this. The Negro majority in that continuous stretch of land known as the Black Belt must have the right to their own government, their own self-rule, courts, people's militia, etc. This is the only guarantee that the Negro will hold his land and procure liberty and equality.

People's Front

Today it is correct that a people's front among the Negroes, the National Negro Congress, does not put forward the slogan for complete self-determination. But, with the development of the people's front, the basic needs of black and white alike are developed more and more clearly. Then it will be necessary to put the question of freedom for the Negro people where it finally rests — the possession of the land and its guarantee through full self-determination. So, in Spain, at a certain stage of the struggle, the People's Front became the supporter of the Catalonian movement for autonomy, self-rule, as a basis for unity in the People's Front. Such a stage will also arrive in this country, when the People's Front of America will have to support a similar movement for self-government of the Negro people, in order to effect unity.

But even today, the right of self-determination is not abstract, up in the air, divorced from our work. Even where it does not enter directly, our understanding of this fundamental position guides us. Our ability to lead the Negro masses depends upon this understanding. It is only our Party's complete sincerity, it is only our Party's complete understanding that makes it possible for us to proudly say as Comrade Browder was able at the Ninth Convention this week, that we are the Party of the Negro people. It is because we carry our stand for equality to its logical conclusion, that we are able to lead the Negro masses. It is not chance that we are the ones who built the first organization of the sharecroppers. It is not chance that we are the ones who spread the infamy of Scottsboro to every corner of the world. It is not chance that from our ranks came Angelo Herndon.

Education of Members

But if we forget to educate our members systematically in this basic understanding of our position on the Negro question, in an understanding of the relation of our day-to-day struggle for equality, unity to the right of self-determination, then we will be in danger of weakening the fight for unity, we will be unable to achieve unity, unable to lead the daily struggle for the needs of the Negro people.

And lately this danger has arisen. Our opponents are taking the offensive against this basic line of the Party, as for example in the review of James Allen's book on the Negro question in the liberal weekly, The Nation, where Sterling Spero attacks our stand on self-determination as being a hindrance to united action between Negro and white. But it is noteworthy, nevertheless, that he praises the Communist Party for having done "excellent work in the fight for justice and equal rights for Negroes." This writer does not see that we Communists have been able to do "excellent work in the fight for justice and equal rights for Negroes" just because at the basis of all our work has been our adherence to the principle of self-determination, our understanding of the position of the Negro people as an oppressed nation.

Self-Government Discussion

The seething ferment among the Negro masses has not yet reached the stage where it takes the conscious form of a demand for self-determination, although the development of the struggle against inequality will eventually reach a point where the recognition of the right of the Negro masses to decide all questions concerning their interests and welfare will become a practical issue.

Therefore, I should like to put a new problem before you. Since the Negro people are a new nation whose development has seriously been retarded by American imperialism, we can see that the concept of nationality has not fully matured among them. Therefore, it may be possible, and I put it forword for discussion, to consider for the clarification of our propaganda the proposal for some sort of intermediate stage in the fight that will lead up to self-determination. What would such an intermediate stage be? It would have to grow right out of the immediate struggle for economic demands of the sharecropper and worker and political rights such as the right to vote, elect officials, sit on juries, and enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. These are the issues which are becoming prominent as never before, in the election campaign. How would we define such a stage? It would be, comrades, a struggle for self-government in the Negro areas of the South. Such a stage would give the Negro majority the above democratic rights, without, however, yet reaching the stage of self-determination, that is, the right to federate or separate from the rest of the country. Is it not possible that with this slogan for self-government we can establish a bridge between the immediate struggles for equality and the struggle for self-determination?

Reconstruction Days Cited

As a matter of fact, in our country's history we have already seen, during the Reconstruction days following the Civil War, something of this local self-government of the Negro majority in the Southern counties and states, if even in an incomplete and crude form. In the governments, state and country, set up following the Civil War, the Negro majority for a short period enjoyed political rights, that is, the right to vote, hold office, etc. This was not yet complete self-determination. Nevertheless, even this partial self-government brought such democratic liberties to the South as were not seen before or since. **This self-government, it is especially important to note, gave the masses of "poor whites" more liberty than they have today.** The granting of political rights, self-government, to the Negro masses, resulted in the abolition of the poll-taxes, property taxes, **which had disfranchised the "poor whites,"** and established free, universal education, equality and easing of mortgage debts on all small farmers.

The desperate distortions of reactionary historians attempt to conceal these vital facts. As it prepares to organize fascist reaction today, the ruling class attempts to blind the "poor whites" to the liberating effect which self-government for the Negro people would have upon the whole South. It raises the spectre of "black domination," as we have seen in the notorious film, "The Birth of a Nation," and in the writings of Thomas Dixon, Jr. But the experiences of the Reconstruction days proved how utterly false is this propaganda. **It proved that only through political equality and self-government of the Negro majority can the exploited white masses in the South achieve democracy.**

struggle for the land, the slogan for self-determination.

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Elections.

Communists

Self-Government--Struggle for Equality Of Negro People

Haywood 9th Convention Report Stresses Fight on Discrimination

By Harry Haywood

In all our work among the Negro people, as among all oppressed peoples, our aim as Communists is to bring about the unity of Negro and white, to eliminate all obstacles, prejudices, and inequalities that divide the ranks of the people. Our aim as Communists is to unite all oppressed peoples in the struggle for equal rights, for democratic liberties, and for the achievement of socialism. Our aim is to unite the toiling population of the oppressing nations with the toilers of the oppressed nations. The removal of all inequalities—that is our central aim in our Negro work.

That is why we place at the center of our work today the slogan for a united struggle against discrimination, lynching, for the right to hold jobs in public utilities, civil service, for the right to vote, serve on juries, elect officials, enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution, etc. That is why we demand removal of the discrimination which results in lower wages for Negroes, against discrimination in the trade unions, against discrimination in the distribution of relief, housing, etc.

Distribution of Land

As Communists, we are, as Lenin said, for the voluntary unity and cooperation between all peoples, even up to merging of all peoples. But we have to understand how our struggle against immediate inequalities is bound up with our complete program for the liberation of the Negro people in America, that is to say, the distribution of land in the Black Belt and the right of self-determination in that area. We have to understand the slogan of self-determination in its inevitable and necessary relation to our efforts for welding the unity of Negro and white in the struggle for equality and democracy.

I believe it is necessary to emphasize this point now because lately, as we have been making our correct and energetic efforts to build the broadest people's front among the Negroes, we have tended to submerge our basic slogan of the right of self-determination in our propaganda. We seem to have forgotten that the right of the Negro people to decide their own fate can be the only final guarantee of the unity of Negro and white.

Slogan for Equality

I want to show you, comrades, that if we do not understand this, that if we forget this, it will affect the very core of our struggle for unity, and the building of the People's Front. Today, there is no doubt that the slogan under which we can build the united front and the people's front is the slogan for equality in political, economic and social life. Today, there is no doubt that we could not develop the powerful movement for unity except under this slogan. But we must always keep in mind the possibility, or rather, the certainty that a moment will come in the fight against reaction and the rise of the Negro liberation movement when the Negro masses of the South will begin to see clearly that self-determination is the only **guarantee** for the winning and preservation of real equality.

We cannot say, of course, exactly when this will be, but when that time comes we must be able to convince the white workers, the American people's front, that the equality which is essential to the unity of Negro and white can only be guaranteed by complete democratic rights for the Negro up to and including the right of self-determination.

Possession of Land

After all, that which gives to our Communist position on the Negro question its preeminence and effectiveness is the fact that we Communists are the only ones who go boldly to the roots of the whole problem. It is we alone who show how the heavy burden of oppression which crushes the backs of the Negro people throughout the country has its basis and origin in the Black Belt of the South. It is we Communists alone who show that the Negro people can never be free until the Negroes in the Black Belt finally possess the land upon which they work, the land which is owned today by a small clique of landlords supported by Wall Street banks. Only possession of the land can make the Negro toilers free. But, between the Negro and the land stand the armed forces of the landlords.

And what will guarantee to the Negroes in the South that the great landed estates will be broken up and divided among those who toil on them? What can guarantee him that when this has taken place the Negro farmer will be able to hold on to the land? Only self-government, the right to govern himself, can guarantee the Negro toilers this. The Negro majority in that continuous stretch of land known as the Black Belt must have the right to their own government, their own self-rule, courts, people's militia, etc. This is the only guarantee that the Negro will hold his land and procure liberty and equality.

People's Front

Today it is correct that a people's front among the Negroes, the National Negro Congress, does not put forward the slogan for complete self-determination. But, with the development of the people's front, the basic needs of black and white alike are developed more and more clearly. Then it will be necessary to put the question of freedom for the Negro people where it finally rests — the possession of the land and its guarantee through full self-determination. So, in Spain, at a certain stage of the struggle, the People's Front became the supporter of the Catalonian movement for autonomy, self-rule, as a basis for unity in the People's Front. Such a stage will also arrive in this country, when the People's Front of America will have to support a similar movement for self-government of the Negro people, in order to effect unity.

But even today, the right of self-determination is not abstract, up in the air, divorced from our work. Even where it does not enter directly, our understanding of this fundamental position guides us. Our ability to lead the Negro masses depends upon this understanding. It is only our Party's complete sincerity, it is only our Party's complete understanding that makes it possible for us to proudly say as Comrade Browder was able at the Ninth Convention this week, that we are the Party of the Negro people. It is because we carry our stand for equality to its logical conclusion that we are able to lead the Negro masses. It is not chance that we are the ones who built the first organization of the sharecroppers. It is not chance that we are the ones who spread the infamy of Scottsboro to every corner of the world. It is not chance that from our ranks came Angelo Herndon.

Education of Members

But if we forget to educate our members systematically in this basic understanding of our position on the Negro question, in an understanding of the relation of our day-to-day struggle for equality, unity to the right of self-determination, then we will be in danger of weakening the fight for unity, we will be unable to achieve unity, unable to lead the daily struggle for the needs of the Negro people.

And lately this danger has arisen. Our opponents are taking the offensive against this basic line of the Party, as for example in the review of James Allen's book on the Negro question in the liberal weekly, The Nation, where Sterling Spero attacks our stand on self-determination as being a hindrance to united action between Negro and white. But it is noteworthy, nevertheless, that he praises the Communist Party for having done "excellent work in the fight for justice and equal rights for Negroes." This writer does not see that we Communists have been able to do "excellent work in the fight for justice and equal rights for Negroes" just because at the basis of all our work has been our adherence to the principle of self-determination, our understanding of the position of the Negro people as an oppressed nation.

Self-Government Discussion

The seething ferment among the Negro masses has not yet reached the stage where it takes the conscious form of a demand for self-determination, although the development of the struggle against inequality will eventually reach a point where the recognition of the right of the Negro masses to decide all questions concerning their interests and welfare will become a practical issue.

Therefore, I should like to put a new problem before you. Since the Negro people are a new nation whose development has seriously been retarded by American imperialism, we can see that the concept of nationality has not fully matured among them. Therefore, it may be possible, and I put it forword for discussion, to consider for the clarification of our propaganda the proposal for some sort of intermediate stage in the fight that will lead up to self-determination. What would such an intermediate stage be? It would have to grow right out of the immediate struggle for economic demands of the sharecropper and worker and political rights such as the right to vote, elect officials, sit on juries, and enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. These are the issues which are becoming prominent as never before, in the election campaign. How would we define such a stage? It would be, comrades, a struggle for self-government in the Negro areas of the South. Such a stage would give the Negro majority the above democratic rights, without, however, yet reaching the stage of self-determination, that is, the right to federate or separate from the rest of the country. Is it not possible that with this slogan for self-government we can establish a bridge between the immediate struggles for equality and the struggle for self-determination?

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The desperate distortions of reactionary historians attempt to conceal these vital facts. As it prepares to organize fascist reaction today, the ruling class attempts to blind the "poor whites" to the liberating effect which self-government for the Negro people would have upon the whole South. It raises the spectre of "black domination," as we have seen in the notorious film-unity, in the development of the "The Birth of a Nation," and in the writings of Thomas Dixon, Jr. But the experiences of the Reconstruction days proved how utterly false is this propaganda. **It proved that only through political equality and self-government of the Negro majority can the exploited white masses in the South achieve democracy.** Therefore, I emphasize that we must be aware in our struggles for the development of the National Negro Congress, in building of the Farmer-Labor Party, tions of the most important, immediate tasks—that we have a clear conception of the relation of these immediate struggles to our basic position on the Negro question, the struggle for land, the slogan for self-determination.

Communists Have No Two-Faced Demagogy

Prepared by the National Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party

From a radio address by James W Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President.

Not since the Civil War has a political party come before the country with the battle cry of slavery for millions of Americans.

This party today is the Republican party. Who can understand this better than a member of the oppressed race for whose enslavement the Southern plantation owners went to war in 1860?

I am not maligning the traditions of the old Republican party, nor do I express ingratitude for the heritage of Lincoln, but I ask this question: Who is betraying the traditions of Lincoln by resorting to policies aimed at destroying the liberties of many more people than the four million enslaved in 1860?

Landon is tied up with enemies to all that is decent and progressive in America. Landon was unknown to the people of the United States until William Randolph Hearst selected him to carry out fascist program of the Liberty League gang. Hearst, the Du Ponts, Mellon, Morgan know their man!

Freedom Threatened

The real program of the Republican party is the program of the Hearst-Talmadge-Liberty League outfit. In the name of "liberty" they would kill every vestige of freedom for which Americans have fought and died from the Revolutionary struggle in which a colored man, Crispus Attucks, was the first person to die for American independence, to the Civil War where colored regiments joined with Northwestern workers and farmers to preserve the Union.

The agitation of Hearst in his chain of papers inspired the activities of the Black Legion in the auto center, Detroit. The Black Legion enlisted the active aid of some of the leading Republican officials of Michigan. It carried a reign of terror against those who challenged the rule of the auto magnates. It lynched a colored ex-service man "for the thrill" and to intimidate colored people from joining unions.

Coal Barons Divide Workers

During and following the World War many colored miners were brought into the anthracite region from the South. The coal barons always tried to play the colored miners against the white miners and the jim crow policies of the leaders of the unions aided them. But now with the Committee for Industrial Organization recognizing the need to organize colored people, an invaluable ally is brought to the side of labor in the struggle for economic needs and against reaction.

No worker who thinks, no farmer who uses his franchise against his enemy, no member of the colored race who hates oppression, no member of the middle class driven to poverty by the monopolies, no one who cherishes democratic rights can support either the Republican party with its fascist backers, or the Hearst-inspired Union party.

The program of the Communist party is clear cut. It contains no double-faced demagogy. We call for the building of a Farmer-Labor party. Our program has no empty words because, for every point in the party program, American Communists have worked and fought and sacrificed. It calls for:

Major Party Demands

Providing jobs and a living wage, unemployment insurance, old age pensions and social security; saving the young generation, freeing the farmers from debts and guaranteeing them the land;

Making the rich pay, defending civil liberties and curbing the Supreme Court; for full rights and complete equality for the colored people, and for keeping America out of war by keeping war out of the world.

VOTE COMMUNIST

YMCA Jim-Crow is Target of Ford in Newest Broadside

READING, Pa., Aug. 12.—Jas. W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President, Monday issued a statement protesting the discrimination practiced against him by the Scranton Y. M. C. A.

The statement in full follows:

"When I arrived from New York, my Scranton friends sought to have me stop at the Y. M. C. A., Accompanied by three of my friends of this city, I went to the Y. M. C. A. hotel and was denied a room, solely on the grounds of my race.

"This is a gross violation of an act of the state legislature which was made a law by the signature of Governor Earle, after a long struggle by liberty-loving people and the initiative of the Negro state representatives of that state, to penalize by imprisonment or fine or both, those who discriminate against people because of race or color. By this act those in charge of the Y. M. C. A., hotel have laid themselves open to criminal prosecution.

"It is ironic that those who profess to uphold the teachings of Christianity should indulge in practicing a form of discrimination known as jim-crowism. By their actions today these people have shown themselves to be enemies of decent American traditions. They reveal themselves as hypocrites and the sooner those who support the Y. M. C. A. take action against this sort of flouting of the laws of the state and the observance of ordinary decency, the better it will be for all concerned."

Ford Speaks In Steel Area

Communist Nominee Tells of Landon's Ties with Steel Barons

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Aug. 16.—In the heart of this Mellon-dominated city, James W. Fordfi the Communist candidate for Vice-President, carried the fight to the enemy in a speech last night that utterly unmasked the powerful steel, coal and aluminum trust forces backing Landon and the Republican slate in this part of the state.

Going into details regarding Landon's strike-breaking activities in the state of Kansas when, in May, 1935, he used the state troops to break the lead and zinc miners' strike, he used illustrations of similar experiences in Pennsylvania. He showed a parallel between Landon's use of troops to break the Kansas strike and the long record of blood baths administered the workers in the domain of Mellon and Schwab by the Coal and Iron police.

Launching into detailed exposures of fascist and semi-fascist organizations Ford assailed Ku Klux Klan, the Fayette County officials of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics (J. O. U. A. M.), Fayette County's "Black Legion"

With a withering array of facts Ford showed how these fascist organizations were supported financially by the big industrialists in the Pittsburgh region. He recited a long list of industrialists and the amounts they had donated to fascist and reactionary organizations.

His final meeting in the Pittsburgh section and the biggest thus far arranged here will be at the Fifht Avenue High School auditorium, Pittsburgh, Monday evening at eight. From there he proceeds west to Columbus on August 19; Cincinnati, August 26, and thence to Springfield and Peoria. Ill.

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RICHMOND VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JUL 23 1936

Equal Rights Asserted Here By Communist

Party Secretary Burke Scores Objection to Speech in School

Objecting to the protests of Major George L. Darte against the use of the John Marshall High School Auditorium on August 12, by James W. Ford, Negro Communist candidate for [illegible]esidency, Donald Burke, State secretary of the Communist Party, said yesterday that the Communists have "the same right to hold political meetings in public schools as any other political party."

He addressed a lengthy communication to Jesse H. Binford, superintendent of schools, who earlier had received the protests of Major Darte, a reserve officer and member of American Legion Post, No. 1. Major Darte's letter will be considered by the school board tomorrow night.

Socialists Join Protest

Later yesterday, Winston Dawson, speaking for the Socialist Party of Richmond, joined the protest against Major Darte's communication. "We believe that this protest is entirely unjustified," he stated. "The speaker in question is the chosen representative of thousands of American citizens. They are entitled to the same rights of free speech and free assemblage as are granted to other legal political parties in this country."

"We feel," he added, "that the School Board should disregard any protests made in such direct contradiction to American ideals and laws." His letter was addressed to Mr. Binford.

Weak in "Democracy"

"It seems," said Burke, "that Major Darte may be strong on his military tactics but is mighty weak in his understanding of Americanism. The very essence of Americanism is the spirit of democracy," he said. "Democracy, whether he likes it or not, includes the right of all citizens to exercise their constitutional liberties as guaranteed by the bill of rights."

Major Darte had said "it appears high time that protests with teeth in them be lodged against organizations and individuals who would prostitute our American standard of liberty—the sort of group or individual who would raise the red flag in time of peace and the white flag in time of war."

Burke answered that "our country now is not facing a revolution. But it does face great danger of a Fascist dictatorship. The program of the Republican Party-Liberty League-Hearst candidates, Landon and Knox, would accomplish, if successful in the elections, a great advance toward Fascism," Burke stated.

Cites U. Va. Example

"The University of Virginia," he went on, "recently has given you an example of true Americanism by inviting, not merely tolerating, the presidential candidate of the Communist Party, Earl Browder, to speak at its institute. The action was approved by every freedom-loving American," said Burke.

He said that the Communist Party had made a contract with Radio Station WRVA, locally, and "with both radio chains" for a broadcast by Ford.

Under Fascism, Burke said, free speech would be abolished. "It would not only mean that we, the Communists, would face suppression, but trade unions, liberals, progressives and teachers as well would be forced to march an intellectual goose-step or be thrown into concentration camps or worse," Burke said.

Mr. Binford yesterday said that the question would be left entirely with the school board tomorrow night. The letters of Major Darte and Burke will be submitted to the board.

Attorney Norrell Is Retained By "Reds" To Attack Decision

Denial of Auditorium's Use May Be Taken To Appeals' Court

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND—E. A. Norrell, local Negro attorney, has been retained by the Communist party to attack the decision of the Richmond school board denying permission to James W. Ford, Negro Communist nominee for vice-president, to speak in the John Marshall High school auditorium, Donald Burke Virginia secretary of the party, made known this week.

Mr. Burke said that the action of the school board was entirely unwarranted and that the drive to use the school auditorium for the election campaign meeting on August 12 would be carried to a finish.

Mr. Burke denied that he had any knowledge that the National election campaign committee of the Communist party had telegraphed a protest to the board asking that they be allowed to use the school auditorium.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE- WEEK OF AUGUST 3, 1936.

RICHMOND BARS
FORD MEETING

Legion Leader Attacks Negro Vice Prosidontial Candidate and His Party

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RICHMOND, Va., August-- (CNA)- Lest white citizens be "infected" by Communist agitation for Negro rights and unity of Negro and white workers for their class interests, the John Marshall High School authorities have denied the use of that school for a meeting on August 7 at which James W. Ford, nationally known Negro leader and Communist Vice Prosidential candidate is to make his first Southern appearance in a national speaking tour.

A permit for the use of the school, originally given by the board to the local Communist Party, was revoked following the wide-spread development of interest in the meeting among white and Negro workers and protests from Major George L. Darte, U. S. reserve officer and American Legion leader.

Crusader News Agency

Major Darte's attack on the Communist election rally came shortly after a speech delivered before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia by Earl Browder, Ford's running mate, in which the Communist Presidential candidate vigorously championed the human and democratic rights of the Negro people and warned Southern white toilers that there can be no freedom or prosperity for them so long as the Negro people are suppressed.

New York Mirror 8-3-36

In a letter to the school board, Major Darte assailed the Communist Party for its position on the Negro question and demanded that Richmond schools be barred to the Negro Communist Vice Presidential candidate.

Revocation of the permit by the school board was assailed by Donald Burke, secretary of the Communist Party here, who declared that "the Communist Party has the same right to hold political meetings in public schools as any other political party." Protests have also been made by many workers' groups and by individual workers and liberals to Superintendent of Schools Blindford.

RICHMOND VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JUL 26 1936

Free Speech in Richmond

IN REFUSING permission for JAMES W. FORD, Negro candidate for vice-president on the Communist ticket, to deliver a campaign speech in the auditorium of the John Marshall High School, the Richmond School Board has delivered a blow at one of the cardinal principles which went into the establishment of our form of government. Free speech is a cherished institution, guaranteed by the fundamental law of the country. Any infringement of it, upon any pretext, is a matter of vital concern to all the people, regardless of the political creed of any of them. It was to assure an unhindered flow of public opinion, whatever that opinion might be, that the principle of free speech was established. It is the *sine qua non* of a true democracy.

What JAMES FORD believes is of little moment to this community. Richmond is not the least Communistic. The vast majority of its citizens abhor the theory of government which has been put into practice in Soviet Russia. They would quietly, and all but unanimously, disagree with FORD that America should desert its democracy for the Communism of STALIN. But, if they could speak, we believe they would be almost as a unit in favor of permitting the candidate for vice-president to deliver his address. That would be in accordance with the traditional tolerance of the American system of government. After all, FORD is the candidate of a recognized political party—recognized by the Commonwealth of Virginia, which will place his name and that of EARL BROWDER on the November ticket as the standard bearers of Communism.

MAJOR GEORGE L. DARTE, who was a leading opponent of FORD'S appearance in the John Marshall High School, is quoted as saying that "the South should bend every effort to build a 'backfire' against further infiltration of destructive doctrines." That to say the least, is a rather naive way of expressing it. What does the major think he is about when he urges the curbing of free speech? Could he read the Bill of Rights and still say with intellectual honesty that this is not a destructive doctrine? The major, unintentionally, we are sure, places himself in the position of a man who would sacrifice a cherished principle of his own government on the altar of his hate for a single political creed.

So much for that phase of the matter. There is also a practical, if less important, side of the question. In refusing FORD permission to speak in the school here, the board has not hindered the cause of Communism one whit. On the contrary, it has provided it with a vantage point of ballyhoo. The cry of "persecution" or of "intolerance" is always a potent one. FORD cannot be blamed if he uses to the utmost the illogical, principle-contravening attitude of the Richmond School Board. Its action has subjected the entire city to ridicule. Giving lip service to free speech, it crushes it with an iron heel.

Communists Receive Backing Of Notables

NEW YORK CITY—Rockwell Kent, prominent artist and author of "Wilderness" and "Salamina," has announced that he will support the candidacies of Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist nominees for President and Vice-President, by participating as chairman of the Committee of Professional Groups for Browder and Ford. The committee includes among its members many well known writers, artists, and representatives of other professions Hughes, Aaron Copland, Kenneth Burke, Max Weber, S. J. Perelman, Jack Conroy, Josephine Harbst, Art Young, and Horace Gregory.

"Lacking a genuine national united people's party in the form of a national farmer-labor movement," reads a statement given out at the Committee's headquarters here, "we believe the candidacies of Earl Browder and James W. Ford offer the best choice for the professional and intellectual worker."

CANDIDATES LAUDED

In speaking of Browder and Ford the statement goes on to say in part, "They have been in the forefront of the battle against reaction and fascism; they have been among the first to point out in what direction lay the danger of war, and among the first to mobilize the real forces of peace against this danger; they have been the first to see the need of an all-inclusive people's government as a defence against these dark forces of destruction which at this moment are seeking to tear down freedom, democracy and civilization."

The long list of well known persons, the spokesman said, who have aligned themselves with the committee and have endorsed the statement to date include, besides those already named: Albert Bein, Robert M. Coates, Robert W. Dunn, Lawrence Gellert, Grace Greenwood, Marion Greenwood, Henry Hart, Granville Hicks, Joe Jones, Grace Lumpkin, Rebecca E. Pitts, Henry Roth, Bernard Smith, John L. Spivak, Harold Ward, and Walter Wilson.

Browder will deliver a special Labor Day message on "What is Ahead for American Labor?" when he speaks over the NBC Blue network, Monday, September 7, from 9:15 to 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time. The address will deal with the problems confronting the labor movement and with Governor Alf M. Landon's position on labor.

The Labor Day address will be the second of a series of eight national broadcasts which the Communist Campaign Committee hsa booked over the NBC coast-to-coast networks.

During his recent trip through Kansas, Browder spoke over the radio at a mass meeting September 1st at Wichita, his birthplace. It was in Wichita that Browder first entered the labor movement thirty years ago as a member of the American Federation of Labor. Between speeches on his recent trip, he consulted several school teachers for information on Landon's attitude on education in his own state.

Ford National Broadcast on September 21

James W. Ford, Communist Vice-Presidential nominee and the only Negro candidate on a national ticket this year, will speak over a nationwide radio hook-up on Monday evening, Sept. 21. The Negro leader will talk over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company from 10:45 to 11 P.M. (New York Daylight Time) on "The Negro People and the Election Campaign."

Workers were urged yesterday by William Z. Foster, chairman of the National Campaign Committee of the Communist Party, to assure Ford's broadcast by rushing contributions without delay to the committee at 35 East 12th Street, New York City. Four thousand three hundred dollars are needed to pay for the radio time.

The hour of Ford's radio talk according to other times is:

Eastern Standard Time—9:45 P.M. to 10 P.M.
Central Standard Time—8:45 P.M. to 9 P.M.
Mountain Standard Time—7:45 P.M. to 8 P.M.
Pacific Standard Time—6:45 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The following stations will carry the address of Ford on Sept. 21:

WEAF—New York	WTMJ—Milwaukee
WEEI—Boston	WIBA—Madison
WTIC—Hartford	KSTP—Minneapolis
WJAR—Providence	WEBC—Duluth
WTAG—Worcester	WDAY—Fargo
WCSH—Portland,Me.	KFYR—Bismarck
KYW—Philadelphia	KOA—Denver
WFBR—Baltimore	KDYL—Salt Lake C.
WRC—Washington	KPO—San Francisco
WGY—Schenectady	KFI—Los Angeles
WBEN—Buffalo	KGW—Portland, Ore.
WCAE—Pittsburgh	KOMO—Seattle
WWJ—Detroit	KHQ—Spokane
WTAM—Cleveland	WRVA—Richmond
WMAQ—Chicago	WTAR—Norfolk
KSD—St. Louis	WPTF—Raleigh
WHO—Des Moines	WSOC—Charlotte
WOW—Omaha	WWNC—Asheville
WDAF—Kansas City	WIS—Columbia
WHIO—Dayton	WFLA-WSUN—Tampa
WCKY—Cincinnati	WIOD—Miami

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Chicago Negro Is Candidate of Communists

Haywood Will Oppose Mitchell, DePriest for Congress

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—Harry Haywood, Negro Communist leader and organizer of the South Side, will be the Communist candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District. Frank Myers, prominent in the student movement at the University of Chicago, will run for Congress from the Second Congressional District.

Haywood's opponent will be the present Congressman, Arthur Mitchell, reactionary Negro Democrat, and Oscar De Priest, former Republican Congressman, also a Negro. De Priest is backed by Col. Frank Knox of the Liberty League, dominated by the Republican Party.

Haywood and Myers were nominated at the pre-convention conference of the South Side section of the Communist Party on Sunday. Jobs with utilities companies for Negroes and unemployment, are the two major problems of the political campaign planned by the South Side Communist Party.

Support Negro Congress

It was also decided to support the demands of the local National Negro Congress Council as one of the central features of the campaign.

Haywood emphasized that the campaign for jobs for Negroes does not mean taking jobs away from the white workers. "It means joining hands with the white workers to make better conditions for all and to wipe out discrimination," he said.

The Labor Committee of the Negro Congress Council has already begun a mass campaign in the Chicago Federation of Labor to put the Randolph no-discrimination resolution into effect.

NEW YORK COMMUNISTS NOMINATE NEGRO FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

NEW YORK, June-- (CNA)- Julian J. Sawyer, Buffalo Negro, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of New York State by the State nominating convention of the Communist Party, which for four days held sessions in this city at which the problems confronting the Negro people, together with the general problems facing the American people as a whole, were exhaustively discussed by Negro and white leaders of the party. Crusader News Agency

Robert Minor, himself a battle-scarred veteran in the fight for Negro liberation, was nominated for Governor by the convention. The ticket includes Grace Hutchins for Controller, Fred Briehl for Attorney General, and Irving Schwab, labor attorney who has defended many Queens Negroes, for Judge of the Court of Appeals. 6-22-36 new york, N.Y.

The keynote address to the convention was made by a Negro attorney, Benjamin Davis, Jr., while prominent among the leaders who addressed the convention was James W. Ford, Harlem Communist leader and the party's vice presidential candidate in 1932.

The national nominating convention of the party will open here on June 34. It is the general belief in Harlem that the Communists will again nominate Ford for vice president.

The convention denounced "the threat of repeated Scottsboros" under which the Negro people live, and called for an intensification and broadening of the fight against lynching and other forms of jim-crow oppression, improvement of the Party's work in the South, promotion of the organization of Negroes into the trade unions and the most energetic activity in promoting the unity of the Negro people and the building of the National Negro Congress, as well as the fight against growing reaction, the danger of war and fascism.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES
JUN 15 1936

COMMUNISTS PICK SLATE

Robert Minor, for Governor, Heads Party's State Ticket.

The State convention of the Communist party, with about 600 delegates present, nominated its slate of candidates for State officers last night at the St. Nicholas Palace, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street. The convention will reconvene today, it was announced, to select delegates to the national convention of the party, scheduled for June 28 in Madison Square Garden.

Candidates nominated were: Robert Minor of New York, for Governor; Julian J. Sawyer of Buffalo, a Negro, Lieutenant Governor; Grace Hutchins of New York, Controller; Fred Briehl of Walkill, Ulster County, Attorney General; Irving Schwab of New York, judge of the Court of Appeals.

Ben Davis Jr., a Negro attorney, delivered the keynote address. Carl Brodsky presided. I. Amter of New York was nominated for President of the Board of Aldermen.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS
JUN 9 - 1936

BUNDY LEADING COLORED FIGHT

Present Arguments to Credentials Committee; Warn of Bolt

Couuncilman Leroy N. Bundy, delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, today was leading a group of colored leaders from various sections of the country in a fight to win seats in the convention for colored delegates from Southern states.

Claiming that "lily white" delegates from Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina were illegally seated after protest hearings before the national committee last week, the colored leaders were to present their arguments late today to the credentials committee of the convention.

The Cleveland councilman outlined the battle plans of his committee last night to a mass meeting of colored Republicans at the Western Reserve Republican Club. More than 1000 persons attended, the crowd overflowing into the street.

Dr. Bundy hinted strongly at a colored bolt in November "unless we get redress at the convention."

Dr. Bundy told the mass meeting that the colored people will support their own choice for second place on the national ticket, Col. Arthur W. Little of New York.

* * *

Southern Caucus Stresses "Equality"

Pleas for racial equality in politics, voiced by both white and colored delegates, marked the organization meeting last night of the Southern conference, composed of Republican delegates and national committeemen of 12 Southern states.

More than 150 attended the meeting, which shied away from the creation of a definite organization and left its ultimate development in the hands of the 12 national committeemen.

R. B. Creager, Texas committeeman and chairman of the meeting, said efforts would be made later to set up a permanent organization.

A word of caution from Charles A. Jonas, committeeman and former congressman from North Carolina who opposed any movement which might encourage a "bloc" system of sectional interests, had much to do with emasculating the plan as first proposed.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
June 11, 1936

Negro Domination Looms Again in Southern Area

Republican Convention Restores Joe Tolbert to Power in South Carolina

The News and Observer Bureau,
Special Leased Wire.

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

Convention Hall, Cleveland, June 10.—Without a word of debate, the Republican National Convention today paved the way for the return of Negro domination of the Republican party in most of the Southern states by adopting the reports of its committee on credentials unseating the regular delegation from South Carolina and restoring to power "Tieless Joe" Tolbert, who was kicked out of the national committee four years ago.

"I am very much surprised; that is too bad," was the comment of Thomas Dixon, noted playwright and author, who has been planning to paint to the cenvention a rosy picture of Republican prospects of carrying Southern states in his speech nominating Judge Isaac M. Meekins for the Presidency.

The caucus of the North Carolina delegation scheduled for this afternoon to determine a definite course in regard to presenting the name of Judge Meekins to the convention was postponed, but will be held before the nominating speeches begin tomorrow.

To Present Meekins.

However, the indication now is that regardless of the outcome of the caucus, the name of Judge Meekins will be presented by Dr. Dixon at such length as the convention is disposed to hear him, as there is no time limit on nominating speeches. But at least half the delegation, headed by National Committeeman Charles A. Jonas, is expected to go to Governor Landon, of Kansas, on the first ballot.

White supremacy has been one of the ruling passions with Dr. Dixon, a former minister who won fame as the author of "The Clansman," and other books on the Reconstruction era in the South.

But in view of the things that are happening here, Dr. Dixon can hardly carry that principle with him in his shift of this year from the Democratic to the Republican party, as much as he would like to do so. In fact, he stressed the Negro issue as one of his objections to the Roosevelt administration at the Macon, Ga., meeting of the Southern Association to Uphold the Constitution managed by Governor Talmadge, which marked the Dixon transition between political parties.

Evident determination of many members of the delegation to disregard their instructions for Judge Meekins has been apparent since the delegation first reached here, and has been incrased as evidence multiplied of the almost certain nomination of Governor Landon on the first ballot.

On the other hand, N. Clarence Tozier, of Elizabeth City, and other friends of Judge Meekins have been determined that he should have the honor of having his name placed before the convention, no matter how empty that honor might prove to be.

In fact, Dr. Dixon announced today, after his daily long distance telephone conversation with Judge Meekins, that Judge Meekins will receive votes from at least three other states, which he declined to name.

Aside from such internal difficulties as they have, the rank and the file of the delegates from North Carolina have had little to do.

Hoover Reception.

The reception given former President Hoover tonight was the first touch of anything approaching real enthusiasm. And so long as the convention refuses to even consider giving Mr. Hoover the nomination which every one admits he would have been most glad to have, any enthusiasm connected with Mr. Hoover has a large question mark behind it.

But while the Republicans do not want Mr. Hoover as a candidate any more now than they did before he came to Cleveland, the 12-minute ovation given to him tonight when he appeared on the platform was impressive.

It was the first real chance the convention has had to act like a convention and it rose to the occasion. That fact, and the fact that there was no danger of their enthusiasm leading them to its logical conclusion, a Hoover nomination, furnished much of the explanation for the ovation.

A further explanation is that Hoover. after all, typifies more nearly than any one else the things the Republican party stands for.

The North Carolina standard was one of the first to be moved to the front in honor of Mr. Hoover.

But unless the platform contains a more definite program than is expected to be the case, the Republicans are forced to a position where they must defend Mr. Hoover and his administration, whether they like to or not, and most of them do not to the point where they cannot endure the thought of him as a candidate again.

Even Flatter.

The speech today of the permanent chairman, Representative Bertrand Snell, minority leader in the House of Representatives, fell even flatter than the keynote last night by Senator Frederick Steiwer, which had both its critics and its admirers.

Mr. Snell tried vainly to play upon the one really successful line in the Steiwer speech, "Three long years," that awoke the crowd to an answering refrain.

The Snell speech was well received, but there was something incongruous in an appeal to Democrats and the youth of the land from one who has been identified for years as a partisan among partisans and an old guardsman among old guardsmen.

The Tolbert case was the one on which the Negro members on the credentials committee centered their fight, although the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had ignored it in making a fight against the action of the Republican national committee last week in declining to seat Negroes from Georgia, Florida and Louisiana.

Those delegations denied that the Negro question was an issue with them and J. T. Hambright, who replaced Tolbert on the national committee four years ago, added some Negro alternates in order to minimize the Negro question.

But that was not enough. Northern Negroes stood by Tolbert. as did Perry Howard, Negro committeeman from Mississippi, against whom were laid the same vote-selling and delegate-selling charges as against Tolbert, but who successfully restrained an effort to oust him four years ago.

That was what counted. By a vote of 26 to 16, with W. R. Chambers, of Asheville, the North Carolina member of the committee, refusing to state how he voted, the credentials committee seated "Tieless Joe" and his delegation, with seven of the 10 members Negroes, and carried back to the national committee the crude illiterate figure who served on the committe continuously from 1906 to 1932.

When without a murmur of dissent the report of the committee was adopted by the convention at noon, Tolbert, who had already taken Hambright's seat on the platform with other members of the national committee, marched down and aided his "black and tan" delegation in summarily ousting the 10 white members of the Hambright delegation.

Tears were streaming down the cheeks of Miss Clara Harrigall, of Aiken, Republican national committeewoman, who has spent much time and money during the last eight years in an effort to make the Republican party in South Carolina, as she lost her seat in the convention. Other white men and women in the Hambright delegation were affected similarly.

"We have been sacrificed for the Negro vote in Illinois and Indiana," one of them said.

But although treating the ousted delegation contemptuously, Tolbert threw them one sop. He ordered his Negro delegates to turn over their seats for tonight's meeting to the Hambright delegates.

"None of us want to hear Herbert Hoover," explained "Tieless Joe."

But the big moment for "Tieless Joe" came this afternoon when he held a caucus of his delegation at the Imperial Hotel, a nondescript $1-a-day establishment which knows no color line that has replaced the fashionable Statler Hotel as South Carolina headquarters for this delegation.

Issuing his commands in swift order and brooking no interference, Tolbert quickly had himself named as national committeeman and as a member of the committee which will go to Topeka, Kansas, to notify Governor Landon that he is the nominee of the convention, Governor Landon having declined in advance to come here and receive notification in person.

Tolbert parceled out committee appointments to few white men of his delegation, including his nephew, J. A. Tolbert, former United States District Attorney.

When one of his Negro followers said:

"Mr. Tolbert, if this is going to get in the papers, we ought to have some niggers in it."

"Tieless Joe" immediately agreed, and had a Negro named as a member of the committee to notify the Vice President of his nomination.

But the big recognition for the Negroes is yet to come. A Negro woman is slated to become the colleague of "Tieless Joe" on the national committee.

But Tolbert is still waiting on that in the hope that he can find some rich white woman who wants the honor. However, Miss Harrigall and her kind will have nothing to do with Tolbert, so that the plan to name a Negro woman seems certain to go through.

N. Y. EVENING POST

JUN 15 1936

COMMUNISTS PICK MINOR FOR GOVERNOR

Former Editor Nominated at State Convention

Robert Minor, former cartoonist and editor and Communist candidate for Mayor in 1933, is the Communist Party's candidate for Governor.

He was nominated at the party's State convention last night at St. Nicholas Arena. Minor was cartoonist for the World for several years and in 1926 was editor of the Daily Worker.

Others nominated were Julian J. Sawyer, Negro, of Buffalo, for Lieutenant Governor; Grace Hutchins, for Controller; Fred Briehl, for Attorney General; Irving Schwab, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and I. Amter, for President of the Board of Aldermen.

Communists Put Negro On Ticket

Harlem Resident Selected As Running Mate For Kansas City White Man

NEW YORK, June 28.— (AP) —In frenzied acclamation, Earl W. Browder, of Kansas, today was nominated as the Communist party's candidate for president of the United States.

James W. Ford, Harlem negro, was similarly chosen as the candidate for vice-president.

Twenty thousand spectators packed in Madison Square Garden joined the party's 710 delegates in creating a bedlam with their lungs and mechanical noise-makers to rival recent demonstrations of the major political parties.

Ticker tape was showered over the convention floor amid shouting and blaring of horns as Robert Minor, Communist candidate for governor of New York, rose to nominate Browder. Twice Minor started his speech to have three bands march out in the aisles leading parading delegates.

Declaring the country is faced with "a chaos of dislocation, ruin and suffering greater than ever before," Minor said "the leaders who will replace today the Washingtons and the Lincolns of the past will be found among the ranks of the revolutionists.

"The man I propose for nomination is one whose origins date back to the beginning of this country—he is a true son of America. . . . His ancestors fought in the armies of George Washington but unlike some other sons of the American Revolution he is true to those traditions."

Minor said Browder, the Communist party's secretary, and the Republican choice of another Kansan, Gov. Landon, for president represent "two sides of a tremendous struggle of life and death."

"The one candidate is called 'the Kansas Coolidge.' The candidate I propose may be called 'the new John Brown from Ossowattamie.'"

"Mother" Ella R. Bloor, 74-year-old Pennsylvania Communist, nominated Ford.

Earlier the convention gave a 10-minute demonstration for William Z. Foster, thrice the party's candidate for president who withdrew this year because of poor health.

A Soviet government in Washington was predicted by Foster who urged the convention to "lay the foundation for a great people's front party."

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FORD SCORES LANDON
FOR 'LINCOLN' POSE.,
FLAYS FASCIST HEARST

Crusader News Agency
9-24-36

NEW YORK, Sept.-- (CNA)- In the first radio broadcast over a coast-to-coast hook-up ever made by a Negro candidate on a national ticket, James W. Ford, Communist Vice Presidential candidate, assailed Governor Landon as a hypocrite who, while closely linked with the enemies of the Negro people, has "donned the garb of Abraham Lincoln to ensnare Negro voters." Victory for "the Hearst-Liberty League-Landon combination" would make "lynch law the rule of the land," Ford asserted.

New York, N.Y.

The Communist leader's speech was carried over the vast Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company. In an action unparalleled in American history, Earl Browder, Communist Presidential candidate, himself introduced his vice-presidential running mate to the vast radio audience.

Warns Reaction Menaces All

An interesting sidelight to the broadcast was the fact that the Hearst radion station, WCAE, in Pittsburgh, was forced to relay Ford's speech after previously having refused to do so. Assailing "Fascist-minded men" as a menace to the civil liberties of the American people, Ford included Hearst in that category.

The Communist candidate addressed his fifteen-minute talk primarily to the Negro people, but sounded a note of warning to the white people as well, pointing out that the reactionary forces "not only attack colored people., their attack is directed against everything progressive in the country."

The Negro Communist leader who has twice been his party's candidate for Vice President, in 1932 and in 1936, characterized the Republican standard-bearer as a puppett of the most reactionary elements in the country, elements he asserted were sworn enemies of the Negro people and of all progressive groups in the United States. He declared:

"A colored voter who supports the Republicans is helping to put a lynch rope around the neck of his people."

Denies Party Supports Roosevelt

Declaring that Roosevelt has "made a few concessions to my people," Ford at the same time warned against blind dependence on Roosevelt. "None of us," he said, "can forget that his party is based on the South, where colored men and women are not permitted to live like human beings." He indignantly repudiated the claims of the Hearst newspaper chain that the Communist Party was supporting Roosevelt and flung the lie direct into the face of William Randolph Hearst.

As in his previous campaign speeches, Ford directed his heaviest blows against the Republican party and the Coughlin-Lemke Union party, which he characterised as a Hearst-conceived "stooge" for the Republicans.

He denied that the Republican party of today has anything in common with the Republican party of 1865, and charged present-day Republicans with betraying the traditions of Lincoln. "The Republican Party has done nothing for the Negro," he said. "It has shut its eyes to the violation of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution."

The Communist leader pointed to the paradoxical situation of Governor Talmadge of Georgia and other notorious Southern Negro-haters coming out in opposition to the national ticket of their party as proof that the most reactionary forces in the country were gathering around Landon and his Hearst-Black Legion-Liberty League supporters.

Negro voters, Ford predicted, will not be deceived by the hypocrisy of Landon in "donning the garb of Lincoln" and presenting himself as a new Emancipator.

"They no longer follow blindly the corrupt old party of Wall Street. They realize more and more that only struggle will break down the barriers of jim-crowism, segregation and every evil which the Republicans never challenge."

Cites Race's History

Denouncing the continued enslavement of his people who, he declared, "are still in chains" in the South and are segregated and discriminated against in the North, Ford declared "we colored people must in this campaign throw our

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support on the side of those forces working for progress." He urged the bu.. ing of the American People's Front - the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Union party was assailed by the Communist candidate as having been conceived in the brain of the fascist millionaire publisher, William Randolph Hearst. "The colored people" Ford asserted, "cannot find salvation in the so-called Union party of Lemke and Father Coughlin, which was conceived by Hearst and financed by the Liberty League. They cannot vote for a party which gets its main support from Nazi-inspired organizations, and one of whose spokesmen is Gerald L. K. Smith, who preaches a crusade of hate against the colored people."

Millions of his radio listeners heard for the first time of the revolutionary traditions of the Negro people as Ford pointed out that "colored people gave their lives in those great struggles for democracy which were fought in 1776 and 1861. At the battle of Lexington, it was a Negro, Crispus Attucks, who was the first man to lay down his life in the struggle against British tyranny."

Will Run "On His Own"

IT WILL BE recalled that just prior to the recent Democratic Party primary for the nomination of a candidate for Congress, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, a leader of the Communist Party in the Second District, appeared at a meeting of supporters of one of the candidates and announced his intention of voting for that candidate in the primary and also his intention to influence the local and district Communist vote to do the same. Presumably, Mr. WRIGHT carried through his announced intentions.

Last week ALEXANDER WRIGHT filed notice with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of his own candidacy for Congress, auspices the Communist Party.

We are not condemning Mr. WRIGHT for stepping into the Democratic primary and then declining to support the choice of the primary. That is his duty, of course, politically, morally, and legally; but Mr. WRIGHT let it be known through a newspaper interview just what he was going to do, in ample time for the Democratic Party election officials to have taken precautionary steps if that was desirable.

The Communist leader was perfectly frank about the whole matter. He is equally candid about keeping his promise to bolt the nominee, for whom he said he was going to vote and for whom he urged other members of the Communist Party to vote.

The bolt will not cut much of a figure one way or the other, since the Communist vote is rather small in the second Virginia district. We refer to the incident chiefly to remind, again, all those who voted in the primary that they are morally and legally bound to vote for the choice of the primary in November.

ARMED LEGION MOB BLACKJACKS AUDIENCE

Violence Is Threatened Against Ford at Durham Meeting

BULLETIN

(By United Press)

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 25 (UP).—A threatened demonstration against an address by James Ford, Negro Communist vice-presidential nominee, in the Durham County Courthouse failed to materialize tonight after county officers were called in for protection.

Ford delayed his speech nearly an hour while Paul Crouch, North Carolina Communist gubernatorial nominee, obtained a detail of deputy sheriffs to preserve order.

"The forces of reaction are destroying all the things that Jackson and Lincoln fought for in behalf of this country," Ford said. "This is the most significant campaign since the war between the states. Surely not since then have the major parties put candidates in the field who destroy the liberties of the people.

"I am alarmed at the threat of fascism in this country."

Informed by the United Press that the attempt of Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, to speak in Tampa, Fla., had been halted by violence, Ford said:

"The fact that Earl [Browder] made two unsuccessful attempts to speak in Terre Haute, and again in Tampa shows that it is not a sectional matter. It only shows that the reactionary forces are working throughout the country. That is what we're having to fight."

After the address, said to be the first campaign speech by any Negro political office seeker in the courthouse here, several white college students grouped around Ford and escorted him to an automobile.

Political - 1936

Elections.

Communists.

RICHMOND VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JUL 17 1936

Communist Ford Slated To Give Address Here

James W. Ford, Communist nominee for vice-president of the United States and the first Negro ever chosen for that position on the Communist ticket, will speak at the John Marshall High School on the night of August 12, it was announced yesterday by Donald Burke, State secretary of the party.

Ford is a graduate of Fisk University, was a commissioned officer overseas and is a post office worker. He is making a national tour with Earl Browder, Communist nominee for President.

The main stress of the Communists, Secretary Burke said, is laid on "the necessity of defeating Landon and Knox, candidates of the Republican Party-Liberty League-Hearst combination . . . the victory of Landon would greatly increase the danger of a Fascist dictatorship in the United States."

In 1932 Ford ran on the Communist ticket with William Z. Foster, leader of the 1919 steel strike. Arrangements have been made for Ford to speak over WRVA at 10:30 P. M., August 12, following his address at John Marshall High School, it was said.

Browder Talks Of First Visit To the South

Candidate Scores Bars to Negro Freedom in Interview

By Alan Max

It was Earl Browder's first visit to the jim-crow Southland. It was also his first visit to a swanky country club.

The way he happened to be at the club was this: he had spoken that morning before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia. As his train would not leave until 10 o'clock at night, the Institute had arranged for him to wait at the Farmington Country Club—just outside of Charlottesville.

Designed by Jefferson

We sat on one of the long verandas that stretched the length of the club. It was a beautiful building, designed by Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson had not intended it for a club, of course. The slave quarters of the plantation house of Jefferson's time had recently been converted into bedrooms for guests.

Below us these guests were diving into the modern green-tiled swimming pool. The boundary of the club's lawn was marked by a low mound of stones. On the other side, lay the tumble-down shack of a Negro. We could see the Negro himself, standing there beyond the stones, looking toward the swimming pool.

"Those few stones," Browder said, "are low enough for a child to pass over—that is, a white child. But they symbolize the barrier over which the Negro is not allowed to step—not permitted to exert himself as a human being."

First Time in Dixie

Although he had battled for the rights of the Negroes all his life, this was the Communist candidate's first personal contact with the South. He had stepped off the train that morning and found himself in the small university town of Charlottesville, undoubtedly one of the most liberal places in the South, rich in traditions of Jefferson who had freed his own slaves. And yet, the moment he stepped off the train, Browder found himself in a waiting-room—for whites only!

"It hit me in the face," Browder said. "The Negro here in the South is looked upon as some kind of animal and treated accordingly."

The Institute meeting at which he had spoken that morning, had been attended by a cultured audience from all parts of the South—educators, students and church people. Yet there was not one single Negro in the hall. The only Negroes to be seen anywhere on the campus were the waiters in the dining hall and the laborers repairing the roads that threaded among the university buildings.

Cites Negro Question

The audience had suddenly become tense when Browder had declared that there could be a free, happy and prosperous South only when the Negro, united with the white toilers, had won full social, political and economic equality. He made no attempt to draw his punches.

When he finished—although he had spoken of many things besides the Negro issue—the very first question asked was: "How under the program you have outlined, could amalgamation of the Negro and white races be prevented." To which Browder had replied without hesitation that he had yet to learn of a good reason why such amalgamation should be prevented.

He puffed at his pipe as he sat on the veranda of the club. The Negro was still standing out on the road, staring at the swimmers. "Of all the curses, the worst is bondage," Browder was saying.

Contradictions Sharpest

"Wall Street domination hits hardest in the South due to the remnants of feudalism. Here where the contradictions are sharpest, the evidences of fascism develop with greatest speed: the Huey Longs—the Klan, mother of the Black Legion—Governor Talmadge. The first American concentration camps were erected here during the textile strike. The Liberty League looks upon the South as its mainspring. It works down here inside the Democratic Party—through its right wing. Virginia, the state of Thomas Jefferson for example, is today the state of Senators Glass and Byrd."

He repeated that famous quotation from Karl Marx: "Labor in a white skin cannot be free so long as labor in a black skin is enslaved."

Full Freedom for Negroes

"As Jefferson individually freed his own slaves," he went on, "and as Lincoln freed them from chattel slavery, so the Communist Party will unite the Negro and white toilers in the struggle for full freedom for the Negroes and for full freedom and prosperity for the South."

The Communist Party, he declared, was the only party of the Negroes. It was the party of the fight for the Scottsboro boys. It was the party of Angelo Herndon. "I am proud," Browder said, "to run for president with a Negro, my friend James Ford, as my running mate."

It was getting on to train time. At the station we watched a Negro porter bent almost double under the heavy, expensive bags of a traveler. "The day is not far off," Browder said slowly, "when that Negro will be able to stand up straight and enjoy his full rights as a man."

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 22, 1936

RED CANDIDATE TO SPEAK HERE

Papers Seized In Bessemer Set Out Campaign Of Two Communists

Communist candidates for president and vice president, the latter a Negro, will invade several Southern cities during their campaign, it was learned today from literature found in possession of a Communist arrested in Bessemer.

Earl Browder, the candidate for president, is scheduled to speak in Birmingham, Sept. 11.

The man arrested in Bessemer was Jack Barton, said by officers to be secretary of the Bessemer section of the Communist party. Arrested Sunday, he was fined $100 and costs and sentenced to jail for six months by Judge Morris Monday for violation of the city's ordinance against radical activities.

Included in the literature which, according to Police Chief Ross, of Bessemer, was found in his possession, was a letter "To All Districts" to which was attached speaking dates set for Browder and James W. Ford, Negro candidate for vice president.

Other literature seized with the arrest of Barton showed that the Communist party of America has set a $250,000 quota for a drive to raise campaign funds for the nation. One half of this, according to information found in this literature, will be raised in the New York district, and other districts will be required to contribute on the basis of $5 a member.

Other Southern cities to be visited by one or both of the party's candidates are: by Browder, Chattanooga, Sept. 10; Atlanta, Sept. 12; Tampa, Sept. 13; Norfolk, Sept. 14; and Baltimore, Sept. 18; by Ford, Baltimore, Aug. 11; Richmond, Aug. 12; Nashville, Oct. 23, and Atlanta, Oct. 24.

Ford Assails Landon As Foe of Progress

Republican Will Carry Out Policy of Steel Trust, Communist Vice-Presidential Nominee Warns in Scranton Radio Address

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The speech of the noted Negro worker and class leader follows:

Nowhere since the Civil War has a political party come before the country with the battle cry of slavery for millions of Americans. This party today is the Republican Party. Who can understand this better than a member of the oppressed race for whose enslavement the Southern plantation owners went to war in 1860? I am not today maligning the traditions of the old Republican Party nor do I express ingratitude for the heritage of Lincoln, but I ask this question: Who is betraying the traditions of Lincoln by resorting to policies aimed at destroying the liberties of many more people than the four million enslaved in 1860?

Curiously enough the candidates and backers of the Republican Party of today are guilty. If we examine the speeches of Landon and Knox we see that their triumph in the elections would mean the smashing of democratic rights (achieved in 1860, yes, even in 1776), the legalizing of company unions and the establishment of a regime based on terror against the American toilers.

Assails Landon's Labor Policy

In his acceptance speech at Topeka, Kansas, Landon said: "The right of labor to organize means to me the right of employees to join any type of union they prefer, whether it covers their plant their craft or their industry. It means that in the absence of a union contract, an employee has an equal right to join a union or refuse to join a union."

Thus Landon plainly declares that any administration of which he is the head will carry out the policy of the steel trust and the coal barons against bona-fide unionism. You miners of the anthracite know only too well what this would mean. Instead of a powerful union of all workers in the mines able to act collectively and fearlessly throughout the industry, there would be company unions for each mine whose policies and officers would be dictated by the mine barons.

Landon defends the bankers and industrialists at a time when workers in company unions are breaking away to join the movement of hundreds of thousands toward bona-fide industrial unionism led by John L. Lewis. Landon began his career in politics as the henchman of former Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas who in 1921 put over the notorious "industrial court" law outlawing strikes in the state. Only the determined struggles of the miners' union in Kansas were able to defeat it.

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Political - 1936

Elections.

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RICHMOND VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JUL 17 1936

Communist Ford Slated To Give Address Here

James W. Ford, Communist nominee for vice-president of the United States and the first Negro ever chosen for that position on the Communist ticket, will speak at the John Marshall High School on the night of August 12, it was announced yesterday by Donald Burke, State secretary of the party.

Ford is a graduate of Fisk University, was a commissioned officer overseas and is a post office worker. He is making a national tour with Earl Browder, Communist nominee for President.

The main stress of the Communists, Secretary Burke said, is laid on "the necessity of defeating Landon and Knox, candidates of the Republican Party-Liberty League-Hearst combination . . . the victory of Landon would greatly increase the danger of a Fascist dictatorship in the United States."

In 1932 Ford ran on the Communist ticket with William Z. Foster, leader of the 1919 steel strike. Arrangements have been made for Ford to speak over WRVA at 10:30 P. M., August 12, following his address at John Marshall High School, it was said.

Browder Talks Of First Visit To the South

Candidate Scores Bars to Negro Freedom in Interview

By Alan Max

It was Earl Browder's first visit to the jim-crow Southland. It was also his first visit to a swanky country club.

The way he happened to be at the club was this: he had spoken that morning before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia. As his train would not leave until 10 o'clock at night, the Institute had arranged for him to wait at the Farmington Country Club—just outside of Charlottesville. Designed by Jefferson

We sat on one of the long verandas that stretched the length of the building. It was a beautiful building, designed by Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson had not intended it for a club, of course. The slave quarters of the plantation house of Jefferson's time had recently been converted into bedrooms for guests.

Below us these guests were diving into the modern green-tiled swimming pool that was the boundary of the club's lawn. On the other side, lay the tumble-down shack of a Negro. We could see the Negro himself, standing there beyond the stones, looking toward the swimming pool.

"Those few stones," Browder said, "are low enough for a child to pass over—that is, a white child. But they symbolize the barrier which the Negro is not allowed to step—not permitted to exert himself as a human being."

First Time in Dixie

Although he had battled for the rights of the Negroes all his life, this was the Communist candidate's first personal contact with the South. He had stepped off the train that morning and found himself in the small university town of Charlottesville, undoubtedly one of the most liberal places in the South, rich in traditions of Jefferson who had freed his own slaves. And yet, the moment he stepped off the train, Browder found himself in a waiting-room—for whites only!

"It hit me in the face," Browder said. "The Negro here in the South is looked upon, as some kind of animal and treated accordingly."

The Institute meeting at which he had spoken that morning, had been attended by a cultured audience from all parts of the South—educators, students and church people. Yet there was not one single Negro in the hall. The only Negroes to be seen anywhere on the campus were the waiters in the dining hall and the laborers repairing the roads that threaded among the university buildings.

Cites Negro Question

The audience had suddenly become tense when Browder had declared that there could be a free, happy and prosperous South only when the Negro, united with the white toilers, had won full social, political and economic equality. He made no attempt to draw his punches.

When he finished—although he had spoken of many things besides the Negro issue—the very first question asked was: "How under the program you have outlined, could das that stretched the [illegible] white races be prevented." To which Browder had replied without hesitation that he had yet to learn of a good reason why such amalgamation should be prevented.

He puffed at his pipe as he sat on the veranda of the club. The Negro was still standing out on the road, staring at the swimmers. "Of cities during their campaign, it was learned today from literature found in possession of a Communist arrested in Bessemer.

Communist candidates for president and vice president, the latter a Negro, will invade several Southern cities during their campaign, it was learned today from literature found in possession of a Communist arrested in Bessemer.

Earl Browder, the candidate for president, is scheduled to speak in Birmingham, Sept. 11.

The man arrested in Bessemer was Jack Barton, said by officers to be secretary of the Bessemer section of the Communist party. Arrested Sunday, he was fined $100 and costs and sentenced to jail for six months by Judge Morris Monday for violation of the city's ordinance against radical activities.

Included in the literature which, according to Police Chief Ross, of Bessemer, was found in his possession, was a letter "To All Districts" to which was attached speaking dates set for Browder and James W. Ford, Negro candidate for vice president.

Other literature seized with the arrest of Barton showed that the Communist party of America has set a $250,000 quota for a drive to raise campaign funds for the nation. One half of this, according to information found in this literature, will be raised in the New York district, and other districts will be required to contribute on the basis of $5 a member.

Other Southern cities to be visited by one or both of the party's candidates are: by Browder, Chattanooga, Sept. 10; Atlanta, Sept. 12; Tampa, Sept. 13; Norfolk, Sept. 14; and Baltimore, Sept. 18; by Ford, Baltimore, Aug. 11; Richmond, Aug. 12; Nashville, Oct. 23, and Atlanta, Oct. 24.

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Communists.

Papers Seized In Bessemer Set Out Campaign Of Two Communists

RED CANDIDATE TO SPEAK HERE

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 22, 1936

Reds

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have fought and died from the Battle of Lexington in which a Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first man to die in the War for Independence, to the Civil War where Negro regiments joined with Northwestern workers and farmers to preserve the Union.

In order to restore capitalist profits the Liberty League aims to cut wages, outaw trade unions and eventually to destroy them, to drive the poor farmers off the land into the ranks of propertyless workers without hope of relief. It would place unlimited power in the hands of the Supreme Court which has already nullified every attempt at social legislation.

The workers in the anthracite know these tactics. In the recent strikes in this region you saw Judge Valentine sending union members and leaders to prison for refusing to call off the strike. Last Easter one of the outstanding leaders of the struggle, James Maloney, was foully murdered by a bomb sent through the mails by agents of the coal barons, Emmerson Jennings is being framed on a fake bombing charge by agents of the local coal trust because he dared to print facts regarding the activities of the strikebreaking Judge Valentine.

Score Mellon-Vare Regime

For years, under State and Federal governments dominated by Andrew Mellon, Fisher, Vare and Grundy, the workers of the great industrial and agricultural State of Pennsylvania have undergone an unbridled reign of reaction: suppression of free speech, press and assembly; thugs recruited into the notorious coal and iron police, riding down men, women and children; the State police acting frequently as mere aids of the steel and aluminum trusts, the coal barons and the textile exploiters; evictions of farmers under the machine guns of the State constabulary as in Doylestown in 1934.

In the anthracite conditions became so grave that the wives of coal miners, denied a living wage by the owners, were forced to toil in the textile mills and spend their life blood in amassing billions in profits.

These same elements against whom you have fought in Pennsylvania are now united behind the Hearst-Liberty League-Landon combination. This combination not only stands for the continuation of your horrible conditions but having learned lessons from Hearst's bosom pals, Hitler and Mussolini, carries on a campaign of race hatred.

The agitation of Hearst in his chain of papers inspired the activities of the Black Legion in the auto center, Detroit. The Black Legion enlisted the active aid of some of the leading Republican officials of the State of Michigan. It carried on a reign of terror against those who challenged the rule of the auto magnates. It lynched a Negro ex-serviceman "for the thrill" and to intimidate Negroes from joining unions.

Hits Jim-Crowism

During and following the world war many Negro miners were brought into the anthracite region from the South. The coal barons always tried to play the Negro miners against their white miners and the jim-crow policies of the leaders of the unions aided them. But now with the Committee for Industrial Organization recognizing the need to organize Negroes, an invaluable ally is brought to the side of labor in the struggle for economic needs and against reaction.

My people, also, are alarmed at the threat of fascism. Having witnessed the rape and torture of Ethiopia, the activities of the Black Legion and the Ku Klux we can see that fascism holds more horrors than 300 years of chattel slavery, industrial capitalism and imperialism. It means a wholesale campaign of murder against the Negro masses by those who have robbed the American masses in order to live in idleness and debauchery and to whom any means is acceptable which will keep the ranks of Negro and white labor divided.

In the South the plight of both Negro and poor white masses is indescribable. The Southern Bourbons are determined to send Angelo Herndon to death on the chain-gang for organizing a demonstration of Negro and white workers for bread. Every fourteen days a Negro is lynched.

The Liberty League, it is reported, financed Talmadge's "Grass Roots" convention in the state of which he is governor, in Georgia, last spring. It was a depraved exhibition of lynch hysteria. One of its leaders, the Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith, is now ranting in support of the candidacy of William Lemke of North Dakota. A follower of Huey Long Smith got his start in politics in the Ku Klux Klan of Indiana.

Lemke Termed Landon Stooge

The Lemke party is another product of the Hearst-Liberty League-Landon conspiracy. With radical-sounding phrases it tries to sidetrack the masses from the growing Farmer - Labor Party movement that will unite the workers, farmers, Negro people, professionals, and middle class, in a PEOPLE'S FRONT against reaction and fascism.

No worker who thinks, no farmer who uses his franchise against his enemy, no member of the Negro race who hates oppression, no member of the middle class driven to poverty by the monopolies, no one who cherishes democratic rights can support either the Republican Party with its fascist backers, or the Hearst-inspired Union Party.

Although conditions improved slightly under the Roosevelt administration as compared to the Hoover-Republican regime, there is no reason, on his past performance, to trust in Roosevelt as a barrier against fascism and reaction. He has retreated step by step before the pressure of the Hearst-Republican enemies of the American people. He calls for no offensive against the little group of corporation lawyers, the Supreme Court, which has usurped power to crush the slightest attempts at social legislation. Mr. Roosevelt receives mass support from the Democratic ruling class in the South where the most vicious systematic discrimination and lynchings are practiced against the Negro people.

The Communist Party is fighting for the building of a Farmer-Labor Party in the United States to unite all liberty-loving people to defeat reaction and defend the daily needs of the toiling masses. The Communist Party has consistently fought for equal rights for Negroes, to bring this important ally to the working class against capital. By arousing white workers, farmers and middle class people to support the great Scottsboro and Herndon campaigns, the defense of Ethiopia and against lynching, we strengthen the bonds between the labor movement as such and the Negro people.

Lauds Browder

I can point with pride to the high type of American nominated by our Party for President. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, is from Kansas, the state of which Landon is governor. Browder is in every way the opposite of Landon. Just as Landon symbolizes all that is viciously reactionary, un-American, anti-labor, so Browder symbolizes the best American traditions, the most progressive forces in the country. At the nominating convention of our Party last June, Browder was called a new "John Brown of Osawatomie."

Landon does not have the friendly respect of the colored citizens of his home town. One of the most sensational statements of the present campaign is attributed to Oscar De Priest, former Negro Republican Congressman from Illinois, who declared, "I'll have to go back home and lie like hell for that guy Landon."

The struggle today is not only to free the Negro masses but to free the toiling masses generally, black and white, native-born and foreign-born, men, women and children, from the menace of fascism.

Vote Communist!

The program of the Communist Party is clear-cut. It contains no double-faced demagogy. We call for the building of a Farmer-Labor Party. Our program has no empty words because, for every point in the party program, American Communists have worked and fought and sacrificed. It calls for: providing jobs and a living wage; unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and social security; saving the young generation; freeing the farmers from debts and guaranteeing them the land; making the rich pay; defending civil liberties and curbing the Supreme Court; for full rights and complete equality for the Negro people, for keeping America out of war by keeping war out of the world! VOTE COMMUNIST!

JAMES W. FORD

Fighters for the Rights Of the Negro People

• Twice in the past few days Earl Browder took a walk.

In Philadelphia last Friday, and in Baltimore on Sunday, the Communist Presidential candidate demonstratively walked out of jim-crow hotels in the fight for Negro rights.

J. Robert Smith, Negro, city editor of the Baltimore Afro-American, was not allowed to ride the elevator in the Adelphia Hotel, in the "City of Brotherly Love." William N. Jones, was refused admittance to a press conference at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore.

When appraised of these discriminations, Earl Browder protested against "the enemies of the constitution." He condemned these deeds by walking out.

The press of the country and the radio broadcasted news of this action.

By this act, the Communist candidate brought before the American people point VII of the Communist election program.

That plank demands: "Full Rights for the Negro People."

It further demands that: "Segregation and discrimination against Negroes must be declared a crime."

Through its fighting Negro candidate for Vice-President, James W. Ford, by its program which demands full rights for the Negro people, and by the action of its Presidential candidate, the Communist Party shows that it is the only political party in the van of the great fight for Negro rights.

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Ford Assails Wall Street Rule, Calls for Liberty League Defeat In Radio Talk to Southern People

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17.—Assailing Wall Street domination of the South and striking out against a group of reactionaries led by Major Darte, who had tried to bar him from speaking over the radio, James W. Ford, Negro vice-presidential candidate of the Communist Party, delivered a scorching thirty-minute address over station WRVA here Aug. 13.

Ford's speech was regarded as a partial victory of workers, progressives and liberals here who conducted a spirited fight against Major Darte, whose red-baiting campaign had succeeded in barring the Negro Communist leader from the John Marshall High School auditorium.

Returns Sept. 20

Donald Burke, Communist candidate for the United States Senate from Virginia, who introduced Ford over the radio, announced that Ford would return to Richmond Sept. 20, and that court action had been started to force the use of the school. Burke asked "All lovers of democracy to join in the fight for free speech in Virginia."

Station WRVA is the most powerful in Virginia, covering an area of 619,000 people.

The full text of Ford's speech follows:

Text of Speech

The South suffers the humiliation of domination by Wall Street. All that is un-American in the South and in the country as a whole can be traced to the power and influence of the bankers and industrialists of Wall Street. There can come no progress in the South until this power is broken. The Hearst-Liberty League-Republican reactionaries represent the power of Wall Street. The fully developed program of Hearst, Landon and the Liberty Leaguers is directed toward destroying civil rights and liberties and the perpetuation of industrial slavery through company unionism.

Their program is directed toward cutting wages, raising prices, smashing legitimate trade unions, squeezing the poor and tenant farmers out of agriculture, cutting relief, wiping out social and labor legislation, balancing the budget at the expense of the poor and cutting down the taxes on the very rich people. They intend to wage war against my people, the Negro people. We Communists say that reaction can be checked in this country, and that our democratic rights can be preserved.

Democracy or Fascism

It is this approach that determines the platform and policy of the Communist Party in the 1936 elections. This is why our platform declares that democracy or fascism, progress or reaction, is the central issue in the present elections.

Let us review the record of those who are directly concerned with maintaining reaction in the country. Governor Landon, the Presidential candidate of the Republican Party, in his acceptance speech openly declared for the destruction of legitimate labor organizations in this country and the enslavement of labor in notorious company unions. Landon has played the role of a strike-breaker. Only last year, on May 8, 1935, when members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union were on strike against the miserable conditions existing in their industry, Governor Landon fought against them and called the state troops at the request of the mine owners.

Opposed Social Laws

Landon upholds the action of the United States Supreme Court in invalidating social and labor legislation and in his own State when the Supreme Court of the State killed the minimum wage law for women and children, Landon never made one protest and has never made a move to secure reenactment of a similar law. In

JAMES W. FORD

the State of Kansas Landon has refused to enforce the law requiring payment of union wages on public works. He opposed the labor provisions of the NRA, and only accepted that part of it that raised the price of oil in which he is personally interested as an oil operator.

Landon was secretary to former Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas when the notorious Industrial Court Law was put over, which all American labor denounced. This same Allen is one of the chief supporters of Landon and boasts that fascism in Italy is similar to the Industrial Court Law which outlawed strikes and enforced compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes.

Landon Called Strikebreaker

Landon is a strike-breaker after Hearst's own heart. The man picked for Vice-President is Frank Knox, a Chicago publisher, who got his start in the newspaper business as a lackey of William Randolph Hearst, of whom Charles A. Beard, the noted historian said, "no decent American would touch him with a ten foot pole."

If these men are elected, labor will face the deliberate, planned opposition of the government, and there will be enforced a tyranny in this country like that of Hitler in Germany or Mussolini in Italy. Every factory, mill or mine will become a slave pen, where the rule will be long hours of toil at starvation wages. Every school room will be turned into a barrack where the teachers, under oaths of loyalty, under the Hearst-Liberty League combination, will train the minds of children with the poison of fascism.

Communist Call

In this campaign the Communist Party sounds the alarm and issues a call to action against this threat to our democratic rights. From the day that the Hearst press began its drive to dictate policy and nominees for the Republican Party, the Communist Party has urged all labor elements, all of the toiling farmers, all impoverished middle class people and the Negro people to unite their forces to combat reaction and fight to preserve and extend the democratic rights in this country.

We appealed especially to the Socialist Party for unity of action, but without results. Norman Thomas and his closest associates tried to explain their refusal to join in united action against the fascist threat by denying that there is such a threat, in face of the mountain of evidence branding the Hearst-Liberty League combination as a fascist assault upon everything the Americans have fought for since the first battle in the war for Independence where a Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first man to lay down his life.

Pressure on Roosevelt

While condemning Landon and his party as a chief enemy of the toiling masses the Communist Party points out that it is not possible to rely upon Roosevelt and the Democratic Party as a barrier against fascism. Roosevelt constantly retreats before the pressure of the Liberty League. And it is only the existence in the Democratic Party of certain labor elements and the pressure from outside, of those moving towards the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party, a real People's Party, that impels Roosevelt toward challenging some of the worst abuses of the Liberty League people.

The secretly formed party of Lemke, Gerald K. Smith and Father Coughlin is not the new Party for which the people are looking, it is also the creature of Hearst, Landon and the Liberty League. Its program is essentially that of the Republican platform. It was the Rev. Smith who participated in the notorious "Grass Roots Convention" last Spring called by Governor Talmadge of Georgia, who set up the first concentration camp of textile workers, in the South. To support these people is to play into the hands of reaction which is using the Lemke Party to try to side-track masses of farmers and workers moving toward a genuine people's party, a Farmer-Labor Party.

Communist Platform

The program of the Communist Party calls for putting America back to work, providing jobs and a living wage to all; providing unemployment insurance, old age pensions and social security for all; the saving of the young generation, by furnishing opportunity, education and work, for the youth of America; we demand that the farmers be freed from debts, unbearable tax burdens and foreclosures, and the guarantee of the land to those who till the soil; we demand that the rich and not the poor shall bear the burden of taxation; we fight to defend and extend democratic rights and civil liberties, and to curb the power of the Supreme Court; we demand full rights for the most oppressed of our population, the Negro people, with heavy penalties against mob rule, floggings, kidnapings, and lynchings. Negroes must have full equal rights to jobs, equal pay for equal work, the full right to organize, vote, serve on juries, and hold public office; we demand a curb on war under the slogan of "keep America out of war" by keeping war out of the world."

This program is of special interest to the toilers of the South, white and black, but especially to the Negro people, my people, who are the most exploited of the toiling population and who are denied the right to live as human beings. There can be no freedom nor prosperity for the toilers of the South unless this progressive policy is adopted toward the Negro people.

Wall Street Rule

We say that the domination of Wall Street in the South aggravates the position of the white toiling population through the maintenance of semi-feudal and serf-relations. It is these hangovers from slavery that enabled Wall Street to establish the vicious system of wage differentials in the South.

Those shackles which prevent the full economic development of the South, those restrictions on civil liberties, those denials of equal rights for the Negro people can only be smashed, if white and black toilers unite, if in the South and North, East and West, the American people rally to defeat the threat of reaction and fascism and in the South, smash once and for all the remnants of slavery and serfdom. This is the only way freedom and prosperity can be won for the South.

The American people have shown in many ways that they will fight against reaction. Their hatred of a fascist dictatorship is the reason why the reactionaries have adopted in their program the word liberty and constitutionalism. That is why it is necessary for the people to make a genuine fight for freedom and liberty. By fighting to maintain and extend our democratic rights and to achieve justice and equal rights for the Negro people, we organize and strengthen the people against reaction. They learn those deeper lesons which will eventually prepare them for that necessary reorganization of our social life, which can only be achieved by taking the road to Socialism.

20th Century Americanism

We Communists maintain that the American people can and will be won for Socialism. In waging this fight against reaction the American people are but carrying on their glorious traditions, which are the most hallowed heritage of the people. Reactionaries of all shades attack Socialism as revolutionary, but since when is revolution un-American? Our country was born and preserved in revolutionary struggle. Our people met their problems and solved

them in a revolutionary way. Today a far greater crisis confronts the American people. We Communists are confident that they will meet it and solve it in the same spirit the American people solved the crisis of 1776, and preserved the unity of this Union in 1861. We Communists are proud that we can truly say that Communism is the Americanism of the Twentieth Century!

For my people, the Negro people, a united Negro People's Front is the only means of fighting against reaction and for national liberation. The colored people must unite. We must unite our forces with the progressive forces of our country in the movement to build the Farmer-Labor Party, the people's movement against Liberty-League-Republican reaction. We are not an inferior people. It is true that reactionary forces, the same forces that try to destroy all liberties, keep us in an inferior position. But we shall fight to preserve human rights and liberties. These are the things we have always stood for.

The struggle today is not only to free the Negro masses, but to free the toiling masses generally, black and white, native and foreign born, men, women and children, from the menace of fascism.

Forward to the defeat of the forces of reaction of this country! Forward to the building of a Farmer-Labor Party, for a better and more secure life in the present and for a future of peace, freedom, happiness and prosperity for all.

HIGHLIGHTS ON RADIO ADDRESS

NEW YORK.—The following highlights were taken from the radio speech of James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice president:

"The Republican party has done nothing for the Negro. It has shut its eyes to the violations of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.

"Up North the colored population is segregated and discriminated against in every field of human activity. The most elementary right of citizenship—the right to vote—is systematically denied us through fraud and violence.

"The Supreme Court, which has nullified all progressive legislation in the alleged name of the constitution, has never uttered a word about the complete nullifictation of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

"The Communist Party has always had as one of its fundamental aims the real emancipation of the colored people.

Rev. W. M. A. Johnson of Conroe college preached at Mt. Olive Sunday. He presented the degree of Doctor of Divinity to Rev. A. W. Branch, pastor of Mt. Olive, during the evening services.

Haywood on Chicago Ballot For South Side

Negro Leader Wins Fight Against Democratic Local Machine

10-10-36

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9. — Harry Haywood, prominent Negro Communist candidate for Congress on the South Side will be on the ballot in the November elections.

Attempts of the Kelly-Nash Democratic machine to void his nominating petitions failed as the decision of the Election Board to accept the signatures. The Communist Party showed that objections to the petitions by William Flandry, a police department engineer and a Democratic precinct captain, were not justified.

Flandry, who admitted on cross-examination that he didn't even know what color paper the petitions were printed on, is believed to be a representative for Democratic higher-ups who feared to risk their names in such an affair. He said he had seen one page of the petition and found a forged name. On that basis he assumed that the rest were also forgeries.

Haywood is running in the first congressional district against Congressman Arthur H. Mitchell of the Democratic machine and Oscar DePriest, former Republican representative. The Communist Party expects him to roll up a large vote in this predominantly Negro section.

Communists Prevented Violence in Durham

Negro Leaders of American Legion Spurned Efforts of Reactionaries and Thugs to Join in Attack on Ford's Meeting

By Harry M. Wicks

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 26.—This whole section of the state of North Carolina, with the big industrial centers, Durham and Raleigh, seethed with the threat of impending clashes for days before James W. Ford, Negro leader and Communist candidate for vice-president, spoke here at the Court House last night.

More than 700 crowded the court house and overflowed into the corridors to listen to the Communist candidate. Approximately 500 were Negroes, the balance white workers, students from Duke University and Chapel Hill, splendid type of young white men who, with the young workers, will play a great role in advancing along the road of progress in the South.

FORD GUARDED

For more than a week reactionary elements had tried to whip up a mob spirit in an effort to prevent the Communist rally. Rabid editorials, calling for mob violence were carried in some of the local press. The mayor of Durham was bitterly opposed to the meeting. White leaders of the American Legion tried to induce Negro members to join them in an attempt to occupy the Court House and continue in session until after the hour of the Communist candidate's scheduled speech. But the Negro American Legion leaders refused to become parties to such an act.

Ford arrived about noon Sunday, on a train that was hours behind schedule, and was met by a group of Communists and sympathizers, who surrounded him and escorted him to the radio station where he delivered an address.

THUGS IN HOTEL

When the group left the radio broadcasting station, the hotel corridor through which they passed was littered with scowling thugs. But the heavy guard was obviously too formidable for them to tackle so they milled about and followed the Ford party to the outside, standing at a distance while automobiles sped up to the door and quietly loaded the group and proceeded to another hotel.

Every precaution was taken to guard the Court House and the route over which the candidate travelled to the meeting. A half hour before the time to start the meeting the Court House was filled.

Twenty minutes before Ford entered the building to speak, a white person strode into the place and in a loud voice demanded of the audience: "Every man who calls himself a white man or a Southerner walk out of here!" One small white man, casting shifty rat-like glances at the would-be provocateur, started out.

"I'm glad there's one white man here," said the other, as they both departed, amid the laughter of the rest of the audience. Police and newspaper men professed not to know the intruder.

GUARD KEEPS ORDER

A group of ruffians gathered around the door leading to the platform and talked and guffawed in a boistrous manner, trying to whip up sentiment to attack the speakers, but a part of the guard moved to the door and soon quieted them.

When reports came of the breaking up of the Tampa meeting the thug elements were momentarily heartened but their efforts to again start trouble ended in failure as sympathizers moved among elements they tried to approach and disrupted every attempt at organized action.

TRIBUTE TO SOUTH

In the course of his speech Comrade Ford stressed the fact that such un-American actions are not confined to the South. "They are not to be regarded as sectional; as witness Terre Haute in the North and Tampa in the South. Anyone who condemns the South as a hopelessly backward part of the country forgets the splendid progressive traditions of many great Southern leaders and nothing could be more harmful than to imagine that the vast majority of the people of the South will not respond to the need for uniting their forces to combat reaction no matter from what source it comes."

After the meeting a banquet in honor of the vice-presidential candidate was held at the Biltmore Hotel. Then an automobile caravan sped to Raleigh where the candidate boarded the train for New York.

PRESS COMMENTS

Local press comment was very favorable after the meeting; long editorials emphasizing the "peaceful" meeting at Durham as contrasted with the Tampa disorders.

The Raleigh News and Observer, the leading paper of this section stressed the great historical significance of Ford's visit to the city of Durham, declaring:

"Ford is the first Negro candidate for public office to speak in the Durham County courthouse and probably the first Negro candidate to appear before an audience of whites and Negroes in this state since Carpetbagger days."

Long news stories and editorials of a similar nature appeared in the entire press—even in some of the papers that were most rabid before the meeting.

Paul Crouch, Communist candidate for governor of the state, who spoke at the meeting declared "This is the most successful and important meeting we have ever held in the Carolinas and it unquestionably marks a definite turning point and will tremendously encourage the forces of progress in the South. Which means it will strengthen the movement throughout the country."

General

Political – 1936
Elections

RACE MEN GAIN 16 SEATS IN LEGISLATURE IN DEMO. SWEEP

CHICAGO, Nov. 13. — (ANP) — On the basis of incomplete returns, sixteen Negroes seem to have been elected to the legislatures of eight states, the Associated Negro Press survey discloses. Eleven were Democrats and five were Republicans.

Pennsylvania leads the parade with five elected from Philadelphia to the State General Assembly. Victors were the Rev. Marshall Shepard, of Democratic convention fame whose opening prayer caused Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and his cohorts to take a walk; Dr. Edwin F. Thompson Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Brigerman, and William Allmond. Rev Shepard was re-elected.

Hobson R. Reynolds, Republican incumbent, was defeated by Brigerman and Richard A. Cooper, also up for re-election in the Republican ticket, lost to Holmes. Brigerman and Cooper were reelected from normally Republican wards which went overwhelmingly Democratic. All of the five successful candidates are Democrats.

Four Republicans, all incumbents, were apparently re-elected in Chicago to the Illinois Assembly. They are Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest Greene, and Colonel William Warfield. Of the quartet, there was doubt about the status of Warfield pending a final check-up to take place this week.

Two Harlem Democrats were re-elected with little opposition. Assemblyman William T. Andrews was chosen for the third term over his Republican opponent, John Moore, by 24,141 to 6,121 and Robert Justice was named for the second term over Miss Jan Bolin, Republican by 17,585 to 4,496.

In West Virginia, Fleming Jones was elected on the Democratic ticket from McDowell county to the House of Delegates. He will be the only Negro in the state legislature.

The Rev. M. A. Talley, prominent Indianapolis minister, was elected to the Indiana house of representatives. He will succeed Attorney Richardson, who had served one term in the state legislature. Rev. Talley is a Democrat. Augustus Hawkins, Democrat incumbent, was returned by Los Angeles voters to the California state legislature. He defeated the veteran Republican former assemblyman, Fred Roberts, by a substantial majority.

William Towers, assistant city attorney of Kansas City, Kan., a Republican, was elected to the state legislature although his district went two to one for Roosevelt. He received two-thirds of the Negro vote in his district, predominantly colored, and a good per centage of the white vote. Representative Tower will succed Dr. William Blount, who had served four terms in the Kansas legislature and did not seek renomination in the primaries.

On the basis of early returns, Charles C. Diggs of Detroit, a Democrat, won out over A. C. Toodle by two to one in the third state senatorial district of Michigan. Charles Roxborough, Republican standard-bearer and former member of the state legislature, was defeated by Congressman Sadowski, a Polish Democrat, in the first congressional district.

Virginia saw three Negroes running for the state general assembly. Alexander Wright of Norfolk, a Communist, and Addis Gayle of Newport News, also a Communist, received only a small vote. Josephus Simpson of Virginia, a Peoples party candidate whose name was left off the ballot because he had not paid his poll tax in time, received a scattering write-in vote.

Cleveland's Chester Gillespie, president of his city's branch of the NAACP, lost in the Democratic landslide although he led the Republican representatives ticket. However, Harry Davis won a place on the county charter commission.

Chances for a representative from Lake County, Indiana, to the state legislature were wiped out in the Democratic landsilde. Atty. James E. Wright, Gary Republican, was snowed under leaving his district without Negro representation. He sought the place formerly filled by Dr. Robert Stanton, Democrat, who was defeated in the primaries.

MITCHELL WINS

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—(ANP)—In the face of the Democratic landslide which saw Roosevelt and the state Democratic ticket swept into office along with Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, the two Negro wards of Chicago remained within the Republican fold by a narrow margin.

Final returns showed the second ward for Landon by a small majority with the count being Landon 21,218 and Roosevelt 19,471. In the third ward Roosevelt won by a small majority, the count being 17,744 to 17,642 for Landon. The combined vote gave Landon ty, 38,861 to 37,215 for Roosevelt.

Although the Republican presidential candidate was victorious, Oscar DePriest, running for congress on the same ticket, was defeated for the second time by Arthur Mitchell, the final vote being 25,330 to 28,162 for DePriest. The first congressional district, which both men were fighting to represent, comprises the second and third wards plus the first and sections of the fourth and eleventh, the latter three white. This part of the congressional district went overwhelmingly for Roosevelt and Mitchell, thus accounting for the winner's victory margin of over 7,000.

Both candidates carried on bitter and intensive battles. Unlike 1934, when DePriest did not think so much of the Mitchell opposition, the former congressman this year fought his hardest and developed a strong organization aimed to carry him through while the Democratic incumbent worked just as vigorously for his own re-election.

Just before the campaign ended, there were rumors of a coalition between Roosevelt workers and DePriest forces in which supporters of DePriest would vote for Roosevelt in exchange for Democratic ballots on behalf of DePriest. This rumor had it that Mitchell was to be sacrificed, but such a deal failed to materialize.

One of the peculiarities of the campaign lay in the public conception of DePriest. When elected in 1928, he did not possess a great share of popularity and public opinion considered him somewhat arrogant and captious. But, strangely enough, since losing in 1934 he has increased by leaps and bounds in public favor and the November 3rd election actually found him at the height of his popularity on the Southside and the nation at large.

Two other candidates, running on the Republican ticket, were engulfed in the Democratic landslide. William Haynes, prominent attorney seeking an associate judgeship, polled only 456,015 votes to stand eleventh on the slate for his party, with the twelve Democratic candidates making a clean sweep of the judicial election. Alva Bates, running for sanitary district trustee, polled 520,112 votes and lost as did his two Republican companions while the Democrats made a clean sweep of the three positions.

The racial angle was injected in the campaign during its closing stages when letters, reputedly written by the Democratic Horner-for-governor forces, went to white voters throughout the city calling attention to the color of Haynes and Bates and asking Caucasians if they wanted to see "Negroes put in high office." In view of the defeat of their white Republican fellow-candidates, it is not believed these letters influenced the results.

TWO MAGISTRATES ELECTED

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 13.—(ANP)—Approximately 3,000 Negroes voted in Durham and 3,600 in Raleigh at the Nov. 3rd election which saw the election here of two colored magistrates, Frederick K. Watkins and Felix Moore, Democrats. Most of the state's Negro vote was for Roosevelt.

FORD SPEAKS AT CHICAGO U.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13. — (ANP) — Prediction of a Farm-Labor party as odds-on favorite to come close to electing the President of the United States in 1941 was made here Tuesday by James W. Ford, Communist nominee for vice president, in an address at the University of Chicago.

Speaking before three hundred students, Candidate Ford conceded the re-election of President Roosevelt and swung immediately into the task of considering, "What Next For America?"

COMMUNISTS SHOW GAINS

CHICAGO, Nov. 13. — (ANP) — One of the surprises of the recent national election—apart from the almost complete loss of identity of the Grand Old Party—was the remarkable gain, nationally, made by the Communist party, in both voting strength and the interest aroused throughout the country. Better organization methods, timeliness of their appeal to the workers of the nation and their unrequivocal stand against Jim Crowism, bigotry and color prejudice are some of the reasons advanced by political observers for the showing made by the Communists at tre recent election.

James W. Ford, of Alabama, Communist candidate for vice president, was one of the principal speakers at the Chicago Stadium Monday, calling upon his people and their friends to halt the march of American reaction. He also told the audience of 18,000 to form an All-People's party in Chicago and to join with the Farm-Labor movement to fight Jim Crowism.

Among the other speakers at the big meeting were William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist party, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, 74-year-old labor leader and Harry Haywood, Communist candidate for Congressman from the First District Chicago.

CALIFORNIANS FOR F. D. R.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—(ANP)—A majority of the Negro voters in Southern California, joined the Democratic army and voted for Roosevelt, a final check-up revealed.

DETROIT JOINS PARADE

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—(ANP)—The Motor City, in common with the rest of America, found a clear majority of its colored citizens voting for Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the straight Democratic ticket, a

survey ticket, a survey of the balloting discloses.

HARLEMITES SWAMP LANDON

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—(ANP)—Governor Landon of Kansas was virtually snowed under in the Negro assembly districts, 19 and 21, by the pre-Roosevelt vote. In the 19th the voting was 19,342 to 4,411 and in the 21st the count was 23,015 to 6,245.

GARY SERIOUS POLITICS

GARY, Ind., Nov. 13.—(ANP)—This city's 20,000 Negroes take their politics just about as seriously as anybody anywhere in the world.

To support the Republican cause, a newspaper named the Sunday Herald was circulated weekly attacking the Democratic administration which retained its power here in last Tuesday's election. All went well until the final pre-election issue.

At that time, just as the papers were to be taken from the printing plant for distribution, approximately 110 armed vigilantes, said by the Republicans to be in the employ of the Democrats appeared to prevent their being removed. The Republicans made a countermove by hiring an armored car to take the edition from the shop and trail the boys who distributed them.

Since then Thurston Smith, editor of the Sunday Herald, has been temporarily "vacationing" in nearby Chicago.

FATHER DIVINE ORDERS NO VOTE

Neither Major Party Accepts Cult Leader's Righteous Government Platform So Flock Is Told To Remain Away From Polls.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—(ANP)—Because not one of the major political parties came to him and accepted his righteous government platform, Father Divine ordered his "flock", the majority of them registered voters, to remain away from the polls election day.

Most of the members of the "Peace Mission Movement," which the cult leader calls his organization, had signified their intention to vote for Roosevelt and the straight Democratic ticket. So strong has his movement become that representatives from all the parties sought his support, offering inducements for radio addresses and public addresses which were refused. It was estimated by some of his lieutenants that there were 50,000 followers in Harlem alone.

Not only did he order his New York "angels" not to vote but he sent similar commands to all other "heavens" located throughout the nation. To stop disobedient followers, a commission of more than 100 of his most faithful members was dispatched to all Harlem polling places to stand guard and repeat his order. However, some are understood to have voted anyway.

MEMPHIS GOES DEMOCRATIC

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13. — (ANP) — Results of the Nov. 3 election show a decided switch of colored voters to Democratic ranks. Out of 127 precincts in Memphis and Shelby county, Landon got only 2,059 votes out of 62,000 cast. In 1932 Hoover received 5,000. This indicated a 33 1-3 deflection in the normal Republican vote which was chiefly colored.

RELIEF ISSUE IN PHILLY

PHILADEDPHIA, Nov. 13.—(ANP)—Fear by colored citizens that the relief and WPA jobs would stop if Roosevelt were defeated is believed to account for the unprecedented switch of Negro voters to the Democratic party in the recent election.

CLEVELAND GOES DEMOCRATIC

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—(ANP)—For the first time in history, Cleveland's colored wards were listed on the Democratic side of the ledger in the Nov. 3 election. Republicans saw this deflection as a blow to future domination by that party in city politics while Democratic leaders viewed it with enthusiastic encouragement. Colored leaders celebrated the victory of Roosevelt with parades and music.

OMAHA 8 TO 5 FOR F. D. R.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—(ANP)—Omaha went eight to five for Roosevelt in the colored precincts, a final check-up on the election shows.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM ALL NEGRO PRECINCTS IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—(ANP)—Democratic headquarters declared at the Tuesday election that the party of Roosevelt carried every Negro precinct in the state by a 75 per cent. ratio.

NORTH CAROLINA BRINGS OUT VOTE

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13.—(ANP)—An increase in the roster of Negroes qualified to vote in this state from 22,000 to more than 60,000 after a diligent campaign and the establishment of branch units in a dozen or more cities was reported by the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs at its meeting held Sunday at the Aracade hotel.

The committee, representing a cross section of the Negro citizenry of North Carolina, is dedicated to the improvement of the educational, economic, social-civic, and political welfare of Negroes in the state and is under the splendid leadership of Attorney Hosea V. Price of Winston-Salem.

At the meeting, representatives of units at Wilson, Wake Forest, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, Louisburg, and Raleigh were present and reported upon stimulated civic interest in their respective communities. An especially interesting report was made by Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, secretary of the Winston-Salem unit, showing that by the efforts of the committee, the library facilities at Winston-Salem have been materially bettered with the promise of further improvements and that other advances have been made in the interest of Negro welfare. The chairman reported upon a very interesting development in Harnett county where Negroes were refused the right to register, but where by persistent effort and the help of state election authorities and the United States District Attorney's office, a hundred or more qualified persons were registered.

The body ratified selection of sub-committee chairmen as follows: Education, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia; Social and Civic Welfare, Rev. George D. Fisher, Raleigh; Politics, Attorney Hosea V. Price, Winston-Salem; Economics, W. D. Hill, Durham Co-Chairman of the above respective Committees were elected as follows: W. E. Farrison, Bennette college, Greensboro; Mrs. E. W Grant, Winston-Salem; Attorney F J. Carnage, Raleigh; R. N. Harris Durham. These sub-committees are to be composed of representatives from each congressional district in the state are to deal with matters pertaining to their particular sphere.

The committee pledged itself individually and collectively to the establishment fo units in every major city in North Carolina and to warrant the whole-hearted support of every Negro in the state.

OMAHA RACE MAN WINS SEAT

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—(ANP)—John Adams, Jr., candidate for the Unicameral State Legislative at the recent election, won over his white opponent by 608 votes. Adams received 7229 votes, and Thompson, his opponent, received 6621 votes. The mail vote had not been tabulated at that time, but it did not make very much material difference in the count. The district in which Adams ran consisted of 35 precincts, the white votes outnumbered the Negro votes 2 to 1. At the last election, Senator George Norris was instrumental in getting legislation through known as a Unicameral Legislature, which abolished one house or better known as a one house legislator. This, of course, necessitated enlarging the districts, and placing approximately two white votes to every colored. Unprecedented in Nebraska politics. Adams was supported by the white voters in his district as well as his colored friends, and every labor organization and community organization endorsed his candidacy and worked for his election.

This is the second time Attorney Adams has been elected to the State legislature. He is a young attorney here, having finished law at the State University at Lincoln, Nebr., and is the son of John Adams, Sr., a minister and prominent attorney.

R. C. Price, who circulated petitions to file as a member of the board of education, did not file due to the death of his wife, but says he "expects to get in the running for a member of the board of education two years hence."

Mulberry, Fla., Press
November 26, 1936

Negro Editor Says They Won Election

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not on the streets of Askelon—."

Five million, six hundred thousand Negroes voted New Deal in the general election of 1936, according to a published statement by Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier (Negro).

While it is true that the New Deal won the election by a majority of some 10,000,000 popular votes, and 5,600,000 votes on the other side would have rendered a majority of some 3,000,000 for the Kansas Sunflower, Editor Vann evidently fails to remember that Presidents are still chosen by electoral votes.

Editor Vann says Negroes voted the balance of power in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, New York, New Jersey and Maryland.

These states have a total electoral vote of 218, which added to the 8 electoral votes Landon did capture, would still give him but 226. It takes at least 266 to win a majority of the electoral college.

"As a matter of fact," says Editor Vann, "the colored people went Democratic in 1932. About a million of them voted the Democratic ticket and many others were convinced but lacked the courage to cast the ballot.

"Of course it was known by the Republicans that a large number of colored people voted the Democratic ticket in 1932, but the Republicans thought it was a temporary insanity and that all of them would flock back to the G. O. P. in 1936. In this they were mistaken.

"As I had occasion to say in an interview before election, the Negroes who left the Republican party in 1932 would not only not go back in 1936 but would stand firm in their belief that Mr. Roosevelt and his administration had done more for the group in four years than the Republicans did during the 24 years immediately preceding the Roosevelt administration.

"There are some important features which contributed to a stabilized Negro Democratic vote. First of all, Mr. Roosevelt himself contributed largely to the stabilization of the colored vote. He has been humanitarian; he has been sympathetic with the plight of the colored citizens in this country; he has, as far as he could, indicated to his subordinates that the colored citizens should share in just proportion all of the benefits financed by the federal government. And even in instances where his subordinates refused flatly to follow his suggestion with respect to a fair distribution of federal benefits, the colored voters gave Mr. Roosevelt full credit for his efforts and supported him notwithstanding the actions of many of his belligerent subordinates."

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Elections.

General.

THE VITAL ISSUE

The vital issue affecting Negro Americans in the impending national elections does not revolve around relief, direct or work relief. It does not revolve around a comparison between the number of Negroes receiving political appointments under the present administration and under the preceding Republican administrations. Not even does it revolve around the Negro beneficiaries of CCC, the one sensible combination in this maze of "New Deal" alphabetical confusion.

The vital issue in this campaign, insofar as Negro Americans are concerned, has nothing to do with the preposterous and baseless claim being advanced by devotees and beneficiaries of this spendthrift New Deal administration that the election of President Roosevelt in 1932 and his wasteful and foolish administration of the government since, averted a revolution and that these events saved millions of Americans from starvation and need.

Such ravings are either resultant from diseased and delusionary imaginations, the results of vicious, costly and unprecedented governmental propaganda or they are the stock in trade of self-seeking politicians who are attempting to sell America short and to entrench themselves in power through devices born of witchcraft, cajolery, deceit, buffoonery and hypocrisy. Every honest person in the United States of America knows that neither revolution nor starvation threatened this nation in 1932 any more than they do in 1936.

To Abraham Lincoln we are indebted for this truism: "This nation cannot endure half free and half slave". Neither can this racial group, styled Negro Americans, endure one sixth measurably free and five-sixths slaves. The vital issue, therefore affecting Negro Americans in this campaign revolves around this fact. Five-sixths of them still live in the Solid South "the strong-hold of organized indecency called the Democratic Party" They are disfranchised, jim crowed, segregated, terrorized, lynched, circumscribed, ostracized, exploited and enslaved. They are the hapless and futureless victims of a remorseless and heartless feudal system outdistancing the Feudal system of the Middle Ages. In plain language, they are peons made and kept by the laws, customs and practices of the "New Deal" Solid South.

Negro "New Dealers" and "Good Neighbors" North and South, should realize that this infamy of persecution and oppression, based solely on race and color, which is rooted in the "New Deal" Solid South has been and is contagious. It is spreading all over America. Not even Boston Commons, where Crispus Attucks died, enjoys immunity from its insidious infection.

That mongrel thing called the "New Deal" with its divergent and hostile element, its cross purposes, its clandestine wooing of the Negro voters in pivotal States of the North, East and middle West while at the same time condoning, aiding and abetting the oppression and persecution of them in the wretched Southland cannot stem the tide of prejudice and color discriminations which threaten to enguli both the one-sixth measurably free Negroes above the Mason and Dixon Line and the five-sixths enslaved Negroes in the New Deal Southland.

The 'New Deal' alias the Democratic Party, must coo, court, placate and do business with the Feudal Solid South, without whose electoral votes, it would be nationally impotent.

It is beyond the issue to introduce into this debate which is the better or worse, Southern New Dealism or Southern Republicanism. Both are unspeakably and irremediably bad.

The vital issue in this campaign, as it affects Negro Americans, is the freeing of a race which cannot endure one-sixth measurably free and five-sixths despised and outraged peons. In the light of this fact Black Cabinets, swivel chair and white collar jobs for Negroes, doles and boondoggling through with Negroes getting only the crumbs, ABC, XYZ, et ecetera fades into paltry significance.

There is only one decision for Negro Americans to make if they will meet this vital issue courageously, intelligently and unselfishly. They must cast their votes to drive the Garners, the Robinsons, the Pat Harrisons and others of their ilk from positions of power and influence in the administration of the federal government, until the barbarous South recants and becomes civilized.

It is a vain hope, bordering on insanity or imbecility for Negro Americans to even cast a wistful look at the promised land of freedom and equal rights and opportunities if they embrace and give comfort and support to a political party which owes its national existence to lynchers, oppressors, nullifiers, disfranchisers, slave masters, exploiters, jim crowers and seducers.

In serious contemplation of the vital issue in this campaign, as it affects Negro Americans, and with an absolute understanding of the ficticious idealism and humanitarian professions of this hypocritical New Deal and of its "Good Neighbor" affiliate, we quote a Biblical quotation which might bring Negro "New Dealers" and "Good Neighbors" to their senses:

> "David purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat nor with the wine which he drunk".

The Election

Franklin D. Roosevelt, having been the voters' choice Tuesday, is every American's now. The will of the majority becomes the law for the minority in America. It cannot be, it must not be otherwise. Obeying the law and supporting the executives of the government are a duty. At the same time it is equally a duty for every citizen to do his own thinking. By doing both, he fits himself to share in a government where the will of the people is the highest law.

The New Deal has been given a most sweeping popular mandate. Whether it be the ideal its friends said it was, or proves the failure its opponents expect, President Roosevelt is justified in carrying out the people's will. If the new measures attempted work out, well and good. If not, the nation will survive to try again. It is by trial and error that human progress has been made.

Negroes have a part in the victor's triumph. Democratic leadership among them was highly competent, the most competent any party has ever had among them. In other years there have been great names with party titles but this year the men chosen to lead the fight for the New Deal among Negroes were good planners and hard workers. They made the winning of the Negro vote a task to be done, not a parade of honor to any glory of their own. Robert L. Vann, advisor to Chairman Farley, Dr. C. B. Powell, publicity chairman, and Bishop R. R. Wright, of the Good Neighbor League, were thinkers and pluggers.

Now that the election is won, it is up to these astute campaign managers, and especially to Vann, to press Negroes' right to share in whatever the administration does of advantage to anybody. That will not be easy. The precedent is not made. The past record of Negro leaders in both parties has been largely one of self-seeking, with loud clamor for a fair deal the cloak for a back-door, hat-in-hand plea for an appointment.

We look for a more manly position to be taken by the men who have led Mr. Roosevelt's fight. Dr. Powell and Bishop Wright have no need to be job hunters. Robert L. Vann actually gave up his highly honorable post in Washington under the present administration to have more time for his business. Vann is both by temperament and position within the Democratic party the natural leader in any effort to plead the Negroes' cause before the administration.

After all it is results after election, not hurrah on election night which counts. If this New Deal extended in any direction the President wishes brings advantages to Negroes, that will be its best bid for their future support. At the same time, its fairness demonstrated by giving Negroes advantages wherever it has them for anybody else, will lay the foundations of a Negro leadership which is intelligent enough to see that only by raising the whole group can individuals in it reach the heights attained by other ambitious men.

The people have spoken. There must be some advantage which the Negro can gain for himself in the situation. "Let down your bucket where you are."

NINE STATES HAVE NEGRO LEGISLATORS

Pennsylvania Has Five Illinois Four; New York Two

Nine states in the union elected one or more Negroes to their legislatures on November 3, a survey of election returns over the country shows.

One was elected to the state senate, Charles Diggs of Michigan. One, John Adams Jr., of Nebraska will sit in the nation's only unicameral legislature. The others were elected to the lower house of the legislature.

One Negro, Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, was elected to the United States house of representatives. Charles Roxborough of Detroit, Republican candidate for congress, was defeated by his Democratic adversary, George Sadowski, white.

In Cleveland, Chester Gillespie, Republican, lost his race for the assembly but Harry Davis won election as a member of the county charter commission there.

State Legislators

States and their legislators are:

NEW YORK: William T. Andrews and Robert Justice, Democrats, reelected to state assembly.

PENNSYLVANIA:— Five Negroes, the Rev. Marshall I. Shepard, Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, William Allmond and John H. Briggerman, all Philadelphia Democrats, elected to the state legislature.

MICHIGAN:—Charles Diggs of Detroit, Democrat, elected to state senate.

INDIANA:—The Rev. Marshall A. Talley of Indianapolis, Democrat, elected to state legislature.

NEBRASKA:—John Adams Jr., Omaha Republican, elected to unicameral legislature at Lincoln.

KANSAS:—Attorney William H. Towers, Republican, Kansas City, Kas., elected to state legislature at Topeka.

NEW JERSEY:—Guy R. Moorehead, Democrat elected to state legislature.

WEST VIRGINIA: — Fleming Jones, Democrat, elected to house of delegates.

ILLINOIS: — Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest Green and William Warfield, all Republicans, elected to state legislature.

NEGROES SHOW CONFIDENCE IN NEW DEAL

Nominally Strong G. O. P. Colored Wards Go to The President

TWO WIN IN N. Y.

NEW YORK.—(By Wire.) — Two Negro Democratic assemblymen were reelected over their Republican opponents in Tuesday's election.

William T. Andrews was elected for a third term, winning over John W. Moore by 24,141 to 6,121 votes.

Robert Justice polled 17,585 votes to 4,496 received by his opponent, Miss Jane Bolin.

Votes for Communists and Socialists were light. Even Angelo Herndon, running for the assembly, receiving few votes.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was reelected president of the United States Tuesday in the greatest landslide ever recorded in the history of American politics.

Only Maine and Vermont remained in the Republican column.

President Roosevelt won 46 of the 48 states.

The Negro vote played an important part in the election. Returns in cities like Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cincinnati, and others show that the Negro vote runs high for the President.

In Chicago, in Negro wards which heretofore have been Republican, the New Deal won out.

In Kansas City, Negro percincts, went overwhelmingly Democratic while the city voted 3 to 1 for Roosevelt.

Attorney Silas E. Garner, who headed the Negro division of the Missouri State Republican campaign, conceded the defeat of Attorney Espy and Walthal Moore, former member of the state legislature, for representatives to the state legistlature in Jefferson City. City, Mo.

Mrs. Luella Shobe, Republican committeewoman of the sixth ward, St. Louis, told the CALL that she regretted the landslide in Missouri. Mrs. Shobe's ward was the only ward in St. Louis to remain Republican in 1932 in face of the Democratic landslide.

Congressman Mitchell of Chicago was returned to the United States house of representatives defeated Oscar DePriest, former congressman and Republican.

Negroes in Chicago were incensed at the Republicans placing Perry Howard, national committeeman of Mississippi; Roscoe Conklin Simmons, nephew of Booker T. Washington's third wife, and Robert R. Church in charge of the Negro western setup. The young Negro voters refused to follow them.

It was pointed out that Republican campaign literature gotten out by the Negro setup sold the members of the setup to the public and failed to extol the virtues of Governor Alf M. Landon while the Democratic booklet told of the expenditures of monies which directly benefited the Negroes.

In Chicago and elsewhere the Negro Republican bemoans the fact such a man as Governor Landon was sacrificed on the altar of selfishness.

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Election Briefs

TWO MAGISTRATES ELECTED

DURHAM, N. C., (ANP)—Approximately 3,000 Negroes voted in Durham and 3,000 in Raleigh at the November 3 election which saw the election here of two colored magistrates, Frederick K. Watkins and Felix Moore, Democrats. Most of the state's Negro vote was for Roosevelt.

COMMUNISTS SHOW BIG GAIN OVER 1932 ELECTION

CHICAGO, (ANP)—One of the surprises of the recent national election—apart from the almost complete loss of identity of the Grand Old Party—was the remarkable gain, nationally, made by the Communist Party, in both voting strength and the interest aroused throughout the country. Better organization methods, timeliness of their appeal to the workers of the nation and their unequivocal stand against Jim Crowism, bigotry, and color prejudice are some of the reasons advanced by political observers for the showing made by the Communists at the recent election. For the second time, a Negro, James W. Ford of Alabama, was the Communist candidate for Vice-President.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT

LOS ANGELES, (ANP)—A majority of the Negro voters in Southern California joined the Democratic army and voted for Roosevelt, a final checkup revealed.

DETROIT JOINS DEMOCRATIC PARADE

DETROIT, (ANP)—The Motor City, in common with the rest of America, found a clear majority of its colored citizens voting for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the straight Democratic ticket, a survey of the balloting discloses.

HARLEMITES SNOW LANDON UNDER

NEW YORK, (ANP)—Governor Landon of Kansas was virtually snowed under in the Negro assembly districts, 19 and 21, by the pre-Roosevelt vote. In the 19th the 19th the voting was 19,342 to 4,411 and in the 21st the count was 23,01 to 6,245.

OMAHA 8 TO 5 FOR ROOSEVELT

OMAHA, Neb. —(ANP)— Omaha went eight to five for Roosevelt in the colored precincts, a final checkup on the election shows.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM EVERY NEGRO PRECINCT IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS —(ANP)— Democratic headquarters declared after the Tuesday election that the party of Roosevelt carried every Negro precinct in the state by a 75 per cent ratio.

ATHLETES CASTS FIRST VOTES

DOWNINGTOWN, Pa.—At least four employees and students at Downingtown Industrial School went to the East Brandywine poll and voted last week for the first time. They were Misses Alice M. Clark and Margaret Singletary of the faculty and Samuel H. Chance and R. LeRoy Scranton of the student body.

DEMOCRATS ELECT HAWKINS

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)—In step with the nation, Negroes of Los Angeles county went to the polls and re-elected Augustus Hawkins, incumbent as Assemblyman from the 62nd district.

For the second consecutive time Hawkins has decisively defeated Frederick M. Roberts, Republican, who at the time of his defeated in 1932 was dean of the Assembly by virtue of long service.

SPINGARN, NAACP HEAD, CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT

NEW YORK — A telegram of congratulation to President F. D. Roosevelt on his victory in the November 3 election pointing out the opportunity that he has "to remove the darkest blot on American justice and democracy," was sent by J. E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The text of the telegram follows: "I congratulate you with all my heart on your extraordinary victory. I congratulate you because America has approved of the fine things you have done. I congratulate you because you have freed the Negro from his traditional partisan shackles. And I congratulate you most of all on the wonderful opportunity that awaits you to remove the darkest blot on American justice and democracy."

Mr. Spingarn, breaking a rule of 20 years standing, declared for the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt and made several speeches for him under auspices of the Good Neighbor League. Mr. Spingarn and the President are neighbors in Dutchess County, New York, the President's home being in Hyde Park and Mr. Spingarn's residence at Amenia.

PORTO RICO VITES AGAINST

SAN JUAN, P. R. —(ANP)— Porto Rico's pro-United States Coalition Party Nov. 3 overwhelmed the pro-independence Liberals, winning six of the seven districts of the island in the most orderly election in history.

Coalition leaders in Porto Rico, whose inhabitants are predominantly Negro, said the election was a decisive answer as to whether or not the island wanted independence, pointing out their campaign had been waged on a straight demand that the voters reject independence as ruinous economically and politically.

NEW YORKERS HEAR MORTON BRANDED "DUMB JACKASS"

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Three thousand persons crowding the St. Nicholas Arena here Friday night, heard speakers soundly denounce the New York City civil service commissioners and applauded vociferously when Ferdinand Q. Morton, the colored member of this powerful body, was branded a "dumb jackass."

Assembled to protest the actions of the commission in reference to examinations for workers now employed as investigators by the Home Relief Bureau, the meeting was an orderly affair and lacking the usual fireworks attributed such occasions.

Already, 25,000 persons not employed by the bureau at present, are said to have filed their applications, with which the sum of two dollars must be remitted, for this examination.

SOUTHERN CANDIDACIES

Another interesting angle was the increased number of candidacies filed by Negroes in southern states, with success in some instances. Three Negroes aspired to Congress in Virginia and one in Mississippi.

In North Carolina a total of three Negroes were elected or re-elected as justices of the peace in Raleigh and Durham.

In local contests and nationally the Communist Party showed a gain in number of total votes cast. The party put forward Negro candidates in dozen of states, and had James W. Ford as its Vice-Presidential candidate for the second time.

LARGE-CITY TREND

In the cities with large Negro populations—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, among others—the colored vote was impressively pronounced for Roosevelt and the Democratic Party generally.

More money was spent by both major parties this year than in a long time, in an open and avowed effort to win the Negro vote.

The Republicans' colored division spent twice as much as the Democrats' colored division. Half of the Republican Negro vote funds went into newspaper advertising, but only one fourth of the Democratic dollars went that way.

The announced totals for the colored campaign division were: Republicans, $90,283.84; Democrats, $46,028.43.

In Memphis, Tennessee, where Bob Church (Republican) is an almost legendary political power, the Negro vote swung away from the G. O. P. by over one-third as compared to the 1932 campaign.

Among the "firsts" was New Jersey's first Negro Democratic member of the State Assembly, youthful Guy R. Moorehead of Newark, who supplanted the G. O. P. incmubnt, Dr. Frank Hargrave.

ISSUES KEPT ALIVE

Certain issues especially affecting Negroes were not allowed to cool in the post-election letdown. Among these was lynching. Telegrams of congratulations to the President took occasion to say he was in position, as the N. A. A. C. P. pointed out, "to take decisive action against lynching and racial discrimination."

Some of these messages pointed out that the southern domination of the party was a thing of the past, with 46 of the 48 states going Democratic.

Increased interest in things political brought to successful climaxes numerous efforts, notably in North Carolina, to remove extra-legal or questionable subterfuges to prevent the right of voting to Negroes. In one case in North Carolina the state elections board head ordered a stubborn local registrar to allow Negroes to vote.

ERASE VOTING BANS

And finally, the nation was reminded in several sources, that the heavy Negro vote for the Democratic Party did not mean the race was the "property" of the Democrats as it so long had virtually been of the Republicans.

It was emphasized that the Negro's swing away from the G. O. P. was because it had failed to advance the race's cause, and that now no party can claim the Negro's support any longer than it advances his progress as a full-fledged citizen.

General

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Negro Delegates From Florida Shut Out—Louisiana Loses

P. W. HOWARD WINS

Mississippi Committee Member Ranking Man 3 on Credentials

CLEVELAND, June 11.—The question of Negro representation and influence loomed today as an important factor in the Republican National Convention, which appeared dominated by the forces and supporters of Governor Alfred Landon of Kansas.

Earlier in the week the credentials committee sessions were marked by repeated bitter fights over seatings of Southern delegations, and Negroes objecting to lily-white party control in the black belt, were victorious in a number of instances.

On the credentials committee were three Negroes—Benjamin Davis, Sr., of Atlanta; Dr. Leroy Bundy of Cleveland, and Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago. Although they were in the minority, their influence, plus that of delegates who promised to thrash the color question out on the floor, had a salutary effect in deciding some of the contests. The Florida delegation, headed by J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville lawyer, lost its fight to be seated, although Mr. Lewis insisted that the whites held their convention in a hotel from which Negroes were excluded, and failed to notify Negroes of the meeting.

Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, the only Negro national committeeman, won out easily over a white-dominated group. He and his committeewoman, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, were ranking Negro delegates.

Mr. Howard also was chosen to second the nomination of Governor Landon.

Davis of Atlanta won out over a group headed by Capt. A. T. Walden, who was associated with a white man.

In the Louisiana delegation only two Negroes were included.

South Carolina's black and tan group, headed by Joseph (Tieless Joe) Tolbert, white, was seated only after a bitter fight. The group was excluded at the previous convention.

Negro delegates approximate fifty with Oscar DePriest of Illinois and Dr. Wm. McKinley Thomas of Kansas amoing those serving as delegates at large. Senator Arthur Capper gave his seat to Dr. Thomas. Bishop James W. Brown of the A. M. E. Zion Church is the delegate from the Twenty-first district of New York, which comprises most of Harlem.

The convention had numerous proposals for planks on Negroes, representing the view of such groups as federation of Negro Republicans, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Queens, N. Y., Committee for Equal Opportunities. All demanded complete equality for Negroes, assailed certain aspects of the New Deal, and proposed economic as well as political features.

Two states of the nation, after the state conventions had been convinced of the wisdom of giving full representation to a minority group, have selected Negroes as delegates-at-large. Oscar DePriest of Illinois, former member of Congress and a candidate for re-election to that office, was honored by being made delegate-at-large, following the voluntary withdrawal of C. Wayland Brooks, the party's candidate for governor of Illinois. Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of Missouri is the other colored man elected to represent his state at the convention, and which shows the determination of G. O. P. big-wigs to recognize those political centers where Negroes really vote and where their votes are counted.

The first of the convention skirmishes revolving about the seating of delegates came to a head last Thursday, when the Republican National Committee, called upon for a decision in the contested seating of the Negro and white Florida delegations, cast its ruling in favor of the lily-whites. An uproar among the Negro contingent followed and the delegation, headed by J. Leonard Lewis in an insistent demand of rights, announced it would carry the contest to the credentials committee on the floor of the convention.

The delegates ousted by the national committee's ruling are James H. Lewis, D. D. Powell, Leon M. Giles, David H. Dwight, Miss Bertha M. White and Capers Bradham. Twelve other Florida delegates, alternate and district, were also hit by the committee's decision. Observers here declared that if some consideration were not given the ousted delegates from Florida, their Northern brothers will take official notice of the fact at the November election and register their protest at the polls. Florida Republican lily-white policy is well known.

Mississippi Delegation Seated.

The Mississippi delegation, headed by Perry W. Howard, won recognition by the national committee when the delegation was seated as a whole. National Committeeman Howard, whose delegation also included some white members, presented his claim to recognition before the national committee in a stirring address, in which he told of his state's unwavering support of Republican policies, and the seating of his delegation followed.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES AND CLERKS

Much is being said in the public press concerning frauds and stuffing of the ballot boxes in St. Louis elections. The newspapers are filled with stories concerning the fight being made over the appointment of judges and clerks. It has even come to the point where it is said that the future control of the City of St. Louis, politically, will be determined by which ever faction gains the control of the appointment of the judges and clerks.

The matter, having come to this point, we, and no doubt, the public, would like to know just a bit more about the meaning of gaining control of the judges and clerks. Is this an admission that the judges and clerks are going to do the stealing themselves or, through some dishonest manipulation of the ballots, their friends or sponsors will be the winners in the election? Has the election come to the point where candidates need no longer depend upon the voters for their success or failure, but look to the man or set of men who have the control of the ballot boxes,—the judges and clerks? There seems to be something rotten about this matter which should be exposed. It's bad enough to have brought to light that many of the registered voters cannot be found but it's worse, to have the public believe that the few election judges and clerks govern the future of the City, politically, by some trickery or manipulation of the ballots that are cast.

THE NEGRO AND THE CAMPAIGNS

THE MASSES OF THE NEGRO racial group are being lured into the bonds of slavery with as much certainty as was true when traders landed on African shores and attracted natives into bondage with a red flag. Any thoughtful person is certain to reach such an alarming conclusion as a visit is made to any one of the headquarters of candidates for national office in the approaching presidential election, and the unfortunate phase of the situation is, so-called Negro leaders, suffering from the ravages of economic chaos and exhibiting a greed for money, are engaged in the diabolical conduct of selling the race's rights for a measly mess of pottage.

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Word has been passed down the campaign lines through out the entire nation, that the largest campaign funds will be at the disposal of the two major political parties that has been true in the conduct of any previous campaigns. As a result, "orators" who arrogate to themselves the honor of being spell-binders of the most effective sort, brazenly flash letters from campaign directors in which "$100 a week and expenses," is the most important phase of such letters referred to, and the recipients, for the most part, would mount the stump, in view of such offers, and endeavor to convince those with sufficient curiosity to sit for any length of time, under their pharisaical rantings, that the devil himself is a saint of the most pious sort.

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If there was ever a time when definite promises should be exacted from candidates for office, especially presidential candidates, as concerns their attitudes favoring fairness and justice for all men, regardless as to race or class, in administering the affairs of our nation, it is when the race between party candidates indicates such closeness. Money for a few

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General

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hungry politician and office holders will not suffice to cause twelve millions of Negroes to overlook refusal of the president announcing that he will favor a law that will provide strict punishment at the hands of the Federal government for the terrible lynch evil.

A position at Washington that will give an office to some Negro will not in the least stop the rightful demand of the mass group of Negroes for equal justice in all activities throughout our nation.

There is a cure for the situation. Negroes in all parts of the entire nation should direct an avalanche of telegrams and other communications into the office of campaign leaders with words disapproving sending out the professional "campaign spell-binders," but demanding definite statements from the candidates that they pledge themselves now—right at this time, before election day comes around, that if and when elected, among their very first acts will be the espousal of legislation particularly designed to prevent the Negro's return to economic slavery and its attendant hardships.

New Deal vs. Old Stuff

From Greensboro Daily News

Civilized, certainly civil, southerners will peruse with pleasure the continuing success of new deal candidates, when it shall appear that the old stuff employed against them is the Negro issue in South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia.

In South Carolina the ex-blue blood mayor calls on Senator Byrnes to say whether he favors Negro domination or not, if not, to explain to the South Carolina voters why he did not rise in a huff and leave the Democratic national convention when a Negro preacher offered the morning prayer. In Mississippi Pat Harrison was challenged to explain his indifference to the threatened African adumbration of the Nordic. And in Georgia the turgid Talmadge prods "Junior" as he calls Richard B. Russell, Jr., United States senator, to make Russell's politics as pediculous and irrelevant as Talmadge has made his.

Senators Byrnes, Pat Harrison and Russell ignored the challenges and two of the three have won enormous victories over the pinheads. There are so many vulnerable spots in the new deal thesis that we wonder why any assailant should have picked its kindness to the immemorially disadvantaged Negro as the point to be charged. If the Roosevelt new deal has tended to liberalize all of us a little on the race question we shall be the better for it.

Georgia has not spoken. There is to be a primary a fortnight hence. "Junior" has been apparently in distress with the big Atlanta papers divided in their support and Talmadge pounding away at him in the old Cracker style. But if "nigger" doesn't move more effectively in Georgia than it did in Mississippi and South Carolina, Junior, the Wonder Boy, may breeze back to Washington as easily over the talkative Talmadge as over Crisp who was somebody.

One Negro in Congress; Several Elected to Seats In State Legislatures

The Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Who Offered Prayer At National Democratic Convention, Wins Pa. Post; GOP Candidate Wins in Kansas City

By J. A. G. LuVALLE

Reports coming into the nation's capital from various states bring evidence of the value of the Negro splitting his vote and getting results.

The one position of national importance is that of the Congressman from Illinois. The present incumbent, Arthur W. Mitchell, rode the crest of the Roosevelt wave in Chicago Tuesday, swamping his Republican opponent, ex-Congressman Oscar DePriest, by a vote of 37,419 to 29,361. He will start his second term with the Seventy-fifth Congress January 5, 1937.

Mitchell headed up the colored section for Roosevelt in the West, with headquarters in Chicago. He issued a statement during the campaign to the effect that President Roosevelt told him that he would be more liberal towards Negroes in his second term than he was in the first.

Mr. Mitchell named two colored boys as candidates for admittance to West Point. He has an appointee in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Shepard Wins

The man who prayed at the National Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, when Senator "Cotton" Ed Smith, of South Carolina, walked out, was a candidate to succeed himself in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He rolled up a large majority to be reseated in the state legislature.

The Rev. Mr. Shepard hailed the tremendous majority as a sign of political emancipation for the Negro in Pennsylvania.

In viewing his own campaign for re-election. he spoke of the fact that literature containing his picture was sent to white voters in his district in an effort to arouse race prejudices.

"The Negro districts gave me an overwhelming vote. Despite all the appeals to prejudice that were made to whites, there was little cutting, though two-thirds of my constituents are white.

"As a whole, the election marks the political emancipation of the Negro in Pennsylvania. It ends slavery to party labels. It will also get rid of certain types of Negro leadership, especially of the price tag type, not excluding the preachers. It proves the Negro vote is not at all times purchasable.

"There will be a new era of social and economic adjustment. The political integrity of the Negro has been proven to the Democratic Party. Now the recognition of the Negro as a factor must come."

Four other candidates were elected to the state legislature. John H. Brigerman, Democrat, defeated Hobson R. Reynolds, his GOP opponent. Samuel D. Holmes, Democratic leader of the ward, defeated Richard Cooper. This was one of the surprising upsets in Philadelphia. William Allmond, Democrat, defeated W. A. Upshur.

Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, a dentist, with Edward Braxton as his manager, running as a Democrat, defeated the veteran Republican, Clinton A. Sowers, almost two to one.

Two In New York

Reports from the big city of New York bring the news that two Negro Democrats were elected to the Empire State legislature from the nineteenth and twenty-first districts. In the nineteenth, Robert W. Justice, running for his second term, won over Miss Bolin, an attorney, with 17,585 to 4,496. In the twenty-first, William T. Andrews, running for his third term, was elected over John W. Moore by 24,141 votes to 6,121 for Moore. Angelo Herndon, of Atlanta fame, ran on the Communist ticket in the twenty-first district.

Kansas City, Kans.

William Towers, assistant city attorney, as a GOP candidate for the Kansas State Legislature, defeated T. C. Lysaught. This district is now represented by Dr. William M. Blount, serving his fourth term, and who did not seek re-election.

16 Win Seats as Lawmakers in Eight States

Pennsylvania Leads Parade with Five Democrats.

GOP RE-ELECTS 4 IN CHICAGO

W.Va. Democrat Sent to Legislature.

CHICAGO (ANP). — On the basis of incomplete returns, sixteen colored men seem to have been elected to the legislatures of eight States, an ANP survey discloses.

Eleven were Democrats and five were Republicans.

Pennsylvania leads the parade with five Democrats elected from Philadelphia to the State general assembly. Victors were the Rev. Marshall Shepard, Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Brigerman, and William Allmond.

Four Republicans, all incumbents, were apparently re-elected in Chicago to the Illinois assembly. They are Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest Greene, and William Warfield. There was doubt about the status of Warfield pending a final check-up to take place this week.

Two Harlem Democrats were re-elected with little opposition. Assemblyman William T. Andrews was chosen for the third term over his Republican opponent, John Moore, by 24,141 to 6,121, and Robert Justice was named for the second term over Miss Jane Bolin, Republican, by 17,585 to 4,496.

In West Virginia, Fleming Jones was elected on the Democratic ticket from McDowell County to the House of Delegates. He will be the only colored man in the State legislature

The Rev. M. A. Talley, Indianapolis Democratic minister, was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives. He will succeed Attorney Richardson, who had served one term in the State legislature.

Roberts Loses in Calif.

Augustus Hawkins, Democratic incumbent, was returned by Los Angeles voters to the California State legislature. He defeated the veteran Republican former assemblyman, Fred Roberts, by a substantial majority.

William Towers, assistant city attorney of Kansas City, Kan., a Republican, was elected to the State legislature although his district went two to one for Roosevelt. He received two-thirds of the colored vote in his district, predominantly colored, and a good percentage of the white vote.

Towers will succeed Dr. William Blount, who had served four terms in the Kansas legislature and did not seek renomination in the primaries.

On the basis of early returns, Charles C. Diggs, Democrat of Detroit, won out over A. C. Toodle by two to one in the third State senatorial district of Michigan. Charles Roxborough, Republican standard bearer and former member of the State legislature, was defeated by Congressman Sadowski, a Polish Democrat, in the Frst Congressional district.

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VOTE DOES NOT MEAN RACE BELONGS TO DEMOCRATS, SAYS STATEMENT OF N. A. A. C. P.

Warns That Negroes Are Now Free Agents and May Switch to other Parties in 1938 and 1940 if Nothing Is Done for Race

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New York, Nov. 6. - The heavy vote for President Roosevelt by colored people November 3 does not mean the race is now the property of the Democratic party, it was declared here today in a statement by the N.A.A.C.P.

Pointing out that the size of the vote frees the President of obligation to the South, Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, warns that something must be done about lynching, discrimination in the civil service, relief and employment, or else the Negro is likely to vote with some other party or group in 1938 and 1940. The text of the statement:

"Mr. Roosevelt's phenomenal victory should be soberly and intelligently considered by Negro Americans in all of its implications. Frankly, we of the N.A.A.C.P. would have been happier had the results been more close as the efforts for fair play of a minority group are always more effective when there is greater balance between political parties. This fact, however, is balanced by certain other realities. Perhaps the most significant of these is that Mr. Roosevelt's victory was so overwhelming that he is the first Democratic President in history who could have been elected had not a single vote been cast for him by the solid South. This circumstance should free Mr. Roosevelt and the enlightened wing of the Democratic party from control by the South of the Cotton Ed Smiths, the Bilbos and the Talmadges.. The abolition of the two-thirds rule by the Democratic convention, which, rule has permitted the South hitherto to exercise veto power on many presidential candidates, and the new mobility of the Negro vote with the attendant attention paid to it in pivotal states, can mean a new deal politically for the Negro.

"Negroes, however, must wisely and unselfishly utilize this new power and these new situations. They must let the Democratic party know that all elections will not be won by the overwhelming majority of 1936. They must let Democratic leaders know that the overwhelming Negro vote for Mr. Roosevelt is an enthusiasm for Roosevelt the individual and must not be interpreted as unequivocal approval of the Democratic party.

"They must also let Democratic leaders of the country and a whole know that the Negro is not now a chattel of the Democratic party, but that northern Democrats can no longer offer an excuse for any other party and that he can and will vote for other parties on such matters as the anti-lynching bill that they are helpless in 1938 or 1940 as overwhelmingly as he did for the President in the face of southern opposition. The South is less a unit 1936 if campaign promises are broken. They must let Democratic on the Negro issue now than it has ever been before and this leaders know that Negroes want something done about lynching, year's election has helped to strengthen the hands of those discrimination in jobs and relief and in the civil service. liberal forces in the South who want the Negro given a square deal.

"The President's overwhelming majority not only means that the anti-Negro South no longer dominates the Democratic party, but that northern Democrats can no longer offer an excuse in the face of southern opposition. The South is less a unit on the Negro issue now than it has ever been before and this year's election has helped to strengthen the hands of those liberal forces in the South who want the Negro given a square deal.

"We do not surrender the right of individual Negroes to be appointed to responsible posts but we are and must continue to be, much more deeply interested in legislation and in executive and other action affecting the welfare of the masses of Negroes rather than in jobs for individuals.

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Elections.

VOTE DOES NOT MEAN RACE
BELONGS TO DEMOCRATS, SAYS
STATEMENT OF N. A. A. C. P.

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"Finally, a significant development of this year's election is its complete and overwhelming repudiation by the South itself of the attempts of Talmadge in Georgia, the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, and others, to use propaganda against the Negro for selfish political purposes."

Mitchell Leads

(By ANP.)
(FINALS)

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Oscar DePriest 28,182

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The vote was 29,631 to 21,825, with 137 of the 168 precincts in. Mitchell's election is thus virtually assured.

A Mitchell victory was forecast as President Roosevelt, in the greatest sweep in the history of this country, carried 46 States. Landon carried only two States — Maine and Vermont — and while he led temporarily in New Hampshire this New England stronghold eventually flopped to the Democratic column.

President Roosevelt polled almost nineteen million votes to lead Landon by a majority of over seven million. The indicated electoral vote, on the basis of incomplete returns was 519 for Roosevelt to 12 for Landon.

Three Elected in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA. — The Rev. Marshall Shepard, staunch New Deal supporter and pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, defeated James Heavey, his white Republican opponent, by a vote of 47,186 to 29,681, in Tuesday's election, to win a second term in the State Legislature.

Hobson Reynolds, Republican incumbent, lost his seat to John H. Brigerman, Democrat, by 9,702 to 15,219. William Allmond (Dem.), local undertaker, also won a legislative seat by defeating William Upshur, Republican.

Diggs Wins, Roxborough Loses

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NEW YORK. — William T. Andrews (D) defeated John W. Moore (R) for the New York State Assembly in the 21st District and Robert W. Justice (D) won over Miss Jane Bolin (R), running in the 19th District.

Both are incumbents whose victory was predicted to come with the huge Roosevelt landslide.

In Landon's Area

KANSAS CITY, Kansas. — Roosevelt ran two to one to lead Governor Landon in colored districts.

William Powers, attorney, assistant city counsellor, Republican candidate for State Legislature at Topeka, is leading Thomas C. Lysought, white, Democrat, 7,467 to 7,191.

The only colored man in the Kansas Legislature is Dr. William candidate for State Legislature at Topeka, is leading Thomas C. Blount, Republican, who has served four terms and who opposed Governor Landon's election.

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AN EDITORIAL . . .

'--And We Are Still Negroes'

By ROBERT L. VANN, Editor

The election is over. We fought hard for the party of our choice. Some of us fought for the Republicans; some of us fought for the Democrats. We fought day and night with pen and the spoken word. One of the parties had to lose, and it did lose; but we Negroes have not lost. We could not lose because, for the first time, we were in both parties taking our chances along with all other Americans. And let it be said that, as hard as we fought for our chosen party, we behaved well. This in itself speaks volumes for a people who have been slaves to one party for over a half century. We are waking up.

* * *

The election is over, and we are still Negroes. We are going to fight right on as though nothing had happened. Those of us who were with the victorious party must bear the responsibility of securing something for the Negroes of this country. This is the "curse of victory." Out of victory comes the next step,—the step admittedly for the victorious,—a step toward a better life for the black people in these United States. The victorious can not escape that grave responsibility. The party that won at the polls must face the plain duty of keeping faith with the people,—all the people.

To those who lost, let it be said that they, too, would have faced a responsibility had they won. The losers are the ones who make the winners look to their laurels. This nation must go forward with every citizen in line, or it will not go forward. The black man must so divide his vote that he will be in line regardless of what party wins at the polls. If we can not and do not come back to ourselves after the election has been decided, and fight for our common rights as a people, but for ourselves as selfish individuals, seeking nothing larger than filthy lucre and public applause.

* * *

After all, we come back to ourselves. We are our own best bet. We cannot afford to fall out with each other over any white man. White men are not going to fall out with each other over us. After the battle, they come back to each other for conference and counsel. We must come back to a common fireside for conference and counsel. The government still functions at Washington. Some of us must be able to touch that government as often as is necessary for the good of all our people. Of those who have been entrusted with responsibility, much is expected. Let us get close to each other in order that the greatest good may be secured for the greatest number.

The election is over,—but we are still Negroes. Let us come back to ourselves for conference and counsel. The battle for economic freedom is still our own. No one can fight it for us but ourselves.

Whether we were Republicans for a reason well thought out, or whether we were influenced by tradition, matters not. If we were Democrats because we had thought the whole thing through and reached our decision after due consideration for the best interests of the largest number of our people, matters nothing now. The election is over, and we must come back to ourselves. We must plan to continue the fight. We cannot plan well if we grieve too much over a lost con-

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Political—1936
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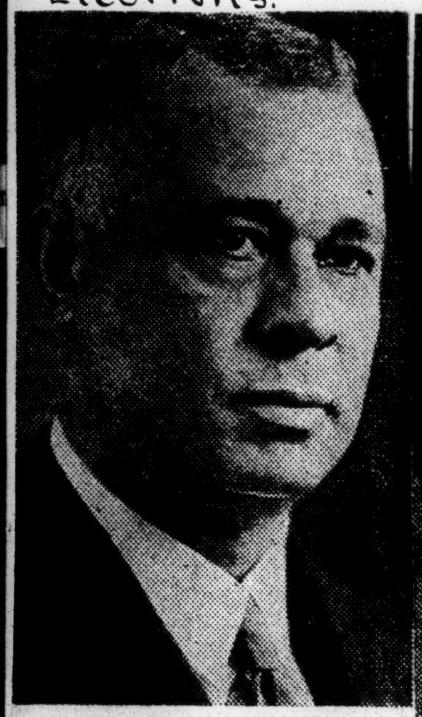
General



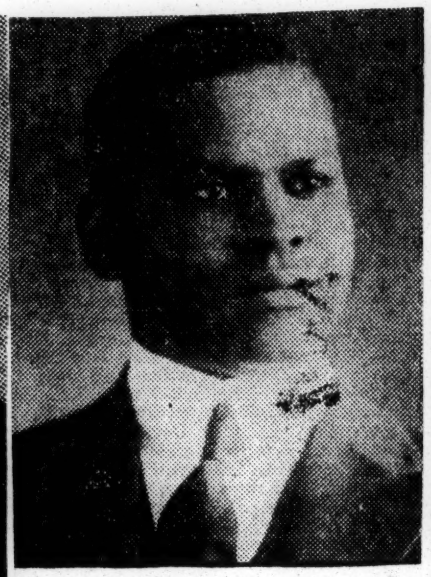
ARTHUR W. MITCHELL
Reelected to Congress

DR. EDWIN F. THOMPSON
Democrat, elected to Legislature in Pennsylvania

W. T. ANDREWS
Democratic New York Assemblyma

WILLIAM ALLMOND
Democrat, elected to Pennsylvania Legislature

HOMER S. BROWN
Reelected Democratic Member of Pennsylvania Legislature



REV. MARSHALL SHEPARD
Reelected Democratic Member of Pennsylvania Legislature

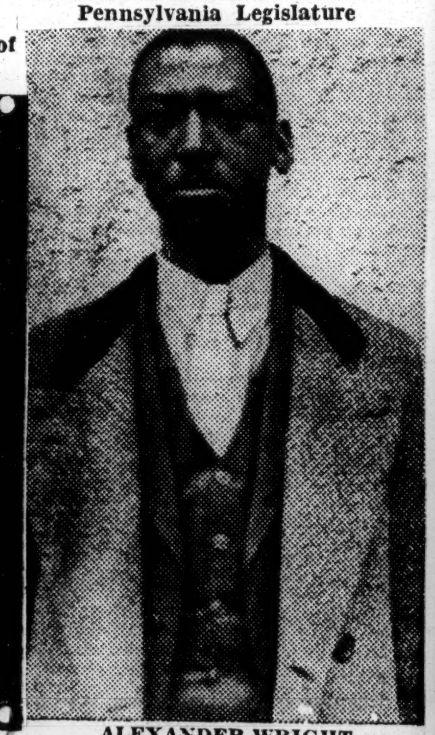
OSCAR DePRIEST
Republican, defeated in Congressional Race

C. K. GILLESPIE
Defeated G.O.P. Candidate for Ohio Legislature

FRED ROBERTS
Defeated G.O.P. Candidate for California Assembly

DR. F. S. HARGRAVE
Defeated G.O.P. Candidate for New Jersey Assembly

WILLIAM H. TOWERS
Republican, elected to Kansas Legislature



ALEXANDER WRIGHT
Defeated Communist Candidate for Congress from Virginia

More Negroes Elected To State Legislatures Since Post-Civil War Period

Negroes were elected to state legislatures since post-Civil War days.

Nineteen Negroes were elected to the nation's law making bodies, including one to the U. S. Congress, last week.

The congressman was Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, who was successful over his Republican rival, ex-Congressman Oscar DePriest.

Pennsylvania elected six, all Democrats; Illinois five, including Congressman Mitchell and four Republicans to the Assembly; New York two, both Democrats; and the following states one each, all Democrats—West Virginia, Indiana, California, Kansas, New Jersey, and Michigan.

William E. King, only Negro member of the upper house of the Illinois Assembly, has a year to serve on his unexpired term.

Pennsylvania state general assembly victors were the Rev. Marshall Shepard, of Democratic convention fame, whose opening prayer caused Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and his cohorts to take a walk; Dr. Edwin P. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Brigerman, and William Allmond. Rev. Shepard was reelected. In Pittsburgh Homer Brown was reelected by a big vote.

Hobson R. Reynolds, Republican incumbent, was defeated by Brigerman and Richard A. Cooper, also up for reelection on the Republican ticket, lost to Holmes. Brigerman and Cooper were reelected from normally Republican wards which went overwhelmingly Democratic. All of the successful candidates were Democrats.

Four Republicans, all incumbents, were elected in Chicago to the Illinois assembly. They are Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest

All the records in the election _____ were not set by overwhelmingly popular President Roosevelt. More

Greene, and Colonel William Warfield.

Two Harlem Democrats were re-elected with little opposition. Assemblyman William T. Andrews was chosen for the third term over his Republican opponent, John Moore, by 24,141 to 6,121, and Robert Justice was named for the second term over Miss Jane Bolin, Republican by 17,585 to 4,496.

In West Virginia, Fleming Jones was elected on the Democratic ticket from McDowell county to the House of Delegates. He will be the only Negro in the State Legislature.

The Rev. M. A. Talley, prominent Indianapolis minister, was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives. He will succeed Attorney Henry J. Richardson, who had served one term. Rev. Talley is a Democrat.

Chances for a representative from Lake county, Ind., to the state legislature were wiped out in the Democratic landslide. Atty. James E. Wright, Gary Republican, was snowed under leaving his district without Negro representation. He sought the place formerly filled by Dr. Robert Stanton, Democrat, who was defeated in the primaries.

Augustus Hawkins, Democratic incumbent, was returned by Los Angeles voters to the California State Legislature. He defeated the veteran Republican former assemblyman, Fred Roberts, by a substantial majority.

William Towers, assistant city attorney of Kansas City, Kans., a Republican, was elected to the State Legislature although his district went two to one for Roosevelt. He received two thirds of the Negro vote in his district, predominantly colored and a good percentage of the white vote. Representative Tower will succeed Dr. William Blount, who had served four terms in the Kansas Legislature and did not seek renomination in the primaries.

Charles C. Diggs of Detroit, a Democrat, won out over A. C. Toodle by two to one in the third state senatorial district of Michigan. Charles Roxborough, Republican standard bearer and former member of the state legislature, was defeated by Congressman Sadowski, a Polish Democrat, in the first congressional district. Diggs had 25,538 votes to Toodle's 7,401. Roxborough polled osly 17,022 to Sadowski's 71,919. William F. Davis, of Pontiac, lost to his Republican rival for coroner in Oakland County. Davis is a Democrat.

Virginia saw three Negroes running for the state general assembly. Alexander Wrgiht of Norfolk, a Communist, and Addis Gayle of Newport News, also a Communist, received only a small vote. Josephus Simpson of Virginia, a Peoples party candidate, whose name was left off the ballot because he had not paid his poll tax in time, received a two write-in vote.

Cleveland's Chester Gillespie, president of his city's branch of the N. A A. C. P., lost in the Democratic landslide although he had the Republican legislative representatives ticket. However, Harry Davis won a place on the county charter commission.

Omaha had a candidate to the newly formed unicameral legislature in which Nebraska abolishes state senators and representatives to replace them with one house. John Adams, the candidate, trailed his victorious white opponent by several thousand votes. Negro wards went heavily for Roosevelt.

Post-election Analysis Shows Race's Greater Political Importance

MORE OF RACE SEEK OFFICE IN THE SOUTH

Eighteen Negroes Elected To State Legislatures, One To Congress; Fourteen Are Democrats

Eighteen Negroes were elected last week to the legislatures of nine states, and one to the Congress of the United States.

Pennsylvania leads the parade with six elected, all Democrats.

Fourteen were Democrats and five were Republicans.

In several instances colored Republican legislators were succeeded by Democrats.

No Negro legislative candidate running on the Democratic ticket was defeated.

These successful candidates represent a total of nine states. They are: Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Indiana, California, Kansas, and Michigan. Six were elected in Pennsylvania, five in Illinois—including Congressman Mitchell—and two in New York. One was elected in each of the other states.

Only three Negroes ran under the banner of one of the major parties for Congress, and only one—a Democrat—was successful. Several ran on the Communist ticket in various states.

These are highlights of election surveys conducted by the Journal and Guide and the Associated Negro Press.

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Indicated in these facts and as reported in last week's Journal and Guide, is the tremendous swing to Roosevelt by colored voters, signifying their complete breakaway from traditional ties that have no force or justification today.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS

Every report coming in from the time the votes began to be counted stated: "Negro vote two to one for Roosevelt"; "Negro vote ten to one for Roosevelt"; or "Negro vote overwhelmingly for Roosevelt."

One interesting development not clear-cut in the returns available by the Guide's press time last week, took place in Chicago where Arthur W. Mitchell and Oscar DePriest contested the right to represent the rich Illinois 1st district.

Whereas in 1934 Mitchell's district went overwhelmingly Democratic and he rode the crest of the political wave, his district's Negro wards this year went into the Republican ranks by a small margin, one of the two giving more votes to Landon than to Roosevelt. The other colored ward and the three white wards in the district gave Roosevelt a margin of 7,000.

MORE DECISIVE

Mitchell's victory was more decisive last week as it was when he was first elected over DePriest two years ago.

In 1934 Mitchell had a 3,130 lead over DePriest, with the final result in dispute over 24 hours after the polls closed. This year his lead was 7,148, the totals being: Mitchell, 35,330; DePriest, 28,182.

One of the peculiarities of the campaign was the public conception of DePriest between 1928, when he went to Congress as the first Negro in that body in a quarter century, and now.

He was not so popular in 1928, and was considered arrogant and captious. Since his 1934 defeat he has grown in popularity, Chicago observers report, and on November 3 was at the height of his Chicago and national popularity.

Sixteen of Race Win Places In Midst of Roosevelt Landslide

CHICAGO, Nov. 10. (ANP) — On the basis of incomplete returns, 16 Negroes seem to have been elected to the legislatures of eight states, an Associated Negro Press survey discloses. Eleven were Democrats and five were Republicans.

Pennsylvania leads the parade with five elected from Philadelphia to the state general assembly. Victors were the Rev. Marshall Shepard, of Democratic convention fame whose opening prayer caused Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and his cohorts to take a walk; Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Brigerman and William Allmond. Rev. Shepard was re-elected.

Hobson R. Reynolds, Republican incumbent, was defeated by Brigerman and Richard A. Cooper also up for re-election on the republican ticket, lost to Holmes. Brigerman and Cooper were re-elected from Germany Republican wards which went overwhemingly Democratic. All of the five successful candidates are Democrats.

Four Republicans, all incumbents, were apparently re-elected in Chicago to the Illinois assembly. They are Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest Greene and Colonel William Warfield. Of the quartet, there was doubt about the status of Warfield pending a final checkup to take place this week.

Two Harlem Democrats were re-elected with little opposition. Assemblyman William T. Andrews was chosen for the third term over his Republican opponent, John Moore, by 24,141 to 6, 121 and Robert Justice was named for the second term over Miss Jane Bolin, Republican, by 17,585 to 4,496.

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Charles C. Diggs of Detroit, a Democrat, won out over A. C. Toodle by two to one in the third state senatorial district of Michigan. Charles Roxborough, Republican standard bearer and former member of the state legislature, was defeated by Congressman Sadowski, a Polish Democrat, in the first congressional district. Diggs had 25,538 votes to Toodle's 7,401. Roxborough polled osly 17,022 to Sadowski's 71,919. William F. Davis, of Pontiac, lost to his Republican rival for coroner in Oakland County. Davis is a Democrat.

Virginia saw three Negroes running for the state general assembly. Alexander Wrgiht of Norfolk, a Communist, and Addis Gayle of Newport News, also a Communist, received only a small vote. Josephus Simpson of Virginia, a Peoples party candidate, whose name was left off the ballot because he had not paid his poll tax in time, received a two write-in vote.

Cleveland's Chester Gillespie, president of his city's branch of the N. A. A. C. P., lost in the Democratic landslide although he had the Republican legislative representatives ticket. However, Harry Davis won a place on the county charter commission.

Omaha had a candidate to the newly formed unicameral legislature in which Nebraska abolishes state senators and representatives to replace them with one house. John Adams, the candidate, trailed his victorious white opponent by several thousand votes. Negro wards went heavily for Roosevelt.

Post-election Analysis Shows Race's Greater Political Importance

MORE OF RACE SEEK OFFICE IN THE SOUTH

Eighteen Negroes Elected To State Legislatures, One To Congress; Fourteen Are Democrats

Eighteen Negroes were elected last week to the legislatures of nine states, and one to the Congress of the United States.

Pennsylvania leads the parade with six elected, all Democrats.

Fourteen were Democrats and five were Republicans.

In several instances colored Republican legislators were succeeded by Democrats.

No Negro legislative candidate running on the Democratic ticket was defeated.

These successful candidates represent a total of nine states. They are: Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Indiana, California, Kansas, and Michigan. Six were elected in Pennsylvania, five in Illinois—including Congressman Mitchell—and two in New York. One was elected in each of the other states.

Only three Negroes ran under the banner of one of the major parties for Congress, and only one—a Democrat—was successful. Several ran on the Communist ticket in various states.

These are highlights of election surveys conducted by the Journal and Guide and the Associated Negro Press.

Indicated in these facts and as

Indicated in these facts and as reported in last week's Journal and Guide, is the tremendous swing to Roosevelt by colored voters, signifying their complete breakaway from traditional ties that have no force or justification today.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS

Every report coming in from the time the votes began to be counted stated: "Negro vote two to one for Roosevelt"; "Negro vote ten to one for Roosevelt"; or "Negro vote overwhelmingly for Roosevelt."

One interesting development not clear-cut in the returns available by the Guide's press time last week, took place in Chicago where Arthur W. Mitchell and Oscar DePriest contested the right to represent the rich Illinois 1st district.

Whereas in 1934 Mitchell's district went overwhelmingly Democratic and he rode the crest of the political wave, his district's Negro wards this year went into the Republican ranks by a small margin, one of the two giving more votes to Landon than to Roosevelt. The other colored ward and the three white wards in the district gave Roosevelt a margin of 7,000.

MORE DECISIVE

Mitchell's victory was more decisive last week as it was when he was first elected over DePriest two years ago.

In 1934 Mitchell had a 3,130 lead over DePriest, with the final result in dispute over 24 hours after the polls closed. This year his lead was 7,148, the totals being: Mitchell, 35,330; DePriest, 28,182.

One of the peculiarities of the campaign was the public conception of DePriest between 1928, when he went to Congress as the first Negro in that body in a quarter century, and now.

He was not so popular in 1928, and was considered arrogant and captious. Since his 1934 defeat he has grown in popularity, Chicago observers report, and on November 3 was at the height of his Chicago and national popularity.

Sixteen of Race Win Places In Midst of Roosevelt Landslide

CHICAGO, Nov. 10. (ANP) — On the basis of incomplete returns, 16 Negroes seem to have been elected to the legislatures of eight states, an Associated Negro Press survey discloses. Eleven were Democrats and five were Republicans.

Pennsylvania leads the parade with five elected from Philadelphia to the state general assembly. Victors were the Rev. Marshall Shepard, of Democratic convention fame whose opening prayer caused Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and his cohorts to take a walk; Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Brigerman and William Allmond. Rev. Shepard was re-elected.

Hobson R. Reynolds, Republican incumbent, was defeated by Brigerman and Richard A. Cooper also up for re-election on the republican ticket, lost to Holmes. Brigerman and Cooper were re-elected from normally Republican wards which went overwhelmingly Democratic. All of the five successful candidates are Democrats.

Four Republicans, all incumbents, were apparently re-elected in Chicago to the Illinois assembly. They are Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest Greene and Colonel William Warfield. Of the quartet, there was doubt about the status of Warfield pending a final checkup to take place this week.

Two Harlem Democrats were re-elected with little opposition. Assemblyman William T. Andrews was chosen for the third term over his Republican opponent, John Moore, by 24,141 to 6, 121 and Robert Justice was named for the second term over Miss Jane Bolin, Republican, by 17,585 to 4,496.

In West Virginia, Fleming Jones was elected on the Democratic ticket from McDowell county to the House of delegates. He will be the only Negro in the state legislature.

The Rev. M. A. Talley, prominent Indianapolis minister, was elcted to the Indiana house of representatives. He will succeed Attorney Richardson, who had served one term in the state legislature. Rev. Talley is a Democrat.

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Omaha had a candidate to the newly formed unicameral legislature in which Nebraska abolish in the Democratic landslide. Atty. James E. Wright, Gary Republican, was snowed under leaving his district without Negro representation. He sought the place formerly filled by Dr. Robert Stanton, Democrat, who was defeated in the primaries.

Chances for a representative from Lake County, Ind., to the state legislature were wiped out in the Democratic landslide. Atty. James E. Wright, Gary Republican, was snowed under leaving his district without Negro representation. He sought the place formerly filled by Dr. Robert Stanton, Democrat, who was defeated in the primaries.

Political - 1936 Elections.

Georgia 6

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 8, 1936

FIGHT LOOMS OVER 5TH DISTRICT SEAT

A. T. Walden May Carry His Contest to Floor of Convention

BY RALPH SMITH
(Journal Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, June 8.—The seat of the Fifth Georgia District in the Republican national convention is clothed Monday with a significance far outweighing its importance. It is quite possible that the contest between Harry Sommers and A. T. Walden "to sit and vote for the Fifth Georgia" may become the cause celebre of the convention.

Sommers, a prominent Atlanta business man, and one of the most striking figures attending the convention, won the first round of the contest lodged by Walden, a negro lawyer. The Republican national committee sustained Sommers' right to the seat, and his name was certified to the convention for the temporary organization.

Ordinarily, that would end the matter. But it so happens that the colored race hasn't fared any too well in the countless contests from the south, and, further, Walden is an active member of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is prominent in its activities in Georgia, and a member of the association's national board.

And Walden, in appealing from the decision of the Republican national committee to the credentials committee of the convention, rallies to his support the strength of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Republican leaders are courting the race, as usual, and the entrance of the A. A. C. P. into the fight colors it with a significance far exceeding the real issue, which, by the way, involves no question of racial prejudice.

Sommers has been in Cleveland for several days, and has made a favorable impression on Republican leaders.

Governor Mentions Negro In Replying to Russell

Opposition Flaunting Social Equality, He Charges In His Newspaper

By GLENN RAMSEY
Associated Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, July 7 (AP)—Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., came to Atlanta late today en route to Waycross where he will formally open his campaign for re-election Thursday.

Governor Eugene Talmadge, who is opposing Russell for re-nomination, wrote an article for his newspaper criticizing his opposition.

The senator worked on his speech.

The governor said the opposition had "insinuated that I was crazy to enunciate my platform for the United States senate."

He added.

"They intimated that any man who would stand on these principles to help the average man should be put in the same padded cell where Zioncheck was confined in Washington.

"Well, I am not surprised at the opposition. They have run over the people so long, taxing them, trying to bribe them, and flaunting social equity with the Negro in their faces until almost anything can be expected now."

G. O. P. Platform Charged

Governor Talmadge had announced against him at McRae, Senator Russell Saturday night charged the governor with seeking the Democratic nomination on a Republican platform. The primary is September 9.

For or against President Roosevelt, Russell said, is a paramount issue in the campaign. Russell is a supporter of the president while the governor has opposed the New Deal in speeches in a number of states.

Referring to the senator's Saturday night speech, Talmadge wrote:

"The thousands and thousands of people who gathered at McRae and enthusiastically cheered the principles that you will find written in the speech contained in this issue were also reflected on as the 'unthinking people,' and unable to reason for themselves.

Campaign Offices Opened

"But, these same people are the voters of Georgia, and they carry the burdens of their government on their shoulders, even if they do enjoy music and singing."

Two new campaign hedaquarters began functioning full strength today.

Speaker E. D. Rivers of the state house of representatives, and a gubernatorial aspirant, announced his offices are in charge of Mrs. Gladstone Williams, wife of a widely known Washington newspaper correspondent.

Columbus Roberts, opposing Commissioner of Agriculture Tom Linder for re-nomination, opened his headquarters at the Piedmont Hotel.

Roberts, who resides at Columbus, selected T. G. Reeves, chairman of the Muscogee county commission, as his campaign manager.

Reeves said headquarters would be maintained both here and in Columbus and he would divide his time equally between them.

"We will be glad to see our friends at any time they drop in," Reeves said.

Judge Blanton Fortson, of Athens, another candidate for governor, is to open his speaking campaign formally at Washington Saturday.

Charles D. Redwine, president of the state senate and Governor Talmadge's candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, was at the state capitol today.

Redwine said he had not yet made plans for opening his campaign as there were a number of details to be worked out. He said he expected to have an announcement before the end of the week.

Governor Talmadge's next address in the campaign will be at Cartersville on July 15.

Former Congressman W. W. Larsen continued his vigorous speech making campaign in his race for governor. He is making as many as three speeches a day. He has opened headquarters in Atlanta.

Illinois.

Political-1936 Elections.

ANDERSON IS PICKED TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

The regular Reublican organization under the direction and leadership of Alderman William L. Dawson, at its headquarters, 3140 Indiana avenue, endorsed the following ticket to be voted on in the April primaries.

Those endorsed were Louis B. Anderson for Congress, First Illinois district; Rev. Junius C. Austin, delegate to national convention; M. C. B. Mason, alternate delegate to national convention; William L. Dawson for committeeman, second ward; Dr. Adolphus N. Gordon, Sr., representative general assembly, third district; Mrs. Irene B. Moore, representative general assembly, third district; Harris B. Gaines, representative general assembly, first district; S. Timothy Washington, state central committeeman; for senatorial committeeman, third district, Price B. Parker, John Scott, Ralph B. Jones, and for senatorial committeeman, first district, Thomas Wade.

ELECTION IN CHICAGO IS A CLOSE ONE

Former Congressman From Illinois Strongly Opposed In White Precincts

By Cary B. Lewis

CHICAGO.—The election for the Republican nomination for congressman from the first Illinois district was still in doubt Wednesday at 5 o'clock. Oscar DePriest, veteran politician, the first Negro congressman from the state of Illinois and also the first Negro alderman in the city of Chicago, was in a deadlock with former Alderman Louis B. Anderson who retired from the city council after serving a number of years.

Anderson was former floor leader for former Mayor William Hale Thompson and a power in the Thompson machine which ruled Chicago for many years. DePriest also was a Thompson follower but not a member of what was called the regular second ward Republican organization ruled at one time by the late Edward H. Wright, commerce commissioner under former Governor Len Small who was defeated in Tuesday's primaries as an aspirant for the Republican nomination as governor.

DePriest ably served his constituents in congress but was defeated in 1932 when the city of Chicago as well as Cook county turned in an overwhelming vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the entire Democratic ticket with a few exceptions was victorious in the landslide.

Mitchell Wins

Arthur W. Mitchell, present congressman from the richest congressional district in the United States, was elected over DePriest. Mitchell won easily Tuesday for the Democratic nomination over his two weak opponents who were white.

The Anderson-DePriest scrap developed into a whale of a battle as the campaign went on. DePriest came out in the open to support Wayland Brooks who was running way ahead of the rest of the ticket for the G.O.P. nomination for governor. DePriest backed the 37-year-old Chicago lawyer to the limit.

DePriest ran afoul of the supporters of Alderman Robert R. Jackson from the third ward when he went out for the nomination as ward committeeman. He defeated Jackson but in so doing lost many votes from the Jackson adherents.

If DePriest is beaten out in the final counting o fthe ballots—several precincts are yet to be heard from—he can lay his defeat to the white precincts where his fight for his race in congress was frowned upon.

Al Williams, lawyer was defeated for Democratic committeeman of the second ward by Joseph Tittinger, a white man.

State Senator William E. King, the only Negro state senator in the state, won over William L. Dawson, World War veteran and an attorney, for Republican committeeman of the third ward. King led Dawson better than four-to-one.

Harrison B. Gaines, Republican member of the lower branch of the state legislature, was not nominated to succeed himself on the Republican ticket. The following Negroes were nominated for the Illinois house of representatives: Richard J. Harewood, Ernest A. Green, Charles Jenkins lawyer and former Texasn, and Col. William Warfield, commander of the famous Eighth infantry regiment, Illinois National Guard and an overseas veteran in the World War.

Col. Warfield, a protege of Oscar DePriest, succeeded Dr. Spencer Dickerson as commander of the Eighth. He wears the congressional medal of hono ras well as the French Croix De Guecre with several palms. He captured a machine gun nest with 17 Germans single-handed in one engagement. He is nominated to succeed himself as is Mr. Jekins.

Roscoe Simmons, orator and former newspaperman, was elected G. O. P. delegate to the national Republican convention in Cleveland in June over the Rev. J. C. Austin of the Pilgrim Baptist church. Cornelia Pickett was elected as an alternate.

Mike Sneed, present Democratic committeeman from the third ward was reelected over Captain Udell Turpin who is the son of the late Charles Turpin of St. Louis.

FORMER NASHVILLIAN

WM. H. HAYNES,

Nominated on the Republican ticket for Judge of the Municipal Court in the Republican Primary in Chicago last Tuesday. He is the son of the late Dr. Wm. Haynes of this city.

RETURNS TO LEGISLATURE

CHARLES J. JENKINS

Able Member of the Illinois Legislature, was renominated by Chicago Republicans Tuesday.

DAWSON BEATEN BY KING AT POLLS

By EARL J. MORRIS
(Special to The Courier)

CHICAGO, April 16 — On the basis of incomplete returns from Tuesday's primary election, Oscar DePriest, Republican, and Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, will fight it out in November for the seat in Congress from the First Congressional District.

DePriest came romping through Tuesday, beating former Alderman Louis B. Anderson by a two-to-one vote after a bitter, aggressive factional battle within the Republican ranks. No quarter was given on either side which saw DePriest's aide, William E. King, State senator, again whip William L. Dawson, Second ward alderman, for the post as ward committeeman.

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell whipped both colored and white opponents for the Democratic nomination with the powerful backing of the city Democratic machine.

Next fall's battle between DePriest and Mitchell will be fought out on both party and racial lines.

Attorney W. H. Haynes, Republican, attorney for the National Baptist Convention, was nominated as a candidate for the Municipal court bench and Attorney Alva Bates, former confidante of the late Edward H. Wright, for a sanitary district trustee, one of the biggest positions in the hands of the voters.

A. L. Williams, fighting treat-my-race-right lawyer, lost his battle in the Democratic primary to unseat Joseph Tittinger, white Democratic committeeman of the Second ward. Tittinger supported Mitchell.

Republican State Representative Charles Jenkins was renominated.

Edward M. "Mike" Sneed, Third ward committeeman, checked the challenge of Captain Udel Turpin for the leadership of that ward.

HIS ORGANIZATION WINS

WM. E. KING

State Senator, whose organization proved to be the most powerful political line-up on the South Side, and who defeated Alderman Dawson for Committeeman, and who also was a DePriest supporter in the Republican Primary in Chicago, now regarded as the most powerful leader on the South Side.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
April 17, 1936

DE PRIEST VICTOR IN CONGRESS RACE

Chicago, April 16 —(AP)—Oscar de Priest, former Negro congressman who tried to force the house of representatives to serve Negroes in its restaurant, today had won the first round of his fight to regain ranking as the "only Negro in congress."

He received the Republican nomination from Illinois' First congressional district—the heart of Chicago's Negro district—in Tuesday's primary election. His 11,608 poll was almost twice that of his nearest rival, Louis Anderson, also a Negro and attorneys for pugilist Joe Louis. Anderson got 6,057 votes.

PREDICT NEW LINE-UP WITH KING AT HEAD

Senator Is Undisputed Republican Leader On South Side

4-25-'36

By A. N. FIELDS

Under the indomitable political leadership of State Senator William E. King of the Third Senatorial district, former Congressman Oscar DePriest was piloted to victory Tuesday.

He hurdled the fence in the Republican Congressional primaries by a majority of 5,251 votes over former Alderman Louis B. Anderson. But Senator King did not stop there, he piloted himself to victory in the ward committeeship fight by trouncing Alderman William L. Dawson by a majority of over 5,000 votes.

With the grim political sword still in hand, King went down the line and decapitated Representative Harris B. Gaines of the First district by nominating Ernest A. Greene to the lower house at Springfield.

Marching south from the north end of his ward, still defying all opposition, Senator King nominated Representative Charles Jenkins and Attorney Richard A. Harewood, for the legislature. Strange to say, both Representatives-elect Green and Harewood had been previously precinct captains in the King organizations, and politically speaking were merely infants in the game.

Greene Beats Gaines

And then, just for good measure, King also nominated all of those of his tickets who sought minor offices. The big upset in the fight for delegate to the National Republican convention was the defeat of the Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church by Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, the King candidate.

When the smoke of battle had cleared away and the politically dead and dying had been removed from the field of carnage it was found that Senator King had laid the basis for a new political line-up in the First Congressional district with King the undisputed leader.

Out in the Third Ward, the other front on which Congressman DePriest was battling against Fighting Bob Jackson, the alderman, DePriest brooked no interference and defeated his opposition by 1,627 votes for ward committeeship.

Whatever we may have thought or said with respect to the political influence or sagacity of the old master, Oscar DePriest, we are here now willing to retract because he has proved himself a genius in political strategy.

The success of both King and DePriest in their respective subdivisions should determine that the people are tired of personal fight between various factions of leadership which should in turn serve to solidify the party.

The general influence and power of King and DePriest was felt in the council of the County Central committee when they caused to be placed on the county ticket Attorney Alva L. Bates for trustee of the Sanitary district, and Attorney William H. Haynes, for associate judge of the Municipal court, both of whom were nominated in the county and city primaries.

R. A. Harewood

Attorney Haynes ran sixth in the contest of twelve supported by the Republican organization, receiving 113,449 votes, while the lowest candidate supported by the organization received 66,731.

The Republican ticket headed by Wayland Brooks for governor, Otis F. Glen for United States Senator, Charles W. Hadley for attorney general, and Harry S. Ditchburne for states attorney, it looked as if Cook county and Illinois will achieve victory in the November election.

Review Democratic Vote

In analyzing the returns from wards in which the Race voters were in preponderance, it disclosed that they gave Mayor Kelly's candidate, Dr. Herman E. Bundesen, the Democratic candidate for governor, a larger vote than in other wards. In the second and third, Bundesen's plurality over Governor Horner was 8,392 while in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth wards Horner's plurality over Dr. Bundesen was 4,513. In 27 precincts of the mayor's home ward in which the colored people live, they gave Dr. Bundesen 3,886 votes, while in the same section Governor Horner received only 1,205 votes.

Fourteen precincts of the 28th ward, the district dominated by Jim Martin, which is populated almost entirely by the Race, Dr. Bundesen received 2,102 against Governor Horner's 468. In the twentieth ward which comprises colored and Jewish voters, Dr. Bundesen's plurality over his opponent was 7,932.

The twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh wards where a larger number of members of the Race reside, Dr. Bundesen received a heavy vote, all of which indicates that in every ward in the city where Race people live they went strong for Bundesen, those who voted in the Democratic primaries because they believed in Mayor Edward H. Kelly.

Rally To Kelly

The voting in the strongly Race wards between the Democrats and the Republicans appears to give the Democrats a majority of votes over the Republicans. The Democratic bosses can hold this advantage by recognizing those wards which followed the mayor's advice.

In the fourth ward where Illy Kelly fronted the fray for the mayors forces, the 27 precincts handled by Illy Kelly gave Dr. Bundesen, a 3 to 1 majority and held the ward which is the Mayor Edward J. Kelly's home ward within control of the regular Democratic organization.

Mayor Kelly is not the kind to forget his friends nor is he likely to overlook those who stood by him whe he was fighting a lone battle to sustain the principles of party regulations.

Members of the Race who voted in the Democratic primaries had nothing personally against Governor Horner, they were following the leadership of Mayor Edward Kelly, who had proven himself their friend.

In the third ward Committeeman Edward M. Sneed delivered to Dr. Bundesen well over 2-1, as also did Committeeman Joseph F. Tittinger in the second ward.

Other candidates of the race nominated or elected were Colonel William J. Warfield, Republican state representative, fifth district, and Dudley S. Martin, state central committeeman. Martair had the support of Senator William E. King.

KNOX IS ENDORSED BY ILLINOIS PARTY

State Convention Instructs Eight Delegates at Large to Vote for Him.

SOME 'NOS' MARK BALLOT

Brooks Retires to Make Way for Negro on Slate and De Priest Is Chosen.

PEORIA, May 22 (AP).—The nomination of Colonel Frank Knox of Chicago for the Presidency was urged today by the Republican State Convention.

After four hours of oratory, devoted mostly to attacks on State and national Democratic administrations, the convention adopted a resolution instructing the eight delegates at large to vote for the publisher of The Chicago Daily News.

Colonel Knox was termed "a militant leader" and "the ideal candidate" in the resolution offered by C. Wayland Brooks, nominee for Governor. There was some booing and shouts of "no" when the vote was taken, but the convention was outwardly harmonious throughout.

Members of the resolutions committee said that no effort was made by supporters of Senator Borah to obtain an endorsement of him. He was defeated by Colonel Knox in the State's Presidential-preference vote.

The resolution, while "instructing and directing" the eight delegates at large "to nominate Frank Knox as the Republican candidate for President" did not attempt to instruct the forty-nine district delegates elected at the primary. Senator Borah carried ten districts and Colonel Knox fifteen in the preference balloting.

The endorsement of Colonel Knox was the third he has received from major Illinois Republican groups. The State central committee and the Cook County committees had previously designated him "favorite son" for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Brooks, who made one of the main speeches at the convention, drew applause when he mentioned the name of former Governor Frank O. Lowden in connection with the farm problem. He was cheered again when he withdrew as a delegate at large to make room for a representative of Negro Republicans.

Former Representative Oscar De Priest was chosen to receive Mr. Brooks's delegate credentials.

Other delegates at large elected included former Vice President Charles G. Dawes, A. D. Lasker, former United States Senator Otis F. Glenn and Edward A. Hayes, Knox campaign manager.

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EVANSTON, ILL.
NEWS INDEX
APR 11 1936

Negro Seeks School Board Post--Rumor

Hint James Morton, Jr., Supporters Will Write Name on Ballots Today

With most voters taking for granted the election of the three caucus candidates in School District 75 in today's annual school election, it was reported from a reliable source this morning that a group of Negros is supporting the candidacy of James Morton, Jr., Negro, 2102 Darrow avenue, for one of the three vacancies on the new board of education.

Although Mr. Morton's name does not appear on the ballot, because no petition was filled at the board of education's office three weeks prior to the election, his supporters were expected to write in his name on the ballot at the polls.

If a sufficient number of voters backed his candidacy while supporters of the caucus candidates failed to appear at the polls, his election was believed possible, according to the report.

The caucus candidates selected a month ago by representatives of some 30 local civic organizations are: Hugh W. McCulloch, 630 Dartmouth place, Hugh W. MacLean, 2767 Sheridan road, and A. K Scheidenhelm, 1603 Orrington avenue. Each is a candidate for re-election.

At Mr. Morton's home today his candidacy was denied over the telephone. When a Daily News-Index reporter went to his home this morning he was unable to see Mr. Morton or members of his family. A window shade was pulled up for an instant, but the door bell was not answered.

Mr. Morton is 26 years old and a former student at the University of Illinois.

Polling places in District 75 will be open from noon to 7 p.m. today at Haven school, Lincoln street and Prairie avenue, and at the Evanston library, Orrington avenue and Church street.

Elections in the other two school districts are expected to be quiet today, with light voting for the five candidates for the five vacancies. The names of Mrs. Dorothy P. Suiter, 1219 Hull terrace, and Albert G. Duncan, 719 Judson avenue, appeared on the ballots in District 75. The two candidates in District 702 are: Clarion D. Hardy, 2111 Sherman avenue, and John A. Brooks, 2510 Marcy avenue.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL
APR 15 1936

Frank Holten Tops Ticket

State Assemblyman Gets More Votes Than Any Other Candidate On Either Ticket.

Polling more votes in East St Louis than any other candidate of either party, Frank Holten, was renominated as a Democratic candidate for state representative. Dr. A. H. Smith, Negro incumbent, showed unusual strength in Negro neighborhoods and was running second to Holten with 4,664 votes, reported from 50 precincts.

Dr. Smith scored as high as 515 votes in some Negro sectors and was expected to receive additional support from Negro precincts that were reporting late Wednesday morning.

If Holten is re-elected next fall it will be to his 11th term as a state representative. He invariably leads his ticket by at least two to one.

Calvin Johnson, Belleville, was leading candidate for Republican nomination as state representative in early reports. Most of his strength was coming from Belleville and other centers outside East St. Louis where he was trailing George Gerold, Rudy Huschke and Max Bowler.

Gerold had a vote of 2,722 in East St. Louis compared to Johnson's 1,671 but failed to poll a heavy vote outside of this city.

Dr. Miles D. Davis, Negro, was polling a heavy vote in Negro neighborhoods in East St. Louis and had a count of 1,448 from 40 precincts early Wednesday morning.

Just Appointed

RICHARD E. WESTBROOKS

Veteran Chicago barrister and considered one of the most outstanding figures in the legal fraternity in the Mid-West, who recently was appointed attorney for H. E. Hallenbeck, the new receiver for the defunct Douglass National bank. The appointment of Mr. Westbrooks was made by the Democratic party of which the attorney is a prominent member and upon the recommendation of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago. This honor is only one of the many the Democrats have bestowed upon members of the Race.

MITCHELL IS RETURNED TO U. S. CONGRESS

Oscar DePriest Loses in Democratic Landslide In Illinois

CHICAGO. — Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, attorney, was reelected from the first Illinois congressional district in Tuesday's Democratic landslide over his opponent Oscar DePriest, former Kansan.

The vote was Mitchell, 21,139; DePriest, 15,814. Six precincts were reported missing when this tabulation was made.

"A Good Loser"

DePriest conceded the election to Mitchell at 1:30 Tuesday morning. He said to the CALL, "I am a good loser in face of the Democratic machine."

'Congressman Mitchell, surrounded by his immediate friends was asked for a statement. The Tuskegee institute graduate who studied law at Columbia university in New York said, "I am carrying on 100 per cent for President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his program. I will make history when I return to Washington."

DePriest came to Chicago at an early age from Salina, Kas. He was the first Negro alderman in the city of Chicago, having been elected from the second ward. He has been ward committeeman. He served out the late Martin B. Madden's unexpired term in congress and was returned there.

Outspoken and forceful DePriest ran afoul of the southern senators and congressmen when he demanded the same respect due any United States congressman. He kicked up a furor — and rightly did so — when he demanded that the congressional restaurant be open to Negroes as well as whites, following the refusal to serve his secretary, Morris Lewis, and the latter's son.

Appointee Graduates

Yet, DePriest was respected for his ability to deal with other congressmen who sought his votes. The white haired veteran made no bone about his wishes which finally were respected.

DePriest sent the first Negro in years to West Point and when this man, Alonzo Parham failed, he kept nominating others.

Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., son of Col. B. O. Davis, of the regular, who at that time was stationed at Tuskegee but who is now in Washington, graduated in the June class of this year. He was a DePriest appointee.

DePriest was beaten for his seat in congress by Mitchell.

While Congressman Mitchell is not the colorful figure in the house in Washington as was DePriest, he has won many friends.

His followers point out to the fact that he has introduced an anti-lynch bill; that he has gone along with the administration in all measures; that he has caused more Negroes to get employment both in Washington and in Chicago than did DePriest.

Mitchell appointed Negroes to West Point and then went a step farther. He was able through the help of the administration to get the first Negro appointed to the U. S. Naval academy at Annapolis — a thing which DePriest was unable to do, according to the records.

Few people outside of Chicago realize that Mitchell needed only about 3,000 Negro votes to put him over. His district includes the first ward, part of the second and third and part of the fourth and seventeenth. Backed by the strong Kelley-Nash machine (Kelley is mayor of the city), there was feeling from the very start of the campaign that DePriest would have to overcome a big handicap to beat Mitchell.

The vote in the heavily populated Negro wards of Chicago in the presidential poll were:

Second ward—Roosevelt, 12,563; Landon, 13,889.
Third ward—Roosevelt, 10,761; Landon, 10,645.
Fourth ward—Roosevelt, 17,218; Landon, 13,538.
Fifth ward—Roosevelt, 23,932; Landon, 17,827.
Sixth ward—Roosevelt, 23,532; Landon, 16,819.

William E. King, present state senator, was not up for reelection. Attorney Ernest A. Green was sent to the state legislature. Attorney Richard A. Harewood and Charles J. Jenkins, formerly of Texas, were elected to the legislature from the third district.

On the face of the returns tabulated Wednesday, the veteran Negro member of the state legislature, Colonel William J. Warfield, is apparently the victim of the Democratic landslide.

Rumor He's Colored Hits GOP Candidate for Gov. in Illinois

CHICAGO—A rumor that Robert S. Allen, co-authors of the Washington Merry-Go-Round column, prompted last week to be hurled at the campaign of C. Wayland (Curly) Brooks, Republican, for Governor of Illinois.

Brooks is dark complexioned and has curly hair.

The seriousness of this whispering campaign, according to Drew Pearson and

RICHARD A. HAREWOOD
Prominent Chicago attorney and president of the 42nd Ward Republican organization who was elected to the General Assembly last Tuesday in the Harewood-Jenkins-Republican sweep at the polls on November 3.

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Chicago's Southside Remains Republican, But DePriest Loses

Courier 11-14-36 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—(ANP)—In the face of the Democratic landslide, which saw Roosevelt and the State Democratic ticket swept into office, along with Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, the two Negro wards of Chicago remained within the Republican fold by a narrow margin.

Final returns showed the Second ward for Landon by a small majority with the count being Landon 21,218 and Roosevelt 19,471. In the Third ward, Roosevelt won by a small majority, the count being 17,744 to 17,643 for Landon. The combined vote gave Landon 38,861 to 37,215 for Roosevelt.

Although the Republican presidential candidate was victorious, Oscar DePriest, running for congress on the same ticket, was defeated for the second time by Arthur Mitchell, the final vote being 35,330 to 28,162 for DePriest. The first congressional district, which both men were fighting to represent, comprises the second and third wards plus the first and sections of the fourth and eleventh, the latter three white. This part of the congerssional district went overwhelmingly for Roosevelt and Mitchell, thus accounting for the winner's victory margin of over 7,000.

Both candidates carried on bitter and intensive battles. Unlike 1934, when DePriest did not think so much of the Mitchell opposition, the former congressman this year fought his hardest and developed a strong organization aimed to carry him through while the Democratic incumbent worked just as vigorously for his own reelection.

Just before the campaign ended, there were rumors of a coalition between Roosevelt workers and DePriest forces in which supporters of DePriest would vote for Roosevelt in exchange for Democratic ballots on behalf of DePriest. This rumor had it that Mitchell was to be sacrificed, but such a deal failed to materialize.

One of the peculiarities of the campaign lay in the public conception of DePriest. When elected in 1928, he did not possess a great share of popularity and public opinion considered him somewhat arrogant and captious. But, strangely enough, since losing in 1934 he has increased by leaps and bounds in public favor and the November 3 election actually found him at the heighth of his popularity on the Southside and the nation at large.

Two other candidates, running on the Republican ticket, were engulfed in the Democratic landslide. William Haynes, prominent attorney seeking an associate judgesnip, dicial election. Alva Bates, run-11th on the slate for his party, with the 12 Democratic candidates making a clean sweep of the jucricial election. Alva Bates, running for sanitary district trustee, polled 520,112 votes and lost as did his two Republican companions while the Democrats made a clean sweep of the three positions.

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Indiana.

H. J. RICHARDSON SEEKS 3RD TERM IN LEGISLATURE

Political skies, overcast with lowering threats of a triple-cornered legislative race, were considerably cleared Thursday with the announcement by Henry J. Richardson, Sr., prominent attorney and member of the State Legislature, that he was a candidate for re-nomination subject to the Democratic primaries May 6.

Opposition to the re-nomination of Mr. Richardson for a third term in the state's law making body is believed to have been fostered by a group of his party leaders who wished to avoid the possibility of another hot fight on the civil rights bill such as was staged by Mr. Richardson last year.

Several prospective candidates, whose standing and reputation would command a large following should they enter the race, are not likely to consent to run in view of Mr. Richardson's announcement. The Recorder learned. Cooperation and harmony is the watchword of colored Democrats in their effort to present a united front in the battle against a common enemy.

First Demo Law Maker

Mr. Richardson was the first colored man ever elected to the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket and when first seated in '32, was the first of his race to sit in the Assembly in more than forty years. He was re-elected in 1934, and throughout his career has been highly praised for his superior ability as a lawyer, orator, and fearless champion of justice and a genuine democratic form of government.

Recognition of his ability was freely accorded him by appointment by party legislative leaders to serve as chairman of numerous important committees. He is chairman of the house committee on public expenditures which played a important part in the enactment of the social security bill by the recent special session of the legislature.

In a statement to a Recorder reporter, Mr. Richardson said: "My political career in this state over a period of years bears this testimony, that I have honestly desired happiness, prosperity, and the greatest welfare for all of the people of this great state regardless of color, race, or creed."

Among the many measures supported successfully by Mr. Richardson were: the horse thief detective act; repeal of the Wright bone dry law; gross income tax; owners loan; memorial and social law; moritorium on taxes; home security bill.

Aids Race Advancement

Special legislation which improves the opportunities and standing of the colored people of the state and of which Mr. Richardson was the author include the famous Richardson labor discrimination bill, which if passed at the coming general election, will admit colored men to that branch of military service.

The most notable and most widely remembered of his legislative battles is the one that centered on his measure that would have put teeth into the present anaemic civil rights law. Though the measure was barely defeated by a scant eight votes, the fight staged by Mr. Richardson focused the attention of all classes of citizens of Indiana on the gross and glaring injustices to which colored people are subjected.

Mr. Richardson maintains law offices at 229½ Indiana avenue, and lives at 529 West Twenty-ninth street. He is a graduate of the Indiana university law school, and has been practicing since 1927.

HENRY J. RICHARDSON

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

APR 3 - 1936

3 DEMOCRATS DENY DEAL; PLEAS PROMISES NEGROES CONSIDERATION IF ELECTED

Aspirants Speak at Rally of Voters in Walker Building.

Indiana Negroes had dangling before them today the promise of one Democratic candidate for Governor that he would give members of their race more consideration in the next state administration, if elected.

The promise was made last night at a rally in the Walker Building, Indiana-av and West-st, at which Pleas E. Greenlee, ousted patronage secretary to Gov. McNutt; Lieut. Gov. M. Clifford Townsend, and former Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan spoke. The latter represented E. Kirk McKinney, third candidate in the Democratic race, who was unable to be present.

Although he devoted part of his address to what he termed the "necessity of purging the party of those motivated by self-interest," Mr. Greenlee dwelt on the economic future of the Negro insofar as it is affected by his candidacy.

Greenlee Makes Promise

"If I receive the nomination and am elected Governor of Indiana," Mr. Greenlee said, "I am going to place some Negroes in responsible positions, and when I say responsible positions, I don't mean $1500-a-year jobs. I mean positions that have salaries of some consequence attached to them, because I happen to be a Jeffersonian Democrat and believe in the principle of equal rights for all."

"His hands were tied" when he was Gov. McNutt's patronage dispenser, Mr. Greenlee said in explanation for Negroes not having received better patronage during the present administration. Mr. Greenlee added that he intended to conduct his campaign in such a manner that it would "not hurt party chances."

Pointing out that the Negro voter "found escape from political slavery when the majority gave their votes to the Democratic party," Mr. Townsend said:

Stresses Party Activity

"It will be unfortunate if not only you, but all of us, fail to remember that liberty and freedom and inheritances that must be protected at all times, not for some, but for every citizen of the nation." He stressed the importance of party activity in primary elections.

Mr. Sullivan spoke briefly in behalf of Mr. McKinney's candidacy, dwelling on the latter's business record as city works board president and state director of the Home Owners Loan Corp.

Walter C. Boetcher, Marion County Democratic chairman, several county candidates and numerous party workers from the Statehouse, City Hall and Courthouse were among the 700 persons at the rally.

HONOR CANDIDATE WRIGHT FRIDAY

The hat of attorney James Elbert Wright was thrown in the political ring last Friday night at the Elks club, 2174 Broadway, when a banquet was given by the Republican precinct committeemen and women of the Central district for his honor to officially notify him that he had been selected as the choice of the citizenry of this district for candidate for the state legislature at an elimination convention held at the Croation Hall March 20.

Mr. Wright, a graduate of the Kent college of law, Chicago, and a former junior member of the Westbrook law firm of Chicago called his candidacy a real honor and pledged his cooperation with all factions.

Winning the nomination in the elimination convention Wright defeated candidates like A'tty H. L. Davis, a veterian republican leader of East Chicago; Dr. T. Smith, also of East Chicago, and the former councilman and ever popular Wilbur J. Hardaway.

Making speeches for judge Greenwald for mayor in the primary of 1934, and speeches for the Republican party in the general election Wright made his first campaign speech for himself Friday night.

Wright's reputation as a fair, impartial, trustworthy stand patter gave him a chance to be director of young Republican activities in the 4th and 5th districts, which position he held until he became a candidate. With Wright nominated in the May 4 primary, the Republicans seem a sure winne rin the general election in Lake county.

Alderman

ALDERMAN CHARLES LYNCH

Of the 19th District, Harlem, New York City, who was elected for two year terms last fall on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Lynch is taking a leading part in the fight for better schools in Harlem. He is executive member of the Chenango Democratic association, 2130 Seventh avenue, a lawyer, a world war veteran, a member of the Harlem Lawyers' association, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity the Elks and K. of P.

The platform on which he was elected calls for increase of colored employees in all City Departments, improved parks and more playgrounds, better housing and sanitary conditions, reorganization of Harlem hospital, and increase of Negro employees in Home Relief bureaus of Harlem.—(Calvin Service)

G.O.P., Demo Regulars Win County Primaries; Richardson Is Defeated

RAY ONLY "ANTI" WINNER IN DEMO PRIMARY BATTLE

Henry J. Richardson, Jr., twice a member of the Indiana legislature, was defeated for the Democratic nomination for state representative, returns of Tuesday's primary election showed late Thursday.

As an alternative, Marion county Democrates nominated for the post, the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church, among the eleven who will face a similar group of Republicans in the fall elections.

Entered for the first time in any political campaign, the Rev. Mr. Talley, with the support of the regular Democratic organization swept through the precincts of the county with a response that indicated universal confidence in his ability, standing, and character. In receiving the enthusiastic congratulations of his friends, the Rev. Mr. Talley said: "Of course I am happy for this honor, and opportunity, which when sanctioned at the fall elections will give me a chance to be of great service to my people and those of Marion county. I thank all of those who supported me and am deeply grateful for the confidence the heavy vote of colored people reposes in me."

Jefferson Davis Clinton, also a candidate for the Democratic state representative nomination, though not a winner, appears to have substantially increased the vote cast for him when a candidate for the same office two years ago.

Richardson, denied the party endorsement because of his insistence upon introducing a civil rights bill in the last regular session of the legislature was given a tremendous vote of confidence in the colored districts, indicating the resentment of this group of voters at the ruthless denial of their rights and privileges by many office holders.

Rising high above the din that marked other clashes for the nomiation honors was the spectacular and thrilling contest waged by Sheriff Otto Ray for re-nomination. Ray, unofficial returns indicate, will be declared winner over Claude Shover, organization candidate by a 3,000 majority. Back and forth, for hours after the task of tabulating the vote had begun shortly after close of the polls, Tuesday, Ray and his organization opponent see-sawed for first place in the three-cornered race. It was not until Thursday that reliable unofficial returns revealed Sheriff Ray the winner. While the size of his victory was less than that of two years ago when he also ran against the endorsement of the regular organization, the opposition furnished by Shover was considerably more stiff. With the support of The Recorder, Ray gathered the votes needed for success in the colored districts, early returns indicated.

McKinney Defeats Noone

Other Democrats (all bearing organization endorsement) nominated are: for congress, eleventh district, Dr. William H. Larrabee, incumbent; Louis Ludlow, incumbent, twelfth district; prosecuting attorney, Herbert M. Spencer, incumbent and unopposed; for joint state senator, John Bright Webb, incumbent; for state senator, Jacob Weiss, A. Leroy Portteus, and E. Curtis White.

For Joint representative, Harry Hill.

Running mates of the Rev. Mr. Talley, for state representatives are: Edward Barry, Charley Lutz, Bess Robins, Adolph Emhardt, Ernest Ropkey, James McCaslin, Lawrence A. Miller, Herbert Wadsworth, Edward Wakelam, and Ollie Bach.

Frank McKinney administered a decisive defeat to Miss Hannah Noone for the treasurer nomination. Other nominees are: for coroner, Ethelbert Wilson, surveyor, Blomeker; for commissioners, John Newhouse and Dow Vornies.

Beckwith Among Leaders In G.O.P. Legislative Race

In one of the bitterest primary elections in recent years, candidates bearing the endorsements of regular Republican and Democratic organizations smashed their way to victory in most of the instances where stubborn resistance was offered at the Primary Tuesday.

On the Republican side, Frank R. Beckwith, attorney, defeated for the nomination for city councilman two years, came through flying colors, among the leaders of the legislative ticket that will enter the fall battle for a seat in the lower house. While official returns trickled only slowly through the grist mill of the canvassing board, sufficient substatiation had been given the unofficial indications, late Thursday night that Beckwith would finish first or second among the legislative candidates, with the possibility of reaching 15,000 votes. The Rev. S. S. Reed, the other colored candidate for the legislative nomination trailed hopelessly among those doomed to receive less than sufficient votes to place among the coveted first eleven places. Beckwith loomed as one of the most popular candidates, having not only regular organization support but that of many other Republican organizations as well.

"Regulars" Win

Republicans bearing the endorsements of the regular Marion county organization appear certain of carrying the party's standard into the fall election. Heading the list is Homer Elliott, who was given a "run for his money" by the youthful Albert J. Beverage, Jr., son of the late U. S. Senator, in the race for twelfth district nomination for congress. In the eleventh district, Samuel H. Shank appears certain to cross the line several lengths ahead in a field of six.

Though defeated for election in the echo of the Democratic landslide of two years ago, William Henry Harrison, grandson of the late President, again has won the right to enter the finals in the race for prosecutor, beating off stiff competition. Linton A. Cox romped away with the nomination for joint state senator.

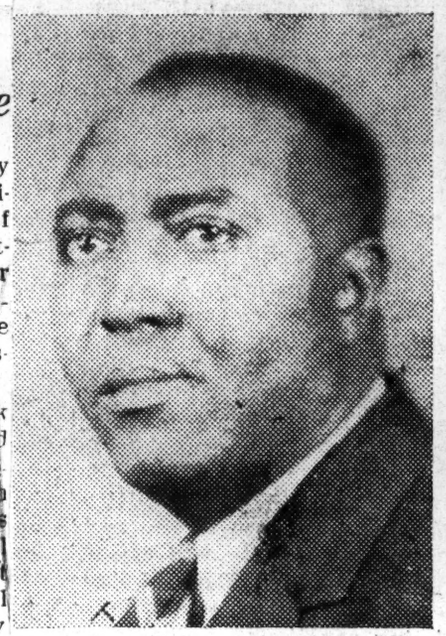
Republican nominees for state senator are, M. Armstrong, John W. Atherto oseph E. Hartman, and Alvah Waggoner, Hazel O. Blackwell was unopposed for joint state representative.

Running near or behind Beckwith, other Republicans who appear to be nominated for state representatives are, Mrs. Fletcher, Walter Glass, J. Otto Lee, Addison M. Dowling, Harry W. Claffey, Thomas C. Batchelor, Charles P Ehlers, Walter J. Mercer, Edward Witchmeyer and Frank J. Noll.

Other winners for county offices include, Frank Cones, treasurer William Bosson, Jr., sheriff; Ralph Coble, coroner; George Schmidt, surveyor; George E. Kincaid county commissioner.

Though voting in the primary was light in comparison with the turnout of Democrats, party leaders were jubilant, expressing the belief that their present line-up chosen Tuesday will attain an unbroken victory in the fall struggle.

Hold Primary Spotlight



FRANK R. BECKWITH

HENRY J. RICHARDSON

THE REV. M. A. TALLEY

One Republican, Frank Beckwith, and one Democrat, the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, were nominated by members of their parties as candidates for state representative from Marion county.

Denied Democratic organization endorsement because of his fight for civil rights for his race, Henry J. Richardson, twice a member of the legislature, was defeated for renomination.

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DePriest Gets Nomination For Congress; Mitchell To Be Opponent. Haynes Wins

Globe 4-17-36 Nashville, Tenn.

Roscoe Simmons Named G. O. P. District Delegate To The National Convention

Alva L. Bates Named Sanitary Trustee: Ernest A. Greene, Charles J. Jenkins, William Warfield and Dr. A. N. Gordon picked for seats in Illinois Legislature.

Chicago, Ill. (Special Dispatch)—The "Old Roman," Hon. Oscar De Priest more than likely will be the next congressman from the famous first district of Illinois which he so ably represented for six years as the first representative of the colored race to sit in the national law-making body for more than a generation, and the first of his race to go to congress from a northern state. Mr. De Priest, along with a number of other stalwart political leaders of the Windy City breezed through to victory in the hectic primary battle waged here on Tuesday of this week. He defeated the Hon. Louis B. Anderson former alderman of Chicago. Mr. De Priest also retained his place as the committeeman from the second ward, defeating the redoubtable Major Robert R. Jackson city alderman, for the post. His victory is being warmly applauded throughout the nation, because De Priest undoubtedly made an impression among liberal people of both races as a fine type of faithful and courageous leader of his party and his people.

As Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, first colored Democrat ever to sit in congress, also won his party's nomination against two opponents, the first district is to witness a warm battle between two colored men as opposite in their methods of political leadership as the poles. Mr. Mitchell is believed here in Chicago will be unable to muster a very large following of his own race who are in a large majority in the district, and this because he has not impressed his constituents as being a "true blue" contended for the constitutional rights of his people. He will rely almost wholly on the support of the national administration of his party as a means of retaining his seat in congress.

NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS

HON. OSCAR DEPRIEST,
Other Stalwarts Win

While the De Priest victory was outstanding from a national viewpoint, there were other primary results that give inspiration to the colored race. One of these which will be of great interest to the readers of the Nashville Globe and Independent was the victory of Attorney William H. Haynes as one of the twelve men nominated for municipal judgeships in Chicago. Mr. Haynes, the son of the late Rev. Wm. Haynes, a great Baptist leader of Nashville and the nation, is an able lawyer, upright Christian gentleman, and received the endorsement of the great Chicago Tribune, "World's Greatest Newspaper," members of the Chicago bar and many civic bodies of both races. He has a bright chance to be elected in November.

Roscoe C. Simmons, the well known orator, defated the Rev. J. C. Austin in a contest for delegate to the Republican National Convention waged in the first district.

Other Republican winners were four well known men for positions in the Illinois Legislature. They are Ernest A. Greene, Charles J. Jenkins, William Warfield and Dr. Adolphus N. Gordon.

The smashing victory for the Hon. Oscar DePriest as well as that for other victorious candidates in the Republican primary, represent a great achievement in political generalship for Senator William E. King and he who was re-elected Committeman from the Third Ward, defeating Alderman R. B. Jackson at the Republican Primary Tuesday, and who was nominated on the Republican ticket for the First Congressional District in Chicago, defeating Louis B. Anderson, former Alderman, by nearly three to one vote, with only three precincts missing.

is being hailed as the most forceful state political leader of the colored race. In his battle to put over the nomination of Oscar De Priest and other men he clashed with the Hon. William L. Dawson, alderman and former ally of Oscar De Priest who this time backed the candidacy of the Hon. Louis B. Anderson. King saved the day for De Priest by a majority estimated at three to one over the vote Dawson was able to muster for Anderson. King at the same time by another three to one triumph captured the ward committee post from Dawson, his rival "Warwick."

Colored voters of Chicago present-

Although he had no opponent in the primary, President showed remarkable strength in the state, and Republicans are anxious to make no mistake in selecting their nominee for the Presidency it will take a strong, popular m to defeat the President Roosevelt Illinois this year.

ed a solid phalanx in support endorsement to President Frank Knox, and their vote decisive in sending Senator J. Borah down to defeat. Borah has now been defeated in New York and Illinois, and believed he is no longer a for the Republican nomination the event Col. Knox fails to nomination for President it derstood that Illinois delegate to swing their strength cit Gov. Landon or Senator Arth Vendenberg.

Illinois.

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BITTER FIGHT OF 1934 WILL BE RENEWED

Both Candidates Begin Mapping Campaign For November

By J. W. HARRINGTON

The bitter, gruelling and relentless battle of 1934 in the First congressional district between Oscar DePriest and Arthur W. Mitchell will be fought all over next November, when the former representative and his successor make their bids for favor at the hands of the voters in the general election.

This fight was made certain this week when complete tabulation of Tuesday's voting showed DePriest had swamped former Alderman Louis B. Anderson for the Republican nomination, while Congressman Mitchell was shown to have sailed easily along to a whirlwind victory over two rivals, who offered only weak opposition.

Both Congressman Mitchell and his predecessor predict success in the fall, Mitchell claiming his regime has been exceedingly creditable, and will carry him back to congress, while DePriest contends his defeat was a freak event resulting from the Democratic landslide and that when the people have their chance to express themselves soberly, as they will in November, he will be returned to congress.

Governor Triumphs

Riding the crest of a tidal wave of Democratic votes, which had been designed to engulf him, Gov. Henry Horner rode to a victory much more glorious than any other ever chalked up for a gubernatorial candidate in the history of the Prairie state.

Opposed by the powerful Chicago and Cook county machine, the governor climbed through the avalanche and emerged victorious last Tuesday and now is being accredited with having accomplished a feat without precedent in the annals of modern political affairs. His victory was tremendous!

It appears now, in view of the fact that Governor Horner shortly after his great victory, received long distance telephone calls from Postmaster General James Farley, and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, commending him, that the Illinois chief executive is in line to be the national mouthpiece for the Democratic forces in Illinois.

In checking the various wards where Jewish people live, it appeared evident without a doubt that Governor Horner was not deserted by his own people. They broke down party lines and surrendered political ties to help one of their own. From this our group might find an object lesson.

Wiseacres in Democratic circles are saying that the Horner forces are destined to shape the political policies for Illinois by rerouting its leadership to downstate, instead of Chicago. Horner's downstate majority was estimated at 303,000, which gives to the downstate Democrats a seat near the head of the table in the councils of the party.

The crushing defeat of Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, made possible by the inability of the Cook county organization to overcome Horner's downstate lead, threw the local organization in confusion. It is discussed in some centers that the Cook county forces, representing the regular organization, will retire to French Lick Springs to determine just how far the furious elements of political dissention has driven them from their due course. It is already indicated that the cooling process will have to be put on before any statements will be made involving their loyalty to the candidate.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION TO DE PRIEST

To Run Against Arthur W. Mitchell for United States Congressman

By Cary B. Lewis

CHICAGO.—(Special) — Former Congressman Oscar DePriest, running for the Republican nomination for congressman from the first district, defeated former Alderman Louis B. Anderson in the primaries of Tuesday, April 14. Final vote on basis of the returns given out at the election bureau was

OSCAR DePRIEST 11,608
LOUIS B. ANDERSON 6,375

DePriest was the first Negro congressman from Illinois. He was the representative from the first congressional district, the richest congressional district in the United States. He rose from a plasterer to become an extensive real estate owner. He was born near Salina, Kas. Many of his relatives still live in the Sunflower state.

Entering politics, DePriest was elected county commissioner. In the days of the old second ward bitter scraps, DePriest and Major Robert R. Jackson, commander-in-chief of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias and a foreman in the old southside postoffice, then at Thirty-second and State street, fought it out at the polls, DePriest not only being nominated but coming back to win the election as first Negro alderman in the city of Chicago.

DePriest then had the backing of the regular second ward Republican organization, headed by the late Edward H. Wright. Anderson succeeded DePriest in the city council

OSCAR DePRIEST

after serving some years as assistant city attorney. DePriest formed his own second ward organization and used the old Unity clubhouse at Thirty-first and Indiana as its headquarters.

Anderson was a popular member of the city council. He became not only floor leader for former Mayor William Hale Thompson but he was for years a member of the council's finance committee which passed on all appropriations and expenditures of monies.

DePriest and Wright Disagree

DePriest, known as a strong political figure as well as a fiery one, and Edward H. Wright couldn't agree. Anderson and Wright went along together only to part after Wright had been named Illinois commerce commissioner, the first Negro to hold that position in the state, and Wright supported Len Small, then governor and Fred Lundin, Republican power behind the throne, against Thompson for re-election for mayor.

Wright and his organization supported John Dill Robertson, head of the West Parks board, who was badly defeated in the primaries. In some sort of a last minute deal small went over to Thompson leaving Wright who had stuck with him "holding the bag." Wright had not been warned of the then governor's move. The result was disastrous for Wright.

Prior to this move on the part of the Negro czar, Anderson, Adelbert Roberts and other former stalwarts left the Wright organization. Even Wright's wife was found wearing an "Anderson badge" on election.

Negroes complained for several years about not having a member of their race on the school board. The blame was placed on the inability of Wright and DePriest to get together on a candidate when Thompson was in office. The Negroes in Chicago still have no representation on the school board here.

Power Increases

After Thompson's last election and the death of Wright, DePriest grew stronger in power. He practically controlled the second ward. He was named to serve out the unfinished term of Congressman Martin B. Madden who died in Washington. Madden although living in Wheaton, Ill., continued to keep his "voting residence" in the second ward. It had been Madden's wish that DePriest be the first Negro in congress from Illinois.

Following his serving out Madden's unfinished term, DePriest was sent back to Washington. In 1932, however, he was caught in the Democratic landslide and defeated by another Negro, Arthur W. Mitchell who on Tuesday swept through to win the Democratic nomination over two weak opponents who did not draw 4,000 votes between them while Mitchell's total was beyond 8,000.

Nominated For Judge

William H. Haynes, a graduate of Morehouse college in Atlanta and also a graduate of the University of Chicago law school, polled 113,449 to run sixth in the list of 12 Republicans nominated to oppose 12 Democrats in the fall election as municipal judges.

Haynes was a special prosecuting attorney in the famous Granady election killing case. He is a prominent young attorney of the firm of Haynes, Dawson, Moore and Wilkins. He is a special council for the National Baptist convention, Inc.

Chicago has had but one Negro judge. He was Albert B. George, made by Edward H. Wright who himself believed he (Wright) was the wrong complexion to be the first Negro to sit on the muncipal bench. George ran afoul of the Negro lawyers who claimed he was prejudiced to their clients. He, too, is said to have deserted Wright in his last days.

Attorney Alva Bates, another well known barrister; was nominated to the sanitary district, the first Negro to be so nominated in this city. The Republican voters gave him a total of 107,205.

State Senator William E. King, the only Negro state senator in the state, won over William L. Dawson, World War veteran and an attorney, for Republican committeeman of the second ward. King polled 9,781 votes, Dawson, 4,714. King was supported by DePriest. Dawson, present alderman from ward two, was backed by the Anderson forces.

Chicago's Negro People In the Election Campaign

• The Negro district of Chicago's South Side, always a political hot spot, in this election campaign has become the most agitatedly boiling cauldron in its political history.

Hearst, Landon and the Liberty League-Wall Street crowd in general, and the lynch-inciting Chicago Tribune in particular, are looking to "Uncle Tom" Oscar de Priest to make the South Side look like a meek and submissive sunflower patch on Nov. 3.

But exposing de Priest, Republican candidate, and receiving a very attentive ear among the tens of thousands of awakened Negro voters is the exemplary campaign of Harry Haywood, noted Negro leader, and Communist candidate for Congressman.

"I accuse!", a statement exposing de Priest, issued by Harry Haywood, has had a wide distribution.

De Priest is shown up for what he is, a betrayer of his people to the Wall Street, Morgan, Hearst, duPont, Mellon gang.

Arthur Mitchell, Democratic candidate, comes in for his share of withering attack by Harry Haywood, for dodging the campaign issues before the Negro people.

The first concern of the Negro people along with need of the overwhelming majority of the rest of the population in the United States is to defeat the standard-bearer of Wall Street—Alfred Mossman Landon.

Harry Haywood's campaign should be a concentration center for rallying a big and impressive vote for the Communist Party as leader in the fight for Negro rights.

Indiana

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LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES

When the voters of Marion county go to the polls next Tuesday they will have an opportunity to support five colored men in their campaigns to enter the state legislature. Three Democrats and two Republicans are seeking the opportunity to serve their community and their race in the important state law-making body.

Republicans will find among the names of those seeking to be chosen one of the eleven nominees for the legislature that of Frank R. Beckwith. Though only a young man, Mr. Beckwith has evinced a lively interest in civic and community affairs since a small boy. Long before reaching voting age, he began acquiring, through contact, an insight into the workings and methods of political organizations. Under former Governor Leslie, he served four years as the state's first colored supervisor of Negro Welfare for the Industrial board. Two years ago he was a candidate for nomination as city councilman. In the short span of four years, Mr. Beckwith has built up a wide practice and enviable reputation as a lawyer. His friends say no man has been more loyal both in office and out of office to the party of his choice and the principles for which it stands than Frank Beckwith. He is an interesting and forceful speaker having appeared in all parts of the state during recent political campaigns. His honesty, sincerity of purpose, lofty idealism and race interest are characteristics for which his name is a synonymn. He is the author of the free school transportation bill that is saving parents of colored school children of Marion county more than $35,000 each year.

Supporting the bid of the Rev. Samuel S. Reed, pastor of the Greater St. John's Baptist church, for the Republican nomination as state representative is an impressive record for fearlessness, honesty, constructive effort, unimpeachable character, and racial uplift. The Rev. Mr. Reed is considered one of the most eloquent and gifted ministers in the state and has been so honored by important positions of leadership in numerous state organizations of both a religious and lay character. He recently acted as spokesman for a large East side delegation that presented demands, favored by thousands of parents, asking that a new colored high school be built in order that the standard of education of the colored youth of the city be restored to the highest level possible. The Rev. Mr. Reed is widely respected as an outstanding citizen, race leader, champion of right, and a Christian gentleman. His sterling character inspires confidence in his ability to serve his people well.

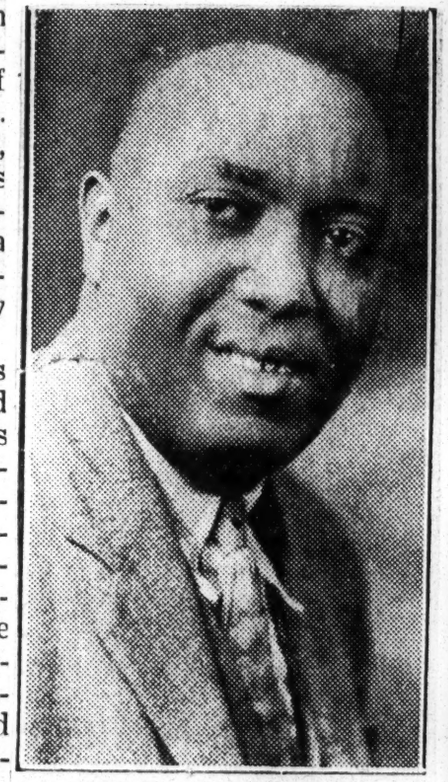
In the Democratic primary, Henry J. Richardson, Jr., successful attorney is seeking renomination for a third term as state representative. Few of the men honored with seats in the legislature have forged as brilliant a record of conscientious, untiring, intelligent, and constructive effort as has Representative Richardson. Few, if any are they who are not acquainted with the long list of progressive measures sponsored and supported by this implacable foe of segregation, discrimination, and class bigotry. He won the admiration of friend and foe alike when, during the past regular session of the legislature, he single-handedly championed a measure to increase the penalties under the civil rights law for the purpose of helping eradicate the stigma of bitter race prejudice heaped upon the heads of the state's colored population. He is author of a law which creates work opportunities for members of his race through prohibition of discrimination on public works because of color. Another measure sponsored by him and passed by three sessions of the legislature will remove the bar which keeps Negroes of the state out of the militia if the final constitutional amendment requiring approval of the voters is met.

A newcomer in local politics, the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church has achieved a national reputation in the fields of religion and political economy as an able thinker, keen analyst, and forceful speaker. As a race leader, the Rev. Mr. Talley has throughout his thirty years as pastor of various churches in widely different sections of the country, taken a helpful and active part in the life of the communities he has served. A man of inherently sterling character, he has successfully exercised himself as a living example of the Christian doctrine he so eloquently expounds. His executive and administrative abilities stand out in bold relief against the background of the mammoth Sunday School Congress held last year and of which he is dean. Every church of which he has been pastor felt the tremendous stimulant to independence his profound understanding of the problems of church financing afforded. His latest literary work, a book entitled, "A Socratic Exposition of Genesis", has created international interest; a new scientific method of studying the Bible. He is a member of the advisory committee to Secretary of Commerce Roper that successfully urged employment of Negro experts.

Not the least of the legislative candidates is Jefferson Davis Clinton, speaker and thinker who has achieved unusual progress through sound training in the school of practical experience. Mr. Clinton while endorsing the present administration, would extend its policies to include social and economic justice for all American citizens regardless of race or creed. He favors the adoption of a program of constructive legislation that finds its greatest recommendation in the support of common sense and time honored practice. Mr. Clinton a candidate for the Democratic nomination two years ago, is a politician of the kind who include in the professions of community and racial interests an uninterrupted display of the virtues of real manhood.

There are elevent nominees to be chosen in each party and colored voters should give their fullest support to these fine, upstanding candidates.

Common sense and the dictates of group interest favor the 100 per cent support of these men by colored members of their respective parties.



FRANK R. BECKWITH

BECKWITH VOWS TO AID WOMEN

"The Republican party is neither ashamed to face its past or afraid to face its future," declared Frank R. Beckwith as he entered a whirlwind close to his campaign for the G.O.P. nomination as Marion county representative to the state legislature.

Decrying the policy of the opposition party in turning its back upon women, Mr. Beckwith, through his last-minute speeches, called upon the women to help save the country from ultimate ruin.

"It is the good women of America who have rallied to the call, whether political or otherwise, in every great crisis," he said. "They will save America from ruin by their activities in the Republican party this year. I pledge to work for a reduction in taxes by economy in the operating cost of government. This, I feel, will enable us to get back to sane living with a security of feeling which will inspire a return of the ambition to own homes and stabilize the institution of family life.

"Crime, immorality and the like have all followed in the wake of reckless spending on the part of governments. The Income Tax law and other inequitable levies and assessments against those engaged in business are necessarily reflected in the costs of living

Leader

nd in many instances those who feel that they do not pay taxes merely because there is no assessment in their names are the heaviest payers of it."

Amplifying his charge of the old shoulder given women by the Democrats, Attorney Beckwith said, "As an institution, the Republican party has established the noble precedent of providing suitably for the employment of widows and workers of its deceased veteran leaders and workers. I pledge to you my personal interest and influence for the continuance of such a policy and for an extension of it as soon as the Republican party is restored to power.

NOLEN PLEDGES RECOGNITION OF RACE IF ELECTED SHERIFF

A very vigorous campaign for nomination for sheriff of Marion County on the Republican ticket is being made by Truly Nolen, 2407 N. Meridian street. He has been a resident of Marion County for 26 years, and many complimentary remarks are heard from prominent men and women as to his fitness for the office of sheriff.

Mr. Nolen makes it plain that he stands for the Abe Lincoln brand of Republicanism: "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." In almost every instance throughout his campaign, before both white and colored audience, he has declared it to be his conviction that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest man and the most sympathetic friend of the whole human race, that has lived on this planet since Christ Jesus. He has appealed to what he terms the G-Men (that host of humanity which is having to look to the government for its daily bread) to be brave and not be afraid to let their friends know that they belong to Abraham Lincoln's party. He said that fear was handling a great many of these G-Men and causing them to forsake their party, their principles and their freedom.

Mr. Nolen pledges that if nominated and elected, colored people will be given representation on his staff of employes in at least the same proportion as that given by the present sheriff. If possible, he says, the number of jobs now held by colored people in the sheriff's office will be increased under him.

He stands always for the humane treatment of prisoners. He says:

"I promise the taxpayers that the office will be free from the slightest taint of political "bossism" of any kind. I have no entangling alliances whatsoever, and expect to be Sheriff of all Marion county, treat all alike, regardless of political affiliations, or any other affiliations, and remain free from the Spoils System.

"I pledge the taxpayers of Marion county the same efficiency which characterized my seventeen years' service as City Department superintendent. This efficiency has been testified to, and is on public record, as shown by the statements quoted below."

Mr. Jeup, former City Engineer: "Truly Nolen has conducted the affairs so well that his methods of organization and collection are being adopted by other cities."

Reginald Sullivan, former mayor: "Truly Nolen's department has done the work so thoroughly and well that the public is satisfied. This means a great deal."

TRULY NOLEN

Lucius Swift, former Sanitary head, "Truly Nolen had our ideas about politics in city work and was not a man to be trifled with. The story of how politics was frozen out, how acting under Nolen's advice, we completely revolutionized the collection service, is most interesting. Our work became a purely business transaction."

Nolen is married, has seven children and is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Christian gentleman. One who has always been a man of great sympathy and kindness toward colored people. Vote for a friend of the race. Ballot No. 77.

Rev. M. A. Talley Only Race Member To Win Seat In Lower House

Legislator

When the shouting and tumult that followed the largest and most gripping political battle Marion county and Indiana has ever witnessed had died down Tuesday, election returns, unofficially tabulated, indicated that the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church, this city, will be the only colored member of the next General Assembly, having been swept to record-breaking victory in the avalanche of Democratc votes that inundated Republican opponents almost in every section of the nation.

Unable to withstand the crushing pressure of the smooth-working Democratic organization, Frank R. Beckwith, Republican candidate for the same office went down to defeat along with his G. O. P. colleagues. Talley was given a vote of 122,740 to 87,889 for Beckwith, placing ninth among eleven elected.

James Wright, Gary G. O. P. candidate for the state's house of representatives was also a victim of the Roosevelt-Townsend landslide.

Sheriff Ray Leads

Among the Marion county Democrats swept to victory, Sheriff Otto Ray led the local ticket by more than 100 votes, a tribute to his popularity, impartiality, and the efficiency with which he has conducted his office to the good of the community.

The Rev. Mr. Talley, nationally recognized Baptist leader, outstanding orator, author, and race lover, came here five years ago as pastor of the Mt. Zion church, during which time he has won recognition as a leader possesed of sterling character, unexcelled ability and high ambition tempered by the milk of human kindness and sympathy for his fellow men. He yielded to an invitation to seek the Assembly only after thousands of his fellow citizens of both races had urged him to enter the primary last May, in which he defeated Henry J. Richardson, Jr., Democrat, who served two terms as state representative from Marion county, being the first of his race to win such an honor in forty years.

Rev. Marshall A. Talley

pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church, prominent in state and national religious circles was swept into office as state representative from Marion County. Rev. Talley comes highly prepared to represent the Negro in the state's law-making body, it is said, having been graduated and studied in several leading universities in the East before coming to this city to take over his present charge.

Negroes Now Democratic

Notwithstanding the terrific battle waged by both major parties for the lion's share of the colored vote, unofficial returns reveal that approximately 70 per cent of the colored voters of this county and state marked the Democratic ballot. No little credit for this unprecedented entry of colored voters into Democratic ranks has been attributed to the intelligent activity and cooperation of colored Democratic leaders in both county and state, in withstanding the intensive efforts made by their GOP opponents to hold their erstwhile allies of sixty years to Republican allegiance.

The ingratiating personality of President Roosevelt and the hope rebuilding promise of his New Deal, interpretated in terms of relief and recovery measures formed the basis upon which Democratic leaders built their towering victory.

Voting Records Broken

Voting among colored people of the county and state exceeded that of anything known before in local politics. In many precincts almost 100 per cent vote was recorded, attesting the tremendous interest displayed by the voters. In the twenty-eight colored precincts of the county, officials reported nearly 90 per cent of the total registered vote had been cast by noon in Tuesday's balloting. Contrary to general prediction, little violence marked the casting of votes, despite a palpable intensity of feelings with which the campaign was waged by adherents of both parties.

Clifford Townsend, Democratic candidate for Governor, defeated Raymond Springer, Republican, by a plurality of 178,000 in the state, running behind Roosevelt's defeat of Landon for President by a margin of 240,000.

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Iowa

SEEKING A GOOD OUT

Recently it became necessary to suggest a Negro for a political job. While those in authority claimed to recognize the justice of the request, the substantial objection was that a Negro would not work well in the place; that at times it would be embarrassing to him and the public in the performance of the duties involved. 2-28-36

Admitting that the Negro applicant is competent there is no job where this superficial objection should stop an appointment. Experience has taught that where suitable Negroes have been appointed not only have they served well, but generally they have been especially popular with the white employees. And generally in those cases where this is not the case as much responsibility for the failure can be traced to the unfair attitude of the head of the institution as to the short comings of the employee.

The Bystander insists that if the authorities have the courage to grant the opportunity, in most cases the Negro applicant will make good. It is no answer that the races won't work together.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE

APR 27 1936

Urges Negro Be Appointed

Petition Results in Protest.

A communication to the city council asking that J. Nelson Thompson, Negro lawyer, be appointed to the civil service commission Monday brought Negroes in the city council chamber to their feet.

It appeared to be the signature to the communication, "Negro Voters of the City," which caused apparent displeasure to some.

Charles P. Howard, Negro attorney, said there was no Negro organization in the city bearing the name signed to the petition. Howard said he knew nothing about the communication, but favored appointment of Negroes to public commissions.

The Rev. R. M. Powell suggested that the council meet with all Negro groups in the city before considering communications of the type submitted.

The council took no action.

WHY NEGROES COMPLAIN

After the wreckage produced by the election has cleared away, opportunity for a survey of what caused the defeat of local Republican candidates and what those elected and their friends must do to win back Negroes who voted for the Democratic ticket other than because of relief.

Many Negroes voted the local Democratic ticket on the strength that they were supporting Roosevelt. The same situation prevailed in some votes for local Republican candidates on the theory that they were helping Landon. This is true of many white people as well. These people are not considered here for emergencies determine their vote.

On the other hand there was a group of Negroes—many of them with some influence to be sure—who argued and voted against the Republican ticket in protest of the inadequate representation they have been accorded both at the State House and Court House. And while their number is not large, their argument made it easier for those who voted their sentiment on the basis of relief to come out bodly for the Democratic ticket.

In the matter of justice in the courts and courteous service in the respective offices Negroes have absolutely no cause to complain. However in the matter of representation some have given Negroes absolutely no consideration; others have. It is this situation which needs correcting; it is this situation to which Negroes point and say that some Republicans are doing nothing in spite of the loyal support they have had all these years. For instance they say the treasurer, auditor, clerk and county attorney's offices have no Negroes and yet many clerks and officers are employed in each.

While the victory of the county officers and the deflection of Negro voters from the Republican ranks are fresh in the minds of political leaders and office holders, a definite plan should be perfected to get them together and heal this gap. It is a situation which can and should be corrected immediately.

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Kansas

Forrest B. Anderson Looms as Possible Winner In Dist. Race, Says Scribe

Kansas City Lawyer Has Notable Record as Civic Leader And Community Builder

By Cato A. Kelly

Considerable interest is being manifested on the part of Negroes in the coming primary and general election. For the past few weeks, political pots have been more or less normal. Republican candidates are beginning to realize that the Landon band wagon will not carry all of the load unless there is some pushing here in Wyandotte county.

One of the most interesting topics of discussion among Negroes is about the Eighth Representative district. Around the court house, the city hall, in the homes, on the streets, at the churches, in barber shops and anywhere two or more persons meet this question comes up, "Well, what do you think about the representative fight"? and to this question you can hear many different answers. but lawmakers of this United States, the country that his grandfather served as a soldier in order that Negroes might have a right to vote; and now he is asking you to vote for him in order that he might continue the fight for the race—not with guns, not with radicalism but as a man with his hands free to represent you with intelligence and through the constitution of the United States.

Anderson made his first appearance in Kansas City in 1900 almost broke; he told me that he had 21 cents. But that was a lot of money for a country boy to have in those days. He immediately found work as a bus boy at the old Midland hotel. During the period from 1902 to 1911, Anderson's experiences were wide and many, but the youngster was always seeking to better his condition and showing traits of leadership. In 1902 he joined the waiters' union in Chicago and led a strike for higher wages. In 1903 Anderson entered the state of Mass., where he spent 12 years. It was in this state that Anderson realized that Negroes must equip themselves to compete in America and so he started his education which finally ended in the law profession. In 1915 Anderson made his second appearance in Kansas City, but he was a different man from the young country lad who entered the city in 1900. He had completed his college work, he had finished a law course and was ready to embark into life as a professional leader. In 1916 he was engaged in the real estate business with the late Dr. George McNeal and in 1917 he started the practice of law. He has enjoyed a very lucrative practice and his name appears in the 1925 edition of "Who's Who In Colored America" for outstanding merits. In 1931 Anderson reorganized the local NAACP with the aid of a small group of civic minded citizens.

In 1932 he organized the Citizens League, one of the outstanding civic organizatons of Kansas City, Kansas, and was elected president. As president of the Citizens League he led the fight and defeate a bill before the legislature to redistrict the eighth representative district by extending the line into a community of white people which would have meant the elimination of the colored member of the legislature.

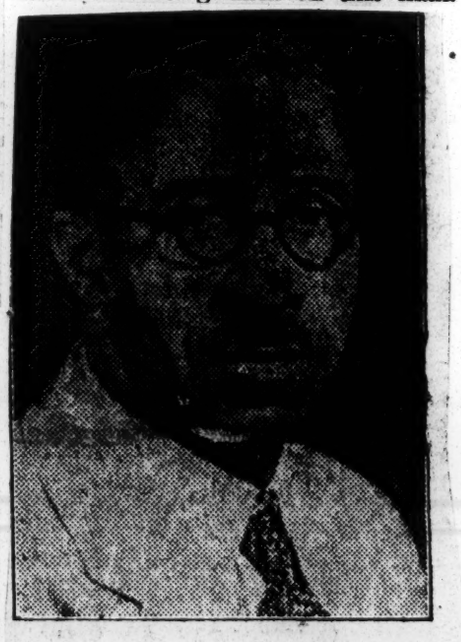
In 1933, as president of the Citizens League he organized and carried through a campaign to raise funds to aid the colored boys of Scottsboro, Alabama and sent the largest contribution that was sent in from any organization in Kansas City, Kansas.

He is a member of the advisory committee of the NRA of Kansas City, Kansas, a member of Pleasant Green Baptist church and other civic, political and social organizations.

All through the years his life's activity has been one of service for the advancement of his fellow man.

This brief bit of history will picture to you the real Forrest B. Anderson, what he stands for and what he will do when elected representative of the Eighth district. His colorful career in this community stands out and the people know him and that is the reason it is being talked that several other candidates will likely drop out and support him Mr. Anderson told me that the people could have faith in him, because he would not betray their trust.

He is indeed an interesting character to talk with and, perhaps at a later date, I shall give you some more interesting data on this man.



finally they all agree that the Negroes should concentrate their efforts and votes on one Negro candidate in order to make sure that the Negroes of Kansas will have representation.

The most talked of candidate in a field of four is Forrest B. Anderson, well known lawyer and civic leader of Kansas City, Kansas. In my recent survey around the city I found that Anderson's popularity is on a steady increase and he is far in the lead of any of his opponents.

Anderson was the first colored man to run for this office from this district, and made a very creditable showing in 1920, 1922, and 1924. It was his ambition to see Negroes have representation that awakened the people in Wyandotte county, Anderson led out and by constant hammering at the door the opportunity was opened and Dr. Wm. Blount won the election. Anderson was not a candidate against Dr. Blount, but supported him even when citizens asked him to run, because they felt that the man who knocked at the door should have the opportunity of walking in.

There is a strong sentiment in the Eighth district that Anderson is the best qualified man for the position. His stand on the race question and his activity in civic affars for the advancement of Negroes have won for hm a large following and from all indications they will not forget him at the primary. Already in many political circles, it is predicted that Anderson will poll 3,000 votes, the desired number required to assure nomination with the present setup of four Negro candidates and three whites all running on the Republican ticket.

A brief history of this character perhaps will make you better acquainted with him and you will better understand why he grows in the favor of the voters in the Eighth district. He was born on a farm April 1, 1884 in LaFayette county, Missouri of a family of eleven children. His grandfather was a soldier in the civil war and served in Company H, 123 U. S C. Inf. His mother and father inspired young Anderson with a training that has fitted him well and started him out in life to make an honest living. Since 1893 when Anderson, at the age of nine, rode a lead horse to a reaper in harvesting wheat, he has made steady progress in one of the greatest of professions, and now he stands at the threshold of being one of the

Kansans Win In Elections; To Get Posts

PARSONS, Kans. — (ANP) — A victorious court decision, one directly affecting the franchise rights of Negroes in every Jim Crow state in the nation, was handed down this week upholding the right of Parsons Negroes to serve as election officials and naming three colored women to serve in this capacity in the Second Precinct of the Third Ward.

The decision came after a hard fought battle for representation on the city's election board waged by J. W. Wright, colored Republican precinct committeeman, with Elisha Scott, well-known Topeka attorney, representing the women plaintiffs in the case.

Attorney Scott, in order to force a showdown in the matter and determine the attitude of city officials, on July 30, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus in the state supreme court, alleging that the city refused to appoint as election officials the persons recommended, as provided by law.

The matter came before the state tribunal with Mayor Ray Elam and other city officials as defendants, and with C. J. Taylor, City Attorney of Parsons, as attorney for the defendants.

A stipulation entered into and agreed upon, in the state supreme court on August 3, wrote the final chapter in the fight to protect the civil rights of Parsons' Negroes, and according to this adjustment, Mayor Elam agreed to pay the court costs of the action and to name "the following persons of African descent and color" as judges and clerks of the Second Precinct, Third Ward: Mrs. Forence W. Hadley, one of the judges, and Mrs. Nettie Fisher and Mrs. Birdie Worford, as clerks.

Race Candidates Swept Away In New Deal Tide; Only Few Able To Survive In The Hottest Election In American History

Kansas to Have Democratic Governor---Many Republican Candidates Are Defeated Throughout the State

(By James A. Hamlett, Jr.)

The people of the Nation have returned President Roosevelt to power for four more years by the largest vote ever given to a presidential candidate in the history of the United States. The avalanche of votes that swept down on Governor Landon is a clear cut answer that the American people prefer the continuation of the "New Deal," instead of the "American Way" offered by Governor Landon. The state of Kansas could not stem the tide of the "New Deal" and was caught in a Democratic flood as a Republican candidate for governor, Will G. West and many other candidates throughout the state were defeated.

Walter A. Huxman, Wichita attorney, is the new governor of Kansas. In Wyandotte county, the tide swept and took its toll. But the old Eighth district stood the storm with Attorney William H. Towers, Republican, as captain. Towers won a hard fought battle against Thomas Lysaught, a popular young white attorney. Towers' victory makes him Number one man in Wyandotte county for the Republican party, since all representatives are democrats, two district representatives and one state senator. Towers showed unusual strength in the district. More than 1,000 Negroes voted for Lysaught, and a 1,000 Negro votes taken from a candidate in the Eighth district cuts deep into a Negro's chance for election.

Towers will succeed Dr. Wm. Blount, who has held the place for eight years. Towers election was the hardest ever fought by the race to hold the place, because of the relief situation that took 1,000 colored votes from him. Blount always had easy sailing. Towers now looms as the leader of the Republican party among Negroes in the state and other groups as well.

DePriest Loses

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell defeated Oscar DePriest in Chicago, Ill., with a plurality of 6,168 votes. Mitchell received 35,330 votes and Depriest 28,162, according to the Associated Negro Press. Although Depriest waged a strong campaign he was not able to withstand the Democratic avalanche that swept Illinois. Jenkins Richard Harewood, Ernest Green and William Warfield returned to the Illinois assembly.

Five to Legislature in "Philly"

In Philadelphia, the tide carried five Negro democrats into the Penn. legislature halls. Rev. Marshall Shepard, noted Baptist minister, who prayed at the Democratic National Convention and whom Senator Cotton Ed Smith took a walk on, was re-elected. Dr. Edwin Samuel Holmes, John Briggerman and William Allmond were also elected. Hobson Reynolds and Richard Cooper, Republicans up for re-election, were defeated by Briggerman and Holmes as Negroes showed a decided swing to Roosevelt on the relief issue.

In Cleveland

In Cleveland, the tide still sweeps. The Associated Negro Press gives this information: Negro wards turn democratic as Chester Gillespit, republican who fought the idea of the NAACP endorsing the Democratic party, loses assembly race. Harry Davis, republican, wins County charter commission membership.

Throughout the East reports have come into this office that thousands and thousands of Negroes supported the "New Deal." In most cases, the relief program, which has aided a large number of Negroes was responsible for the switch.

In Detroit

New York Negroes gave the "New Deal" undivided support. William Andrews and Robert Justice were re-elected to the assembly for a third and second trm.

Alxandr Wright of Norfolk and Addison Gale of Newport News, Va.. received small votes as Josephus Simpson of Richmond got scattering write-in vote. Gale and Wright were seeking office on the Communist ticket.

In Memphis

Memphis, Tenn. also took a walk to the "New Deal" columns. According to the Associated Press, 33 per cent of the Negro vote was cast for Roosevelt.

At this writing, no complete tabulations have been made as to what percentage of the total Negro vote in the United States supported Roosevelt, but the sweep carried large numbers. In Kansas, it is estimated that 50 per cent of the Negroes voted a protest against Governor Landon.

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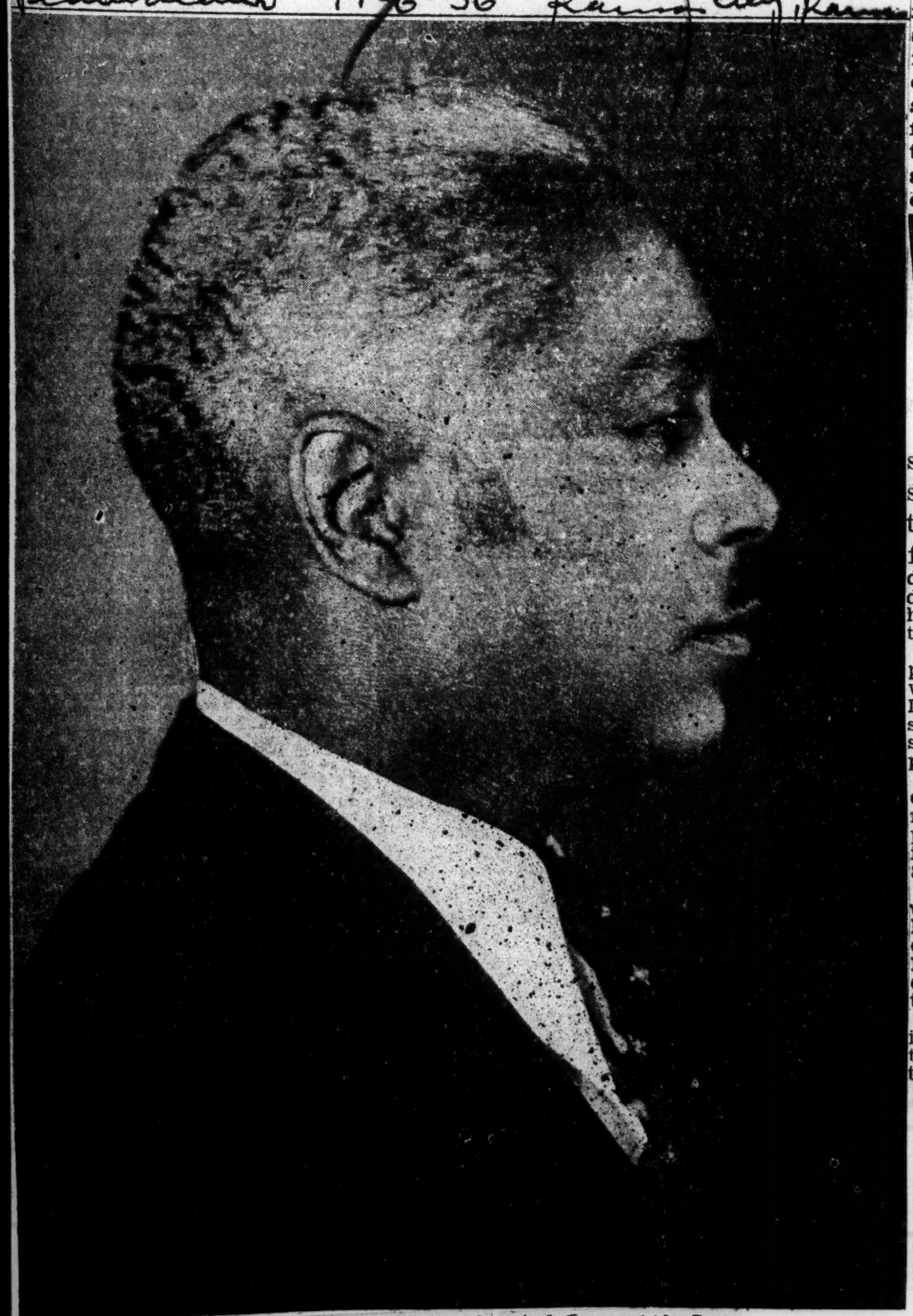
Kansas.

RIDES THE DEMOCRATIC TIDE

Plain dealer 11-6-36 Kansas City, Kans.



William H. Towers, assistant city attorney of Kansas City, Kansas, who was elected representative from the Eighth District. Towers was able to survive the democratic storm and land in office, succeeding Dr. Wm. Blount, who has held the office for 8 years. More than 1,000 Negroes in the district voted for a white democrat, but additional strength from the white area of the district contributed largely to Towers' victory. He had the hardest fight of any colored candidate to ever run for office. Dr. Blount always had easy sailing. Towers will be the only Republican representative in the state from Wyandotte county. Three other posts are held by white democrats.

WILLIAM TOWERS ELECTED TO KANSAS LEGISLATURE

William H. Towers, assistant city attorney in Kansas City, Kas., was elected to the Kansas legislature from the eighth legislative district in Wyandotte county Tuesday, becoming the third Negro to hold that position in the history of the Sunflower state.

Towers was one of the three Republican candidates who emerged victorious despite the avalanche of Democratic votes that swept the state whose voters did not even support their own governor in his presidential fight.

Towers defeated a white Democrat, Thomas C. Lysaught, by almost a 500 majority. With the report from one precinct still missing, the vote Wednesday stood 8,098 to 7,576.

The Kansas City, Kas., attorney will occupy the seat in the legislature at Topeka that for the last eight years has been occupied by Dr. William M. Blount, who was elected to four successive two-year terms.

Dr. Blount did not seek renomination in the August primary. In the primary, Towers defeated Attorney I. F. Bradley Jr., Attorney Forrest B. Anderson, William Boone, real estate dealer, and two white candidates.

Dr. Blount was the first Negro from Wyandotte county to be sent to the state legislature.

Attorney Towers becomes the second Negro legislator from Wyandotte county and the third from the state of Kansas. The first was a minister from Chautauqua county elected many years ago.

Attorney Towers has practiced law in Kansas City, Kas., since 1919 He was appointed assistant city attorney in May, 1931.

Deputy Treas. Succeeds His Chief; Will Take Over Office Jan. 9 When Davis Leaves

Race Gets High County' Appointment In Shawnee County; The Second Time for Wright to Be Honored As Treasurer

TOPEKA, Kansas, Dec. 25.—Kansas Negroes scored again in the great game of life this week when John M. Wright, veteran deputy county treasurer, of S[illegible]ty, was appointed by the county commissioners to fill out J. Glenn Davis' term as County Treasurer. Action was taken immediately after Davis had handed in his resignation to become effective January 9, 1937.

The appointment of Wright came as a surprise to many of his friends and supporters and his appointment met with wide approval by both white and colored here.

Davis resigned to take over his duties as county clerk January 11. He is serving his second term as treasurer and was elected county clerk in November.

Wright is the oldest official, from the standpoint of service in the court house. He was appointed deputy county treasurer by Capt. H. M. Phillips in 1903 and with the exception of two and one-half years has been in the office continually.

He was county clerk for two years and spent six months during the World war in army YMCA work. He enlisted in the YMCA service in the hope of being sent overseas but was help in camps in the United States.

This is the second time Wright has been honored with the appointment to fill out a county treasurer's unexpired term. In 1928 Wright was appointed to complete Tom Boyd's term after the latter had been elected state treasurer.

Wright's ability to locate real estate on the tax rolls when the property owners talk in terms of street addresses instead of lot numbers, makes him a valuable employe. For many years he has had charge of the tax rolls during tax paying season. He says he is not contemplating any changes in the office force and will keep all of Davis' force if they will stay. "This came so suddenly I did not get a chance to ask them, he said with a smile. But he is taking it for granted that they will.

Davis declared the commissioners had made a good appointment. He said an erroneous rumor had been circulated for some time that he would recommend someone to fill out the unexpired term. He declared he had no intentions of recommending any one for the office as the responsibility rested entirely upon the commissioners.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Kentucky.

Bronx, N.Y. Home News

JAN 14 1936

Colored Representative Wins Kentucky Seat

Charles W. Anderson, Jr., colored Representative to the Kentucky General Assembly, has a clear title to his seat as a result of the vote of the Assembly last night to seat him over the objections of his defeated opponent. It had been charged by Samuel I. Speevack, independent candidate, that Anderson had not lived in the district from which he was elected the required time.

Political – 1936
Elections.

Louisiana

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

FEB 7 1936

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LOUISIANA ELECTION

Editor The Advertiser:

The recent Democratic primary election in Louisiana affords a very interesting insight into the kind of people who like a dictatorial or fascist government; and some of the same principles may apply also to other parts of the world that have similar problems.

Using the official returns as published in The Baton Rouge State-Times of Jan. 28, I have selected for comparison ten parishes that cast 74 per cent or more of their vote for the "machine" candidate for governor, and ten at the other extreme, whose vote for the winner ranged between 55 per cent and 46 per cent. (In the whole State the "machine" polled 67 per cent, or slightly more than two to one). All the following statistics have been computed from the census of 1930, and are for the white population only, for negroes, Indians, Mexicans, etc., probably do not participate in Democratic primaries in Louisiana any more than they do in Alabama. For brevity the two groups of parishes may be designated as "machine" and "anti-machine" or "home rule". Most of the former are near New Orleans (though Orleans Parish is not one of them), and most of the latter not far from Baton Rouge. One of the parishes that returned a majority for home rule includes the State prison farm, and another the State insane asylum, and the inmates of those are counted in the census with the parishes, instead of being credited to the State at large as they should have been, but they are not numerous enough to make much difference when ten parishes are taken together.

The "machine" group in 1930 had only 15 per cent of its white population in cities of over 2,500 inhabitants, as compared with 49.3 per cent in the "anti" group. City people are generally more prosperous than country people, on the average, and a good index of prosperity is the ratio of adults to minors; for most adults are breadwinners and most children are not. This ratio is 0.98 in the ten "machine" parishes and 1.29 in the other extreme. The per cent of white families having radios was 12.3 in the former group and 26.2 in the latter. Education generally goes with prosperity too, and the per cent illiterate in 1930, in the white population over ten years old, was 15.5 for the "machine" group and 6.1 in the other.

Although there are doubtless some prosperous and intelligent people on both sides of the question, it is evidently mostly the poorer and more ignorant people in Louisiana who supported the successor of the late demagogue who proposed to "share the wealth." This is well illustrated by two extreme parishes which though included in the foregoing calculations are in a class by themselves, having voted more than 98 per cent for the "machine", while no others went over 90 per cent. They are both in the marsh country below New Orleans, and only about one-fourth of their white inhabitants are on farms, and none in cities, so the rest must be mostly muskrat trappers, hunters, fishermen, etc.; as is suggested also by the fact that there are nearly a third more men than women. Hunters and trappers usually earn only a few hundred dollars a year, for the simple reason that their work (like that of cotton pickers) requires no education and is therefore poorly remunerated.

Several other differences between the two extremes could be pointed out, but newspaper space is valuable, and it must suffice to mention in conclusion the ratio of boys to girls. In an article published in The Advertiser of Dec. 27, 1934, I pointed out that the proportion of male births, or of boys, is generally highest in the most independent and resourceful communities, and that in 1930 Louisiana was below the United States average in that respect, and Alabama above. (A later communication, published Sept. 11, 1935, showed that the black belt surpasses the rest of Alabama in that same ratio and dominates it politically.) In the ten "machine" parishes the ratio of white boys to girls under ten years old was 1.019, and in the "home rule" group 1.040; one being much below the United States average and the other a little above.

Extending the comparison to other parts of the world, we find that in the 1934 elections in Germany the opposition to the Hitler regime was strongest in the larger cities. In Italy about the same time over 99 per cent of the vote in every department (or province, as we might call them) favored Mussolini, but the few voters who dared to differ with him were mostly in the cities, and in the northern part of the country, which is the most prosperous and literate section.

All this of course does not necessarily prove that city people are superior to country people. The latter are apt to be more nearly right on moral questions, such as temperance, divorce and crime, as can be shown by various kinds of statistics. But city people on the whole are probably better informed on economic and scientific questions. And the present depression has doubtless caused many of the hard-pressed farmers to turn for relief to all sorts of illusory political panaceas that might not be seriously considered in normal times.

University, Ala. ROLAND M. HARPER

Political - 1936
Elections.

Maryland.

Md. GOP Body Elects Wilson

BALTIMORE. — True to predictions of leaders in the Republican party, Edward N. Wilson, registrar of Morgan College and victorious candidate for State delegate from the fourth legislative district, was chosen delegate to the National Republican Convention, Saturday.

Marse S. Callaway, chief of Republicans in Mr. Wilson's district, is an alternate.

Political-1936 Elections.

Massachusetts.

MISS LUSCOMB FOR CONGRESS

WELL-KNOWN EQUAL RIGHTS ADVOCATE ANNOUNCES HER CANDIDACY — HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN SCOTTSBORO CASE

On a platform pledging to "uphold unconditional equal rights for the colored people and oppose any kind of discrimination", Florence Luscomb, well-known Boston liberal, has announced her candidacy for Congress in the 9th congressional district of Massachusetts.

Long a leader in the movement for civil liberties and equal rights, Miss Luscomb is determined to enter Congress in the interests of labor, both colored and white, in that district. Running on a People's Labor Ticket, she stresses in her platform the necessity for a genuine program of social security and relief as contained in the Frazier-Lundeen Bill; for slum clearance and housing projects; for unemployment, old age and maternity insurance to be financed by taxing high incomes and inheritances.

For years Miss Luscomb has been in the front line for minority peoples. As a member of the Herndon Defense Committee and the Scottsboro Defence Committee, she has led the local fight for the freedom of those unjustly persecuted southern boys. For almost twenty-five years she has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Transferring her activity to the electorial battlefield, Miss Luscomb continues to work for the foreign born, the poor and the Jim-Crowed.

"I am firmly opposed to segregation of the Colored people," stated Miss Luscomb, "and I shall do everything in my power towards securing the civil rights due them as American citizens. On the question of lynching, I shall advocate severe federal legislation against it, and call for financial compensation to the family of the victim."

As an active labor leader, who can be found even now in the striking teamsters' picket line on Charles st., every morning, Miss Luscomb endorses the thirty hour week without reduction in wages; the right of labor to organize, to strike and to picket; and the outlawing of industrial spies and the injunction and violence against labor.

As president of the Office-Workers Union, and member of the executive board of the Women's Trade Union League, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, Miss Luscomb is prepared to fight in Congress for the political rights of labor as well as the economic. Her platform calls for the preservation of the democratic rights of free speech, free press and free assembly. She joins with progressives throughout the country in demanding a constitutional amendment to curb the "usurped, dictatorial power of the Supreme Court, which has declared unconstitutional social and labor legislation enacted by Congress." She is opposed to such gag laws as the Teachers' Oath.

For the youth or her district, Miss Luscomb endorses the Amlie-Benson American Youth Act which provides opportunities for education, work and marriage. Pending the adoption of this act, Miss Luscomb announces that she will insist on the enlargement and expansion of the National Youth Administration to provide for unemployed youth.

Bostonian Is In Race For Legislative Post

By E. W. CLARK

BOSTON (ANP)—Roy F. Teixeira, prominent attorney who has lived here 20 years, is the only Negro among five Democrats and 18 Republicans competing from Ward 9 for positions as state representatives. Ward 9 contains most of Boston's colored citizens.

Mr. Teixeria has conducted a real estate business here for many years. He was admitted to the bar after graduation from the Suffolk law school in 1926 with an LL. B. and the Portia law school in 1927 with an LL. M. He has since established himself as a leading trial lawyer. He also took a two year college course at Harvard. During the world war he was a member of the 20th Engineers for a year in France.

PICKING UP THE PIECES

Boston Chronicle 1-19-36

THE Primary elections are over. Now is the time for thinking persons to examine the results, learn the obvious lessons and prepare for future elections. We lost and won in Ward Nine. Candidate Roy F. Teixeira placed fifth among sixteen candidates receiving 753 votes out of a total of 9279; four candidates ahead of him totalled 5803 votes.

The great victory, however, was that Mildred Harris (third) and Mary B. Gleason (fourth) lost enough votes to our candidate to prevent them from getting the nominations. In plain words Ward Nine has got rid of the Gleason family from the House of Representatives and we pray Heaven it is for eternity. Boston, Mass

We now pledge ourselves to the task of driving Dick Gleason out of the City Council a year hence. He tried every trick he knew to get his sister nominated on Tuesday. We saw with our own eyes the arrest of three alleged voters ("repeaters") as they endeavored to vote for the Harris woman. We heard Gleason abuse an officer who arrested one of them. We saw and heard for ourselves a drunken man stand in front of the Everett School and tell Gleason "I am not going to repeat for you any more." Gleason got him into his car and drove him away. But Mildred Harris is beaten, and we owe a debt of gratitude to Teixeira and those who supported him for bringing about that defeat.

In an examination of the votes by precincts it is noted that the winning candidates Owens and Craven received almost all their votes from white residents while Harris and Gleason between them obtained about 2,000 votes from colored citizens residing in precincts 4 to 9 inclusive. It is for us to realize that had only one half of those people cast their votes for Teixeira he would have received enough to at least defeat Craven. Those 2000 votes have been thrown away—whatever Harris and the Gleasons promised the misguided voters for them will not be forthcoming as they lost. We cannot do anything about it now except to examine the credentials of the nominees, Owens and Craven and find out if they will do right by us. We must, however, lay our battle lines and prepare to go into action on November 4 to build up a voting strength that can be relied on to vote sensibly in November 1937 (when we shall drive Dick Gleason out of the City Council) and again in September 1938 when we shall elect a deserving colored candidate for the House of Representatives.

We take this opportunity to congratulate Roy Teixeira on the sincere and clean fight he waged and on the success he achieved. There is no reason for him to be discouraged and every reason why he should start now to build himself up for a successful campaign either for the Council in 1937 or for the House in 1938. On the Republican side we note with pleasure that Mrs. Harriet Hall and Ulysses Emerson received nominations, but (as stated before) no Republican candidate can win in this ward at present.

We are also gratified to see the large number of votes polled in Ward Twelve (1164) by Bill Roper (R). This shows that there are great possibilities in these wards which should also be examined.

And so we will set to work to mend the broken pieces of our political trophy.

"BILL" ROPER

who is a candidate for the House of Representatives from Ward 12. The popular business man is conducting a vigorous campaign and hopes to be the victor with the aid of all conscientious voters of his ward.

MRS. MABEL WORTHY

Whose place as Massachusetts elector was filled by her husband Dr. William Worthy. Mrs. Worthy could not serve because she is employed in the internal revenue service.

DR. W. WORTHY CASTS VOTE AS ELECTOR

Dr. William Worthy cast the electoral vote for the 10th Congressional District of Mass. in the Senate Chamber of the State House on Monday, Dec. 11, the day the Electoral College convened. Dr. Worthy acted as alternate for Mrs. Mabel Worthy who was ineligible to serve because she is in the federal government service.

After visiting the photographic group were luncheon guests of the Democratic State Committee at the Hotel Bellevue. There they were addressed by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, who instructed them in detail regarding their duties in the traditional ceremony. The Secretary of State also informed the delegation that by virtue of being members of the electoral college every Presidential elector, man or woman, is henceforth entitled to the use of the prefix Honorable, for instance, the Hon. Mabel R. Worthy.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Massachusetts.

TREATING FOOLS AS FOOLS

THE only reaction that the average colored voter in Roxbury has towards the defeat of a colored candidate is to chuckle at the small quanity of votes that he received and sneer at his temerity in running for office. Very few, however, pause to examine the causes as to why the candidate was defeated.

Irrespective of the intrinsic worth of a candidate, there are three main reasons why every colored candidate in any of the three Negro-predominant wards (Four, Twelve, and Nine) have been consistently defeated by men of the white group. First is the lack of interest in the use of the ballot shown by the colored voters, either in not registering or in failing to vote even if registered. Secondly, the prevalent and purely mercenary actions of far too many voters who either sell their franchise rights to the highest bidder or else part with it on the promise of being given a relief job or some relief money. The third and most surprising reason is the nefarious practice on the part of certain white political interests in making use of what is known as "repeaters." A "repeater" may either be an individual voting more than once, or it may be someone brought in from outside of the district to vote illegally under the name of a registered voter.

This last method of accumulating votes by certain political bosses is largely practised in our community to the detriment of colored candidates particularly. In the recent primary elections two white men were caught red-handed by an alert inspector and brought to justice. But how many more were there in that or any previous elections who were not detected, and whose illicit votes went to defeat some worthy colored candidate? White men come into a colored residential district and give the names of colored voters and addresses where only colored people live and get away with it. It simply means that they take us for fools and treat us as such and will continue to do so as long as we do nothing about it. Iet us imagine what chance Negroes would have going into a white neighborhood and trying to vote under the names of white voters.

How can we remedy this state of affairs? By organization and political education. Honest and reputable citizens of their community must form themselves into a political organization, whose object must be not to sell out the colored people's votes to the highest bidder downtown, but to pursue a plan of education and counsel for the voters as to whom they should vote for, why and how. With worthy candidates and honest priciples such an organization can make the voters realize their responsibility and power and then we shall have less cause for complaint at the treatment we receive. We should cease being fools.

Political-1936
Elections.

Michigan.
6

Race Man Runs For State Job In Michigan

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 11—Race voters of the city of Grand Rapids will have the opportunity of voting for one of their own number in the coming primary election, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Lewis E. Smith, young business man, will be in the race for the office of state representative in the First Kent district, which consists of the entire city of Grand Rapids.

Smith is one of the owners of the only Race gasoline and oil service station in the city. He is undoubtedly well qualified for the office, which he seeks, being a graduate of Ottawa Hills high school and having recently finished a pre-law course at Lincoln university in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith was a member of the Ottawa debating team and the only person of color to achieve that honor, and was likewise prominent in other school activities.

Inasmuch as there are 16 candidates for the Republican nomination with three to be nominated, he has an excellent chance of winning.

COLORED VOTES MAY SELECT COUNCILMAN

DETROIT—One of the charter amendments to be voted on at the general election here November 3 may open the way for colored representation in the city government, which is said to be impossible under the present system.

This amendment provides for 15 councilmanic districts, each district to elect its own councilman, instead of the present arrangement by which nine councilmen are elected at large.

One of the proposed districts would comprise the area between Woodward Avenue and Dequindre Street, and the river and Grand Boulevard, a district in which eighty per cent of the voters are colored. With this large percentage of voting power, it is believed certain that the colored voters would elect a representative to the common council.

BILL OF SEN. WOOD IS CALLED "VICIOUS"

DETROIT, Sept. 24—Thousands of handbills, accusing Senator Arthur E. Wood of showing prejudice against colored people, were distributed here last week. Senator Wood, who is seeking re-election, won the Republican nomination in the Fourth District, consisting of wards 1, 2, 4 and 6, by polling 9,840 votes.

The handbills with the caption of "Senator Wood Slaps The Colored People of Michigan," reads as follows:

"Under the provisions of a bill introduced by Senator Wood at a recent session of the State Legislature, but killed before reaching a Vote, marriage was prohibited in Michigan BETWEEN A WHITE PERSON AND ONE OF ONE-EIGHTH OR MORE NEGRO BLOOD."

"Under the provisions of the Wood bill,

"Any minister performing such a marriage was liable to a fine up to $1,0000 and imprisonment at Jackson prison up to five years."

Vicious Legislation

"This vicious legislation, aimed at the entire Colored Race, as advocated by Senator Wood, provided that,

"A HUSBAND SHALL BE EXAMINED AS A WITNESS AGAINST HIS WIFE AND A WIFE SHALL BE EXAMINED AS A WITNESS AGAINST HER HUSBAND WHETHER SUCH HUSBAND AND WIFE CONSENT OR NOT."

Political - 1936
Elections.

Minnesota

ST. PAUL, MINN.
DISPATCH

JAN 8 1936

NEGRO BARBER FILES FOR SEAT IN COUNCIL

J. W. Lee, Negro barber at 565 Rice street, filed today as a candidate for the City Council.

He filed no platform, but announced that his campaign committee will announce it later. He has been a resident of the city for fifteen years.

Political - 1936

Elections

Mississippi.

N. Y. EVENING POST

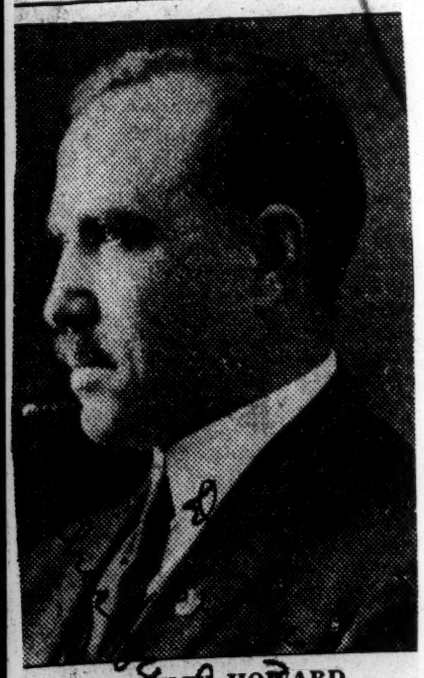
JUN 11 1936

NEGRO COMMITTEEMAN HOLDS 8 LANDON VOTES

CLEVELAND, June 11 (AP).—The controlling hand of Perry Howard, Negro national committeeman, today held eight votes of the Mississippi delegation's eleven votes in the Republican National Convention to deliver to Governor Alf Landon of Kansas for President on the first ballot.

The other three votes were expected to go to Colonel Frank Knox.

Seated



PERRY W. HOWARD
National Committeeman from Mississippi, whose delegation won over the opposition and was seated at the National Republican Convention.

Negro Nominated For Congress

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—A Negro was nominated for congress here this week. S. D. Redmond, chairman of the Missisippi Republican State Executive Committee filed with Walker Wood, Secretary of the State of Mississippi, the names of seven Republican candidates for Congress, from the seven respective congressional districts of Mississippi, to be voted for on November 3rd, among which list of names was the name of D. V. Johnson, a Negro of Meridian.

Chairman Redmond also certified to the Secretary of the State of Mississippi, the names of nine Republican candidates for presidential electors.

Miss. Republicans Nominate a Negro

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 15.—Believe it or not, a Negro candidate in Mississippi today is attempting to emulate reconstruction leaders by running for congressman.

D. C. Johnson of Meridian has been nominated by the Republican party, and S. D. Redmond, Negro state chairman, has filed his petition with the secretary of state.

P. S.—Mr. Johnson is not expected to win.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Missouri.

ELECT ALDERMEN BY WARDS

The present situation, with regard to redistricting and election of the members of the board of aldermen by wards reminds us of the story "It depends upon whose ox is gored." A few years ago, the Republican party was in power in the city of St. Louis and the state, the leaders of that party were against the proposed electing of board of aldermen by wards. In fact, it was that party which sponsored the bill in the legislature, making it possible to elect aldermen through city wide vote. It was pointed out, then, by some of the most thoughtful ones of our group, that this was one of those schemes hatched up to deprive the Negro of the benefit of his segregated vote because at that time there were the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventeenth wards which had a majority of Negro votes. But from the time the change has been made up until three years ago, the Republicans whooped up the legislation as a boon to good city government. In the meanwhile, the leading Democrats of city and state decried it as being unjust and unfair to minority parties, and denial of ward representation in the city government, according to the letter and spirit of the city charter.

However, since the Democrats have been in, during the past four years, the leaders in that party have undergone quite a change in heart. They now can see why the Republicans wanted city wide voting on members of the board of aldermen. They think that there is some party advantage in such a method, just as the Republicans did. Their argument is the same as that of old, "It depends upon whose ox is gored." And now, the Republicans are just as enthusiastic for a change in this legislation, so as to be able to elect aldermen by wards, as they were against the proposition, three short years ago. Of course, we have no condemnation to offer for that stand. As a matter of fact, we are always pleased to see any party fight for reforms that will make this country more like a Democracy. We even advise individuals, regardless of their party affiliations, who have the courage to fight for the cause of right and justice, to support this movement.

In this connection, we think that the Democratic party in the city and state have an unusual opportunity to show their bigness of heart, fineness of spirit, and greatness of courage, by joining in with those who are for this legislation. We do not believe that they have anything to lose, but rather they have much to gain by joining in with, or better still, initiating needed reforms.

It will be remembered that time and things have greatly changed in human affairs during the past four years. A greater awakening is still in store for the people. Once they become enlightened and see what their party leaders have done for them, contempt and distrust will give strong expressions in the form of condemnation. In view of these facts, let us all join in the movement to elect the aldermen of the city by wards.

Political-1936

Elections.

Missouri.

CONGRATULATIONS JUDGES

We wish to congratulate the judges of the Circuit Court, City of Saint Louis, upon their selection of Attorney George L. Vaughn as Justice of the Peace of the Fourth District, to fill the vacancy left on account of the death of the late Judge Charles H. Turpin.

Looking over the field of those available, we do not see that they could have made a better selection.

Judge Vaughn is a man of ability and courage; a leader among his people and a political campaigner of national reputation. He has made a distinct contribution to the success of the Democratic party in this city, state and nation and, although prominently identified with the Democratic party, yet he enjoys the respect of the bench and bar, irrespective of party affiliations. This, we think, was exemplified by the fact that both Democratic and Republican judges voted to make him Justice of the Peace.

In this connection it might be proper to state here that the selection of Attorney Vaughn to fill this office means progress, in a political way, for the Negroes of the city. There are now two Negro Democrat Justices of the Peace in Saint Louis. These include Judge Frank S. Bledsoe, who was elected two years ago in the Fifth District and Judge Vaughn. This accomplishment would have hardly taken place had the Republicans remained in power. Therefore, it was left to the Democratic leaders of the city to push the race forward in a political way. Special mention may be made here of the Democratic judges who had the power to make the selection. We are pleased that they had the foresight and wisdom to select a Negro to fill this vacancy and, while it is true that there were many aspirants desperately fighting for this office, these judges did not disappoint our group by appointing a white man to fill the place, hiding behind the pretext that "the Negroes could not get together."

Therefore, we congratulate Mr. Vaughn upon his victory, a victory which, we think, is not revengeful.

IN POLITICS

During the past week we have had a little taste of the kind of politics that is in the making for St. Louis Negroes preceding the coming election.

The first skirmish came in the Sixth Ward, among the Republicans, which is the only ward in St. Louis where both the committeeman and the committeewoman are colored. And, one would naturally expect, with this set up, to see the highest type of leadership. It will be remembered that the Sixth was the only ward in the City of St. Louis that remained Republican during the last election and, therefore, may be properly called the only remnant of the Republican party in the city. As to whether or not it will be able to hold its own in the coming election, that is a matter of speculation. The most important part in which we are interested is that of leadership. The great trouble from which we, as a group, suffer politically, is from lack of having some big men in the political arena. To play the game successfully, a few big men are necessary in party councils.

Sociologists and political leaders say that the Negroes in Chicago have exercised more political sense than those in any other city in the United States. A little study of how they play the game will show that, first of all, they made a few big men in political affairs. The late Edward Wright was first a committeeman before he rose to great political power. Oscar DePriest, Ex-congressman of the First Illinois District was a committeeman when he was elected to Congress and when he was appointed to succeed Martin B. Madden. He was then, and is now, committeeman of the First Ward in his city and is now seeking re-election to Congress. That may also be said of Senator King, Alderman Jackson and Representative Dawson.

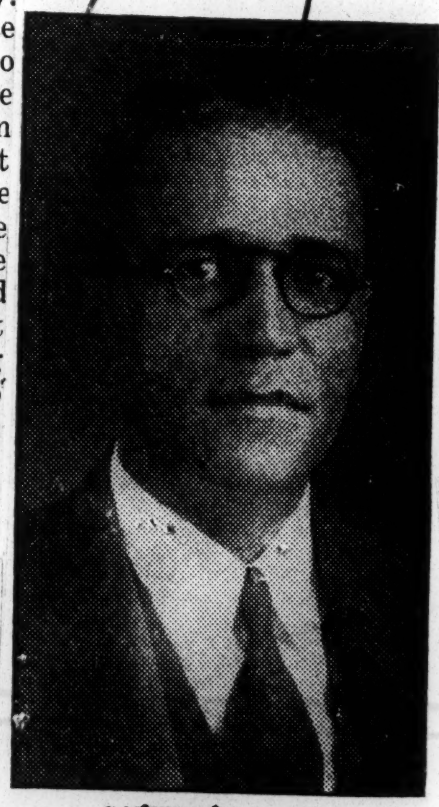
We mention these things that the Negroes in St. Louis, in their efforts to do something for themselves, may see how the game is played in the greatest political city in the world for Negroes, that they may be benefited.

ALTERNATE Endorses Negroes For State Legislature

At the regular meeting of the Central Negro Democratic Organization last Friday night the members heard the reports from the delegates who attended the convention at Joplin.

A resolution was also passed endorsing Negroes for State Legislature. The resolutions were as follows "Be it resolved that the Negro Central Democratic Organization go on record as favoring the nomination and election of Negroes to the State Legislature from districts in which Negroes reside in St Louis in large numbers."

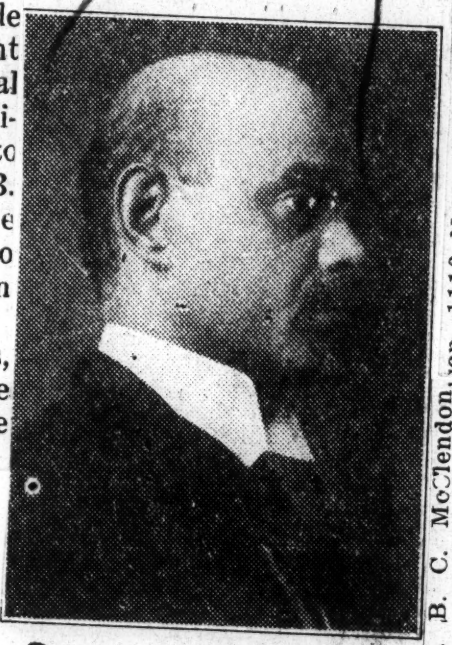
The above resolution was enthusiastically received and it is understood that the organization will work to that end.



SAMUEL J. LANE

Prominent St. Louis politican, who was elected alternate at large at the recent state Republican convention to represent the organization at Cleveland in June.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN FOR LEGISLATURE



DR. A. W. CRADDOCK

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Dr. Craddock is 64 years old, married and lives with his wife at 4183 W. Belle. He has never sought nor held political office before. Comments from among leading citizens of this community indicate that they regard him as a logical man for the place, pointing out that he is self-supporting, intensely interested in his race and a courageous fighter for the rights of his people.

Other Candidates.

Others filing for office are: Elmer V. Mosee, and George H. Brooks, Democrats, Legislature, 5th Ward, 3rd District; Daniel Webster Beatrice, 2346 Chestnut and Mrs. Lillian Buckner, 3726 Finney; Ruth E. N. Bryant, Walthall Committeewoman, Walnut: Mrs. Moore and Atty. Henry Tandy Scott, 2624A Mills; Mrs. E. Baker, 407A S. Garrison, Republicans; Espy Sabra W. Parker, 2649A Del-publican; A. Maceo May, 13 N. Republicans; Legislature, 4th Blvd., Republicans; 6th Garrison, Democrat; 19th Ward, 3100 Franklin and Ardania Morris, District; Dr. A. W. Craddock Ward, Langston Harrison, 7 S. Samuel J. Lane, 3164A Brant-gan, 3119 Morgan and Robert and Wm. C. McDowell, Demo-23rd; E. J. Greggs, 2620 Law-her Pl., Ira A. Dorsey, 3823 Laususe, 3875 Windsor Pl., crats. Those who filed for Compton; Mrs. Luella Shobe, 2723A Windsor Pl., Mrs. J. D. Madi-

Political-1936
Elections.

Missouri.

CONGRATULATIONS JUDGES

We wish to congratulate the judges of the Circuit Court, City of Saint Louis, upon their selection of Attorney George L. Vaughn as Justice of the Peace of the Fourth District, to fill the vacancy left on account of the death of the late Judge Charles H. Turpin.

Looking over the field of those available, we do not see that they could have made a better selection.

Judge Vaughn is a man of ability and courage; a leader among his people and a political campaigner of national reputation. He has made a distinct contribution to the success of the Democratic party in this city, state and nation and, although prominently identified with the Democratic party, yet he enjoys the respect of the bench and bar, irrespective of party affiliations. This, we think, was exemplified by the fact that both Democratic and Republican judges voted to make him Justice of the Peace.

In this connection it might be proper to state here that the selection of Attorney Vaughn to fill this office means progress, in a political way, for the Negroes of the city. There are now two Negro Democrat Justices of the Peace in Saint Louis. These include Judge Frank S. Bledsoe, who was elected two years ago in the Fifth District and Judge Vaughn. This accomplishment would have hardly taken place had the Republicans remained in power. Therefore, it was left to the Democratic leaders of the city to push the race forward in a political way. Special mention may be made here of the Democratic judges who had the power to make the selection. We are pleased that they had the foresight and wisdom to select a Negro to fill this vacancy and, while it is true that there were many aspirants desperately fighting for this office, these judges did not disappoint our group by appointing a white man to fill the place, hiding behind the pretext that "the Negroes could not get together."

Therefore, we congratulate Mr. Vaughn upon his victory, a victory which, we think, is not revengeful.

IN POLITICS

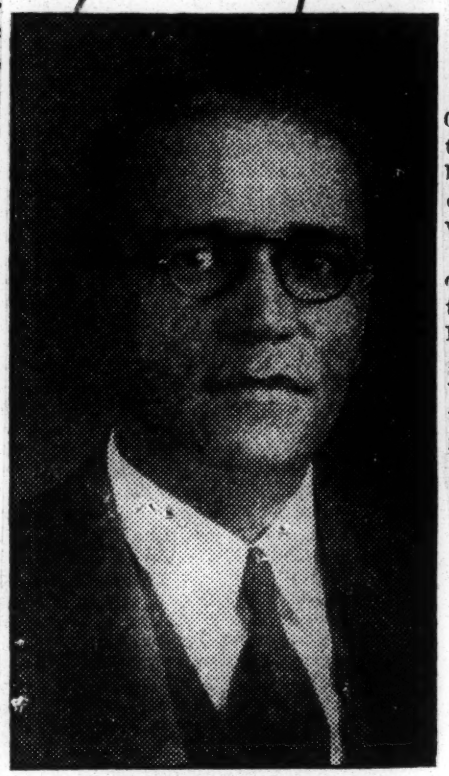
During the past week we have had a little taste of the kind of politics that is in the making for St. Louis Negroes preceding the coming election.

The first skirmish came in the Sixth Ward, among the Republicans, which is the only ward in St. Louis where both the committeeman and the committeewoman are colored. And, one would naturally expect, with this set up, to see the highest type of leadership. It will be remembered that the Sixth was the only ward in the City of St. Louis that remained Republican during the last election and, therefore, may be properly called the only remnant of the Republican party in the city. As to whether or not it will be able to hold its own in the coming election, that is a matter of speculation. The most important part in which we are interested is that of leadership. The great trouble from which we, as a group, suffer politically, is from lack of having some big men in the political arena. To play the game successfully, a few big men are necessary in party councils.

Sociologists and political leaders say that the Negroes in Chicago have exercised more political sense than those in any other city in the United States. A little study of how they play the game will show that, first of all, they made a few big men in political affairs. The late Edward Wright was first a committeeman before he rose to great political power. Oscar DePriest, Ex-congressman of the First Illinois District was a committeeman when he was elected to Congress and when he was appointed to succeed Martin B. Madden. He was then, and is now, committeeman of the First Ward in his city and is now seeking re-election to Congress. That may also be said of Senator King, Alderman Jackson and Representative Dawson.

We mention these things that the Negroes in St. Louis, in their efforts to do something for themselves, may see how the game is played in the greatest political city in the world for Negroes, that they may be benefited.

ALTERNATE Endorses Negroes For State Legislature



SAMUEL J. LANE

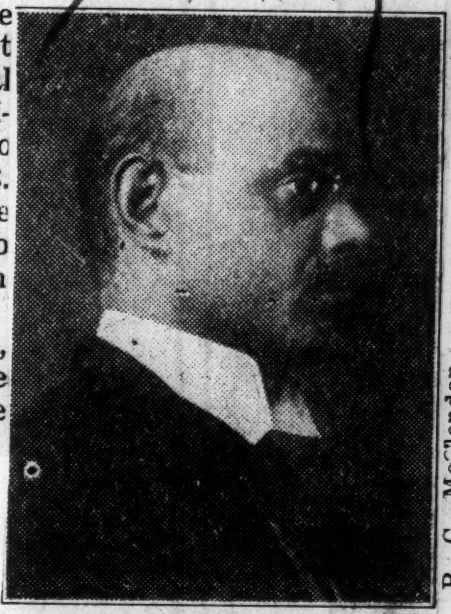
Prominent St. Louis politician, who was elected alternate at large at the recent state Republican convention to represent the organization at Cleveland in June.

At the regular meeting of the Central Negro Democratic Organization last Friday night the members heard the reports from the delegates who attended the convention at Joplin.

A resolution was also passed endorsing Negroes for State Legislature. The resolutions were as follows "Be it resolved that the Negro Central Democratic Organization go on record as favoring the nomination and election of Negroes to the State Legislature from districts in which Negroes reside in St Louis in large numbers."

The above resolution was enthusiastically received and it is understood that the organization will work to that end.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN FOR LEGISLATURE



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Other Candidates.

Others filing for office are: Elmer V. Mosee, and George H. Brooks, Democrats, Legislature, 3rd District; Daniel E. N. Bryant, Democrat; Euell Moore and Atty. Henry Republicans; District, and Wm. C. crats. Those who filed for Comptroller; Mrs. Luella Shobe, 2723A Windsor Pl., Mrs. J. D. Madison, Democrat, 1112 N. Leonard; Bertha T. Lane, 3164A Chestnut and Mrs. Lillian Buckner, 3726 Finney; Ruth Dorsey, 3823 A. Garrison, 407A S. Garrison, Republican; Jordan W. Chambers, Laususe, 3875 A. Maceo May, 13 N. Democrat; 19th Ward, Beatrice Hughes, 3655 Windsor Pl.; Republican: Jordan W. Chambers, 3100 Franklin and Ardania Morgan and Robert Brantegan, 3119 Walnut; Mrs. Committeewoman, 2346 Chestnut; 5th Ward, Beatrice Finney, 407A S. Garrison, Republican; Mrs. E. Baker, 3655 Windsor Pl.; Republicans; 4thmar Blvd., Republicans; 6th Garrison, Democrat; 19th Ward, 3100 Franklin and Ardania Morgan and Robert Brantegan, 3119 Walnut; Mrs. Committeewoman, 2346 Chestnut; 5th Ward, Beatrice Finney, 407A S. Garrison, Republican; Mrs. E. Baker, 3655 Windsor Pl.; Republicans; 4thmar Blvd., Republicans; 6th Garrison, Democrat; 19th Ward, 3100 Franklin and Ardania Morgan and Robert Brantegan, 3119 Lane, 3164A Chestnut and Mrs. Lillian Buckner, 3726 Finney; Ruth Dorsey, 3823 A. Garrison, 407A S. Garrison, Republican; Jordan W. Chambers, Laususe, 3875 A. Maceo May, 13 N. Democrat; 19th Ward, 3100 Franklin and Ardania Morgan and Robert Brantegan, 3119 Windsor Pl.

Democrat: 23rd Ward, Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe Gilmore, 4011A Finney and Mrs. Naomi H. Oldham, 3930 Fairfax, Republican.

1001 VOTES LOST; MOORE IS NOMINATED

Ex-Congressman Will Run For State Legislature Again; Euell Loser

ST. LOUIS.—(Special)—As the result of a clerical error which is being attributed to the hasty counting due to the rush of election day, Ex-Congressman Walthall M. Moore finds himself back in the political limelight while Daniel Webster Euell, another Negro, who was beginning to map out his plans for the fall campaign is apparently out of the political picture, at least as far as the race for state representative in th third district is concerned.

According to the official count as released by John J. Kelley, acting chief clerk of the board of election commissioners, the third and fourth nominations go to Walthall M. Moore and Jacob G. Bernstein.

Errors Responsible

In the unofficial count, clerical errors deprived Moore of 1001 votes This huge error, according to Kelly, has been traced to the Twenty-fifth ward, where, in a hurried tabulation, a mistake was made in addition. Moore, instead of receiving 1114 votes, was given only 113.

The official count added 12 to Bernstein's total and took 27 votes from Euell, making the returns read: Moore, 5446; Bernstein 5384 and Euell, 5365. The unofficial tally placed Euell in third spot with 5392 votes; Bernstein in fourth and last place with 53 votes and Moore outside the money with 4344 votes. Attorney Henry D. Espy led the list of Republican nominees with 5895 votes while Mrs. Charles D. Passmore, white, was second ni the group of four successful nominees. The Rev. E. N. Bryant also ran.

Moore has served four terms in the legislature, being a member of the house in 1921, 1925, 1927 and 1929. Euell is a deputy sheriff and a World War veteran.

Served In World War

Euell, who is past commander of Tom Powell Post No. 77 of the American Legion, served in the World War as sergeant of the Third platoon of company M, 370th infantry (old Eighth Illinois) as first sergeant with company D. headquarters 185th brigade and as acting commander of that group from November 14, 1918 to February 25, 1919 at St. Aignon-Noyen, France. He is the only Negro army officer in the St. Louis district of the seventh corps area who is on the active list.

"Well, to the more than 5,000 friends who voted for and nominated me on the Republican ticket for state representative in the third district in the August primaries, causing me to run third in a field of nine candidates," Euell commented, "I say to cheer up. The fight is still on. The crooks in both parties have counted me out but there are still remedies at law for justice and we shall avail ourselves of them at the proper time. I am for clean, honest election tabulations in St. Iouis."

Euell served as deputy sheriff from 1922 to 1932.

NOMINATED

Mr. Moore, together with his friends, were pleased to know that in the official returns he was nominated for the legislature from the 3rd District on the Republican ticket at the recent primary election.

MOORE

Unofficial returns on the day of election indicated that Moore received 1334 votes but the official returns showed that he received 5,446 votes This put him in lead of D. W Euell who received 5392 and Berstein 5372.

D. W. Euell, who appeared to be nominated in the unofficial returns expressed great disappointment when he learned he was defeated and said that there was something "crooked" about the matter and hinted that he would file a contest.

Mr. Moore is regarded as very popular among the voters of the District, he having served four terms in the State Legislature from this district in the past.

BALLOT PROBE REVEALS MANY QUEER THINGS

Grand Jury Report Shows Many Candidates Gained In Check of Boxes

12-18-36

ST. LOUIS. —(Special) —With the new grand jury sworn in, still further startling developments are expected in the investigation of the two recent elections along with the Jefferson Memorial bond issue of 1934, according to information from the office of the circuit attorney.

Of the nearly 100 persons indicted by the two preceding grand juries, eight of that number are Negroes. Included in this list are Walter Ligon, Republican clerk in the nineteenth ward; Dr. Shelton French, Democratic clerk; Charles Whiteside Sr. and John Brown, Republican judges and Charles Zomphier, Republican clerk, in the Twenty-second ward, fourth precinct; and Eugene S. Clark, and Dr. Francis Anthony, Republican judges and Johnson Stevenson, Republican clerk, Sixth ward, first precinct.

May Get More Votes

Some interesting results were disclosed in the latest grand jury's probe of the alleged fraudulent voting that took part in the August 4 primary. Among some of the charges noted, in which Negro candidates were especially involved were:

In the sixth ward (one precinct only) A. Maceo May, justice of the peace court clerk, received an additional 28 votes in the recount. He was running for Democratic committeeman.

One precinct in the fifth ward shows Mrs. Sabra W. Parker, successful candidate for Republican committeewoman lost 10 by recount while her opponent, Mrs. Beatrice Scott gained three votes.

Contest in Twentieth

In the sixth ward race for Republican committeman, Dr. E. G. Gregg, the losing candidate gained nine by the grand jury recount while the present committeeman Langston Harrison lost 14 votes. The revised count in the same precinct showed Mrs. Beatrice Campbell McClendon, the unsuccessful candidate gained 10 while Mrs. Luella Shobe, incumbent, lost 16.

With a court contest pending, results from one precinct show that H. D. Robinson, local school teacher, gained five votes in his race for Republican committeeman of the twentieth ward while John J. Hurley, white committeeman lost 6 tallies. A contest is also pending in the election of committeewoman with the revised figures giving Mrs. Maude T. Oswald, the unsuccessful candidate, 7 more votes, while Miss Lillian Thirloff, white, the winner, lost eight votes.

Euell Counted Out!

The grand jur yalso found that in the fifteenth precinct of the fourth ward that Daniel Webster Euell, Republican candidate for state representative, had been declared voteless in the original count whereas the revised tally shows that Euell received 22 votes in that precinct.

Euell, on the basis of initial reports, was declared a successful candidate for the legislature but another revised figure, published shortly after the primary, showed that Euell, a lawyer and world war veteran, had dropped out of the running, a missing 1001 votes being given to Walthall M. Moore, former state representative.

Officials point out that the 22 votes lost by Euell in this one precinct were sufficient to prevent him from being the nominee on the Republican ticket. As it was he failed to receive a single tally in that precinct.

CORONER FURLONG TO RETIRE SHORTLY

10-9-36

Within a short time, Mr. Frank P. Furlong, the present Coroner of the City of St. Louis, will retire from that office, after four years of service. He was among the first Democrats to be elected to public office in the City of St. Louis under what we call The New Deal program.

Before his election, the colored people of St. Louis had many doubts and fears as to what the Negroes would actually get under the Democrats should they vote for that party in any large number. An increasing few of them, however, ventured to vote for Mr. Furlong, like one wading into unknown waters. They still watch the shore, because there were, as there are today, those constantly telling them that they should not expect any consideration from the hands of a Democrat. But Mr. Furlong told them in his campaign speeches that should he be elected Coroner, he would appoint as many Negroes in his office as there were under any other previous administration, and that he would go still further —would see to it that there was at least one Negro on each Coroner's Jury (which had never been done before) and would, from time to time, elect an all Negro Jury to serve in his court. This promise, we are pleased to say, was religiously kept by Mr. Furlong. Further, we wish to state, that upon taking office Mr. Furlong immediately summoned a Negro to serve on his first Jury, and each week thereafter, the Negroes of the City of St. Louis could see that he was actually doing what he promised. And, by the way, it is a very unusual thing to see men in public office keep their promises. Therefore, we are fully justified in saying, that the acts on the part of Mr. Furlong and his conduct towards the colored people, had more influence on our group towards voting the Democratic ticket, than anything else of which we know or think at this time. For this, we think that the Democratic party of the city owes more to Frank P. Furlong than any other man, for doing his part in winning the Negro vote.

In his retirement, the City of St. Louis will lose an unusual public servant, the colored people will lose a friend in public office whose integrity as a public official will be hard to equal. He most assuredly carries the best wishes of the editor of this paper, and, we believe, the confidence of the public.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Nebraska

Runs for Re-election to Neb. Legislature

OMAHA, Neb.—John Adams, Jr., has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election to the State Legislature from the Fifth District.

Elected To Nation's Only Unicameral Legislature

Member of the Race Chosen As One of Nebraska's Assemblymen From District Mostly White In Comlexion

OMAHA, Nebr., Nov. 13—Attorney John Adams, Jr., of Omaha, was elected to the One House Legislature of the State of Nebraska from the 5th district, which will convene for the first time on January 5, 1937. This legislature will be composed of 43 members elected from 43 districts in the state. The Unicameral Legislature is the outcome of a constitutional amendment drafted by Senator George W. Norris which he persuaded to State to adopt two years ago.

Mr. Adams was a member of the 1935 regular and special session of the Nebraska Legislature, which is now known as the last Bicameral Legislature. As a member he served on the Labor, Railroad and the Arrangement and Phraseology committees.

He introduced and was successful in having a bill passed removing restrictions in Nebraska on Negroes and Indians to testify as competent witnesses. He introduced a resolution memorializing to Congress to enact the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynch law.

This resolution passed without a vote against it. He sponsored and was instrumental in the passage of a bill creating the Nebraska Free Employment Service and since this service has been in operation, three Negroes have qualified for appointment in the administrative branch, two of whom have already been appointed in the administrative branch, two of whom have already been appointed at good salaries.

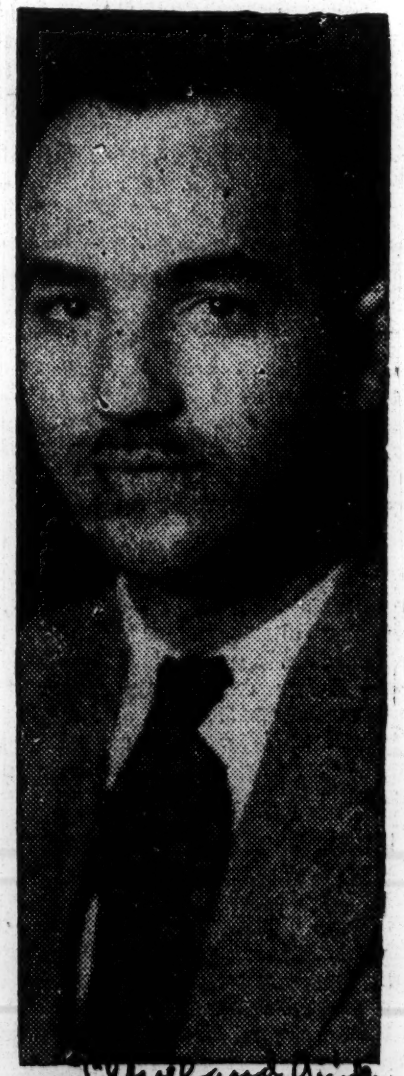
He assisted in the fight to create a Workingman's Compensation court in Nebraska and was appointed by the speaker of the House on the Conference Commitee which finally drafted the bill providing for the court. Mr. Adams was endorsed by Labor and many other organizations including both daily newspapers in Omaha.

The president of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor stated in the Unionist, a labor paper, that "He is fair and just to all parties—workers, employers, taxpayers, farmers and the citizens generally—and, if our opinion is correct, he will go a long way in bringing about legislation for the benefit of the major portion of Nebraska citizens."

Mr. Adams is a graduate of the University of Nebraska College of Arts and Science and College of Law. He has practiced law in Nebraska for seven years. He is 30 years of age and is the son of Rev. and Mrs. John Adams who have been very active in the work of the AME church. Rev. John Adams is now the presiding elder of the Topeka district in Kansas.

The population in the district from which Mr. Adams was elected is three-fourths white, but he received the highest total vote of any candidate for the legislature in the entire state.

IN LEGISLATURE



ATTORNEY JOHN ADAMS, JR. —of Omaha, Nebraska, who was elected to the One House Legislature of the State of Nebraska from the 5th district, which will convene for the first time on January 5, 1937.

Political - 1936

Elections.

New Jersey

BRIDGETON, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 2 - 1936

GOULD ADDRESSES COLORED VOTERS

Candidate for Republication Nomination for Sheriff Begins Campaign at Young Men's Meeting

Clifton "Skip" Gould, the colored Republican candidate for Sheriff, started his campaign drive Thursday night, with an address to the Young Colored Republican Club, in the Elks' building, Lemon street.

Gould stressed the importance of the people maintaining unity and coherence by adhering to the Republican party and principles, and not being led from their objective by methods employed by "paid workers."

Gould states that his drive will penetrate every portion of the county.

CITIZEN
Lakewood NJ

MAY 8 - 1936

Roundtree Candidate for Delegate at Large

Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree who is well known in and about New Jersey and especially in Trenton where he has had headquarters for the past quarter of a century is a candidate for delegate at large at the Republican National Convention. He is very popular with the colored race and will get a large number of votes. For years he has been connected with the religious educational work of Dilberforce University of Evenia, Ohio. He has been in Ocean County this week and was in Lakewood on Monday.

NEW LEGISLATOR IN JERSEY

Assistant Prosecutor J. Bernard Johnson of Essex County congratulates Assemblyman-elect Guy R. Moorehead of Newark, N. J., who was elected last week to the New Jersey State Legislature. Moorehead is the first colored Democrat elected to the ssembly in New Jersey. Mr. Johnson is a Democratic leader in Essex County. (Photo by Ackis)

ELECTED TO NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE—J. Bernard Johnson, left, assistant prosecutor and Essex County Democratic leader, congratulates Guy R. Moorehead, 25, of Newark, N.J., who was elected last week to the New Jersey State Legislature. Moorehead polled 150,000 votes to defeat Frank S. Hargraves, Republican, by 7,000. He is a graduate of Upsola, N.J., College, and voted as man "most likely to succeed" by his classmates.—Photo by Ackis.

Young Jersey Democrat Wins Over GOP Rival

Is First of Race To Represent Party In Assembly

(Special to Journal and Guide)

NEWARK, N. J.—A mild sensation was created here when on Wednesday, November 4, citizens of Newark awoke and found that Guy R. Moorehead, noted athlete, had been elected to the New Jersey Assembly by the record vote of more than 150,000. Moorehead ran ahead of his eleven white associates on the Democratic ticket and defeated Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave, Republican veteran of the New Jersey Legislature by more than 7,000 votes. First returns indicated Hargrave had won.

Moorehead was an honor graduate of Upsala College, East Orange, N. J., in 1935, and will be the youngest member of the New Jersey Assembly, being only 25 years of age.

While at Upsala he was a noted athlete and starred in football, basketball, baseball, tennis and track; was vice president of senior class; treasurer of student council; chairman of men's governing comittee; chairman of class day exercises; master of ceremonies, senior class banquet; winner of trophy for student best combining scholarship, leadership, and athletic ability; voted best man likely to succeed; listed in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities," and lone colored student of his college.

Likewise the new assemblyman has been active in communial affairs of northern New Jersey; chairman of Social Problems Club of North Jersey; chairman executive committee of Colored Young Democrats of Essex County; financial secretary of Viking Tennis Club of Newark and men's singles champion of same, and lay reader of St. Phillips P. E. Church of Newark.

Moorehead is one of the trusted lieutenants of Assistant Prosecutor J. Bernard Johnson, colored Democratic leader of Newark and Essex County.

New Mexico

Political- 1936
Elections.

Negro Files for County Clerk in New Mexico

10-23-36

LAS CRUCES, N. M. — Edward Williams, a barber, has announced his candidacy for county clerk of Dona Ana county, the first Negro to file for office on the Republican ticket.

He owns a farm and has operated a barber shop here for 40 years.

Political – 1936

Elections.

New York.

New Alderman Gets Extra Week

NEW YORK (AFRO Bureau)—An unusual precedent in Harlem political circles was established when Judge James Watson administered the oath of office to the newly elected alderman, Charles J. Lynch, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, last week.

Afro-Amer. 1-4-36 Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Lynch was not supposed to take office until January 1 and was to be sworn in at City Hall along with other aldermen, but a special dispensation was made in his case, and he holds office a whole week ahead of schedule.

The ceremony took place at the home of Judge Watson, 117 W. 120th Street, in the presence of the alderman's family and his campaign manager.

Bronx, N.Y. Home News

FEB 4 1936

Perry Is Elected Leader of 19th A.D., Harlem, by "Minority Vote"; Result Will Be Protested

Harry C. Perry, Chief Clerk of the City Court, backed by Tammany Leader James J. Dooling, last night was elected Democratic leader of the 19th Assembly District, Harlem, by a minority of the County Committeemen eligible to vote, at a turbulent meeting held at Wadleigh High School Annex, 135th St. and Convent Ave.

Perry received a total of 173 votes to 28 for Martin J. Healy, the former leader, who was supported by James J. Hines, Tammany leader of the 11th A. D., and chief of the Tammany group of leaders in the Roosevelt-Farley wing of the party which has been at odds with Dooling. The election was considered a test of strength in the district between the Roosevelt-Farley forces and those of Dooling and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Population Mostly Colored

The population of the district is predominantly colored, and Fred D. Dickens, colored real estate man sponsored for the leadership by many of the colored committeemen, was not permitted to figure in the voting by a ruling from the chair.

The meeting was constantly in an uproar, with charges of illegality and racial discrimination flying thick and fast. Perry lacked 27 votes of the majority necessary to elect him, and under the law, the decision on the leadership will now rest with the executive committee of Tammany Hall. Whether the action of the minority in naming Perry constituted his election, was today in doubt because of the fact that the Tammany executive committee must ratify the election and because Bernard H. Reich, counsel for Healy, declared he would file a protest with the committee today on the ground that the meeting was illegal and not conducted properly.

Many Don't Vote

The County Committee of the district, which elects a leader, totals 398. The total vote for Perry, therefore, was less than half of the total committee vote. Many supporters of Healy and Dickens refrained from voting. The meeting was supervised by a committee of district leaders appointed by the Tammany executive committee and consisting of William Solomon, of the 17th A. D.; William Kavanagh of the 18th A. D., and John J. Eagan, of the 12th A. D., all Dooling lieutenants.

The meeting was so carefully guarded from invasion by outsiders that it took hours for the approximately 300 committeemen, each bearing credentials to get through the door.

Neither Healy nor Dickens are members of the County Committee, and thus were not entitled to be present. Healy succeeded in entering through courtesy accorded a former leader. Dickens, however, was barred, and his supporters strongly protested and threatened to disrupt the meeting. Dickens managed to slip through the guards shortly after 10 o'clock and the tumult subsided. It was not until then that the meeting, originally scheduled for 8 o'clock, got under way.

Meeting In Uproar Wh... Chairman Rejects All But Two Aspirants VOTE 173 TO 28

Expect Tammany Hall To O. K. Discriminatory Proceedings

Afro

In an uproarous meeting at which charges of racial discrimination were freely hurled as the result of a ruling that the Negro aspirants' names could not be presented, Harry C. Perry, white, chief clerk of the City Court and former leader of the 2nd Assembly District, was declared elected Tammany leader of the 19th Assembly District, Monday night, although he received less than the majority vote required by the election law.

2-8-36

The meeting, held in the Wadleigh High School annex at 135th street and Convent avenue, did not get under way until 10 p. m., and, after a two hour session, resulted in the chairman, Michael J. O'Connor, declaring Perry elected by a vote of 173 to 28 for Martin J. Healy, former leader. Although the names of a number of Negro aspirants for the leadership were presented several times for consideration, the chair ruled all of them with the exception of Ferdinand Q. Morton ineligible for the nomination since they had not entered the primaries.

New York

This ruling caused wide dissension in the meeting, it being felt that since Morton had withdrawn from the race, Tammany, by this decision, was disregarding the rights of the Negro constituency which comprises 90 percent of the voting strength of the district. The move was interpreted in effect as a declaration by Tammany that there could be no Negro leadership in this district. As a result, while there was an almost 100 percent attendance of the county committee which numbers 398, of whom 318 are Negroes, resentment rose so high that only 201 voted, the others remaining silent.

Rights Brazenly Disregarded

Although admitting that they expected discriminatory treatment at the hands of Tammany Hall, a number of the Negro aspirants declared that they were unprepared for what they termed the "brazen disregard" of their rights. Shortly after the meeting opened and the roll was called, an attempt was made to nominate a Negro to serve as chairman, temporary chairman at the first meeting of the county committee last November, a meeting which broke up in wild disorder when Healy and Perry attempted to divide the district between themselves, declared himself to be the duly elected permanent chairman, however.

In addition, he declared that only those candidates whose names were ofered at the November meeting would be eligible for the leadership. This last ruling he based on his insistence that the last meeting in November had only been recessed. Loud cries of protest went up from all parts of the hall as the followers of Fred D. Dickens, one of the strongest of the Negro aspirants realized that this ruling would prevent consideration of him as a candidate.

Aspirants Denied Entrance

Further protests were made when it was discovered that neither Dickens, Dr. J. W. Thornton, nor Dr. L. B. Capehart, all aspirants for the leadership, had been allowed entrance to the hall. Martin J. Healy was also excluded on the grounds that he was not a county committeeman but when the chair had succeeded in establishing its ruling as to the candidates, Healy was permitted to come in after he had made a plea that it would only be sportsmanlike to permit him to enter.

Realizing the hopelessness of their cause, but in an effort to prevent the election of a white leader, all of the Negro candidates withdrew from the race, throwing their support to Dickens. Repeated efforts, however, failed to gain recognition for his nomination which, it is conceded, if allowed would have resulted in his election as the second Negro Tammany leader in Harlem, the other being Herbert L. Bruce of the 21st A. D.

Refused To Vote

Having succeeded in establishing his ruling, elimnating the Negro candidates, O'Connor then had Dan Burrows, secretary, call the roll for a vote which resulted in Perry receiving 173 and Healy 28. The large discrepancy between the total vote and total attendance was explained by the fact that many of the supporters of Dickens refused to vote when their names were called, leaving the way open for court action which is expected to be taken on the issue.

Just how effective such court action may be, however, is difficult to estimate in view of the report that Tammany Hall Leader James J. Dooling is the political sponsor for the leadership. This rumor, in fact, has tended to strengthen the belief that the executive committee of Tammany Hall will rule Perry duly elected leader.

Predict Opposition for Perry

That Perry will not have an easy time of it, however, is clearly indicated in the statements of all of the Negro aspirants. Dickens has already announced that he will put a full ticket in the field for the April primaries when state committeemen and national delegates are elected and Dr. Thornton has announced himself as still opposed to white leadership and has pledged his support to Dickens in his fight.

Dr. Capehart, the other Negro candidate, said that while Perry's election was inevitable because of the failure of the Negro candidates to get together in time, he felt that Perry was in for one and a half years of headaches in his leadership and predicted that when the next leadership fight came around in November, 1937, Perry would be kicked out and given the same sort of beating that he got in the 2nd A. D. Speaking on behalf of his club, Dr. Capehart said: "We recognize him as the leader."

Martin J. Healy, the former leader, walked from the meeting in disgust and declared: "It was pretty raw."

The election and meeting was supervised by Tammany leaders William Solomon, John T. Egan and William Kavanaugh and it is expected that on their recommendation the executive committee of Tammany Hall will declare Perry duly elected.

JUDKINS ENTERS G. O. P. PRIMARY

Amsterdam Democrat

Undertaker Backed by Republican Groups

4-18-31

Supported by the Union County

Colored Republican League and the Young Colored Republicans, Joseph B. Judkins, 428 West Fourth street, Plainfield, announced this week his candidacy in the Republican primaries next month on the party slate of freeholder candidates.

Mr. Judkins, an undertaker by profession, has been active in politics for several years. Through his campaign manager, Kenneth Worde of Summit, Mr. Judkins has distributed nominating petitions throughout the county. A candidate for the City Council last year, he lost in the Fourth ward by less than eighty votes.

Born at Hartford, N. C., in 1900, Mr. Judkins attended Hampton Institute and Union University, both in Virginia, and also at the Renonard Embalming College, the McAllister School of Embalming and the New York School of Embalming and Restorative Art.

Active in local civic, fraternal and religous work, Mr. Judkins holds membership in the Baptist Young People's Union, a past exalted ruler of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., the American Woodsmen, the United Order of Moses and the New Jersey Funeral Directors Association.

Harlem Party Picks Gordon for Assembly

NEW YORK—Official notification of his nomination as candidate for the assembly from the Nineteenth District was given to Horace I. Gordon, by the All-Peoples party at a mass meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. Friday night.

Mr. Gordon, an attorney, is chairman of the Harlem Civil Rights' Association, and according to the committee has been active in various movements for civic betterment. As a member of the Joint Council Against Discriminatory Practices he led the campaign for jobs for colored people in enterprises from which they have been habitually excluded although it is alleged they had the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Gordon has also distinguished himself in the movement for better schools in the community, being associated with the Committee for Better Schools which is campaigning for adequate educational facilities in the Harlem area.

In addition to Mr. Gordon, the meeting was addressed by Angelo Herndon, who was sentenced by a Georgia court to 20 years on the chain gang on insurrection charges.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY TO ENTER CANDIDATES IN COMING ELECTIONS

Many Groups Represented At Sessions During Past Weekend

AT RENAISSANCE

Father Divine Reported To Be Supporting Movement

With more than 200 delegates, representing some 89 social, religious and civic organizations of the community in attendance, and proclaiming that the support of Representative Vito Marcantonio and "Father" Divine had been promised to the movement, the Committee for Independent Political Action in Harlem brought to a close a two-day convention at the Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and Seventh avenue, Sunday evening. By unanimous vote of the assembly, a third party, the All Peoples' Party, was officially formed and announcement was made that candidates from this party would be entered in the fall elections in the Congressional, State Senatorial and Assembly districts of Harlem. A twelve-point platform, outlining the aims of the new party, was composed at the convention and an executive committee of 32 members was elected.

This committee, it was announced, will in the near future, announce the slate of candidates which will be entered in the elections this November.

Candidates from the All Peoples' party will be entered in the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts, the Twenty First Congressional and Seventeenth State Senatorial districts, it was made known, and the fact that the Seventeenth and Twenty Second Congressional and the Nineteenth and Twentieth State Senatorial districts are partly included in Harlem has given rise to the belief that the new party will enter candidates in these latter districts also.

Party Open To All Races

Ignatius C. Lawlor, secretary of the organizing committee and organizor of the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory Practices, parent group of the new movement, in a statement to the press, declared that the new party would not be restricted to any race, adding that it was probable, however, that a majority of its members would be Negroes.

"A united Harlem means a better Harlem for all of us," declared Lawlor who, as temporary chairman, opened the first morning session on Saturday. He bitterly assailed Mayor LaGuardia for his "refusal" to act on the recommendations made to him by his Commission on Conditions in Harlem, appointed immediately following the outbreak of violence on March 19, 1936.

"Bitter experience indicates that we can never expect proper attention to our needs from any city administration, whether Fusion or otherwise, unless Harlem is represented by candidates of an independent Harlem-controlled, political party with an all-Harlem program," said Lawlor.

Donelan Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants' League, was elected permanent chairman at the afternoon session on Saturday. Attorney Arthur A. Madison, one of "Father" Divine's legal aids, chosen temporary vice-chairman at the opening session was succeeded by A. L. Maranda who was elected permanent vice-chairman (on Saturday afternoon.

Divine Promises Support

Representative Marcantonio and Divine himself were scheduled to speak at the Sunday session. The congressman, a Republican representing the Twentieth district, attended the session but did not speak. He is afterwards quoted as declaring that he would support the movement however.

Divine, although not present at the convention is said to have asserted that since the policies of the new party coincided with the principles of his "Righteous Government" program he would support it and is further quoted as having promised either to attend or send a representative to the meeting of the executive committee.

The Platform

The platform of the new party, presented to the convention by Theodore Bassett, charman of the platform committee, contained the following planks:

1. Strict opposition to the gerrymandering of Harlem.
2. More employment for Harlem people at trade union wages and conditions with a unionization of all workers and no discrimination of any race.
3. Adequate unemployment relief and medical care for the unemployed of the community.
4. Enactment of the Frazier-Lundeen social insurance bill and the Marcantonio relief bill.
5. Adoption by Mayor LaGuardia of the recommendations made in the report of the committee he appointed to investigate conditions in Harlem.
6. Protection of civil liberties of the people of Harlem and the immediate decrease of the police force to a proportion equalling that of any other law-abiding community.
7. Continued opposition to war and fascism.
8. Adequate school facilities to care for the youth of the community.
9. Opposition to any deportation drive of aliens, regardless of race or color.
10. Abolition of fire-trap tenements and a 40 percent decrease in rents.
11. Independence of Puerto Rico.
12. Freedom of all political prisoners.

Political - 1936
Elections.

New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
WORLD TELEGRAM

JUL 27 1936

NEGRO RUNS FOR JUDGE

Lavelle Seeks Seat on General Sessions Bench.

Louis A. Lavelle, Negro lawyer, today announced his candidacy for judge of the Court of General Sessions, New York County. He declared the election of a Negro to the bench this fall is essential for democracy and the advancement of his race.

Three of the nine judgeships in the court are to be filled by the general election on November 3. No Negro has yet won a seat.

Mr. Lavelle claims 65 per cent of the defendants in the Court of Special Sessions here are Negroes.

Mr. Lavelle pledged himself to unbiased administration of justice, regardless of race or creed.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
AMERICAN

JUL 27 1936

Negro Seeks Post On Criminal Bench

Louis A. Lavelle, Negro lawyer with offices at 458 W. 151st st., announced yesterday he would be a candidate for one of the three General Sessions Judgeship to be filled in the general election Nov. 3.

Pointing out that 35 per cent of the prisoners arraigned in General Sessions are Negroes, Lavelle contended there is "a real, positive, urgent need" for a member of his race on the bench.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JUL 27 1936

NEGRO LAWYER SEEKS BENCH

Louis A. Lavelle, Negro lawyer, with offices at 458 W. 151st St., Manhattan, has issued a statement announcing his candidacy for one of the three vacant judicial berths in the New York County Court of General Sessions, it became known today.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS POLLED BY N. A. A. C. P. ON LYNCHINGS, JOBS, RELIEF

Importance Of Election Causes Organization To Go Into Action

SEEK PLEDGE

All Matters Affecting Negroes Included In Questionnaire

All candidates for both Senate and House of Representatives of the 75th Congress "who have at least a remote chance of being elected"are being asked to pledge their attitude on issues of importance to the Negro, it became known here last week. The pledges are being asked of candidates by branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in line with action voted at the recent annual conference at Baltimore.

The specific points on which aspirants for seats in Congress are being asked to make their position clear include Federal anti-lynching legislation, bills dealing with relief, jobs, the civil service and enforcement of these measures.

The text of the pledge which candidates are asked to sign reads:

"I pledge, if elected, to do everything possible to bring to a vote for an effective anti-lynching bill in the 75th Congress. I also promise to oppose all legislation in the 75th Congress which discriminates on account of race, creed, or color, in relief, jobs, civil service, or in any other way."

Branches of the Association have been urged by the national office to seek the cooperation of the groups which have supported the Costigan-Wagner and of other minority groups which have suffered from discrimination such as labor groups and racial minorities. Branches have also been requested to make known the attitudes of the various candidates, especially those who may refuse or evade signing. Especial attention is to be paid to candidates for reelection on the basis of their past records, whether favorable or otherwise.

The N. A. A. C. P. letter to its 407 branches says in part:

Recall Parker Fight

"In no other presidential campaign has the Negro vote been so seriously considered as in 1936. The balance of power which the Negro vote holds potentially in seventeen states, with an electoral vote of 281, gives us greater strength than we have ever had before when one considers that 266 votes in the Electoral College determines who will be our next president. The campaign for political independence of the Negro and for emphasis on issues rather than party labels which the N. A. A. C. P. has waged throughout its existence, coupled with the aggressive and successful fights we have made as in the Judge Parker case, have borne fruit in the new and high regard for the Negro vote.

"But we must not let ourselves be misled or fooled by political parties or politicians, white or black. It is important to Negroes who the next occcupant of the White House will be but even more important is the attitude on issues of vital concern to the Negro of members of the incoming Congress of governors, state legislators, sheriffs, members of school and tax boards and all down the line.

"This letter deals with the important—the vitally important—matter of how members of the 75th Congress to be elected in November stand on a federal anti-lynching bill, on legislation dealing with relief, jobs, the civil service, and on the enforcement of that legislation."

Gird for Closing Conflict in Campaign

Courier-Journal Tribune 10-31-36 New York Bureau

Harlem Staging Own 2-Ring Election Row

Fight for Assembly Posts in Two Districts Features Uptown Political War

While the Presidential campaign held the spotlight in Harlem as well as throughout the nation, Harlem had its own political fights on its hands yesterday, with two seats in the Assembly as the prizes.

Although Harlemites vote by thousands in other districts, the centers of attention were in the Twenty-first and the Nineteenth. William T. Andrews, Democrat, holds the office in the former, while a fellow party member, Robert W. Justice, holds sway in the Nineteenth.

Mr. Andrews has John W. Moore, Republican and comparatively new political figure here, as his chief foe, and a complete upset is regarded as the only possible factor in a defeat for the incumbent. Mr. Andrews is "endorsed" by the Citizens Union.

There is still other opposition in the persons of Noah A. C. Walter, Jr., Socialist, and Angelo Herndon, Communist, and all Peoples' parties, but nothing short of a tornado was expected to put either in office.

The People's party with its wide program for social security, public housing, curbs on discrimination and segregation is making its bow this year, and probably will become a part of the labor political movement.

Most of the new party's platform is an embodiment of the social and economic demands expressed by Harlem civic groups of all shades of opinion, and there are observers who hold that it will draw a heavy vote for a newcomer.

In the Nineteenth, where Jane Bolin, Republican woman lawyer, who is "endorsed" by Citizens Union, is opposing Justice, All Peoples' has Horace I. Gordon as its candidate. Mr. Gordon is a militant young lawyer, and is popular with labor, civil liberty and relief groups, with the friendship of many radicals also. He has no Communist opposition although he is an independent Democrat.

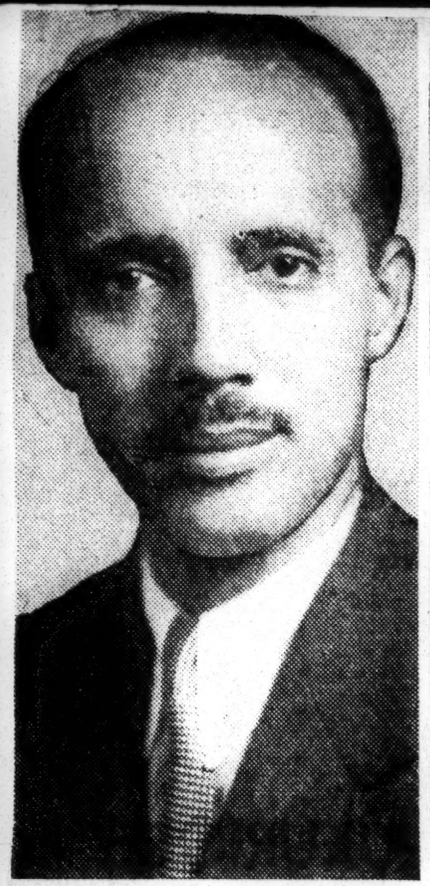
Mr. Justice has the backing of the district Democratic organization and is "qualified" by the Citizens Union.

Other Negro candidates seeking office in Harlem are Frank R. Crosswaith, veteran Socialist leader and labor organizer, who is candidate for Congressman-at-Large; Layle Lane, Socialist, who seeks a Congress post in the Nineteenth; Theodore R. Bassett, Communist, who wants the same job; Jane P. Morgan, candidate for State Senate on the Socialist ticket; Victor Gaspar, Socialist, candidate for Assembly in the Nineteenth; Sam C. Patterson, Communist, candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first; Ben Davis and Cyril Phillips, Communist candidates for Assembly in the Eighteenth and Twentieth, respectively.

Harlem Democrats and Republicans are showing interest also in the Congress race in the Twenty-first and the Twentieth, and in the State Senate fights in the Nineteenth and Twentieth, although the candidates are white, Joseph A. Gavagan, incumbent, is given an edge over Melinda Alexander, Republican, in the Twenty-first. Gavagan was active in the anti-lynching fight last year.

In the Twentieth, Vito Marcantonio, fiery Republican and All Peoples' candidate, faces James J. Ganzetta, Democrat. Marcantonio is known as the defender of the jobless.

State Senators Duncan J. O'Brien and A. Spencerfeld, Democrats, are expected to triumph over W. H. Mulholland and Bernard M. Fineson in the Nineteenth and Twentieth, respectively.



WILLIAM T. ANDREWS

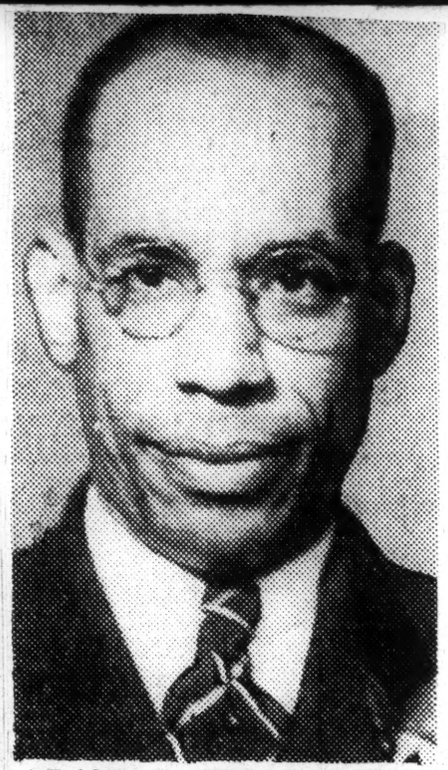
The assemblyman in the Twenty-first district seeks re-election on Democratic ticket.

ROBERT W. JUSTICE

Albany for another year is the aim of the Nineteenth district's Democratic assemblyman.

HORACE I. GORDON

Mr. Gordon represents the new All-Peoples' party in Assembly race in Nineteenth.



FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

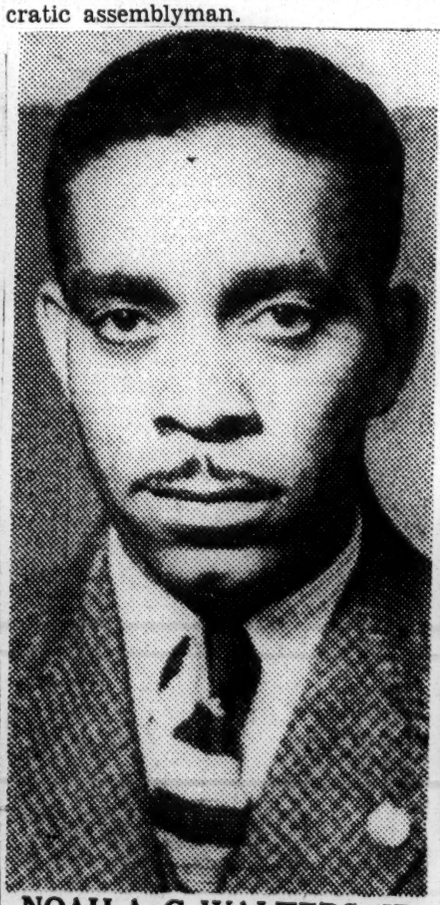
A peer among Socialist leaders, Mr. Crosswaith is candidate for Congressman-at-large.

JANE M. BOLIN

The G. O. P. attorney is the only Negro woman on major party ticket. She opposes Robert Justice in Nineteenth A. D.

JOHN W. MOORE

Mr. Moore is the Republican candidate for the Legislature in the Twenty-first Assembly district.



NOAH A. C. WALTERS, JR.

Mr. Walters is the Socialist candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-first Harlem district.

VICTOR GASPAR

This labor leader is a Socialist, and seeks election to the State Assembly in the Nineteenth.

Political - 1936
Elections.

New York.

JUSTICE AND ANDREWS WIN ASSEMBLY RACE

Harlemites Victorious In Bitter Fight

By W. THOMAS WATSON
(Staff Correspondent)
(Photos on Page 28)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 6—(Special)—In the Democratic tidal wave which swept President Franklin Delano Roosevelt into office for a second term emerged two Race winners, Robert W. Justice and William T. Andrews, who will sit in the New York General Assembly. Andrews who hails from the 21st Assembly district, won on the Democratic ticket, while Justice was reelected from the 19th. Assembly district. Both candidates polled record votes among Harlemites who turned out by the thousands to cast their votes for the New Deal.

Assemblyman Andrews was born in Sumter, S. C. He is a graduate of Howard university, class of 1921, and the Columbia law school. He was counsellor of the NAACP from 1925 to 1932. Assemblyman Andrews is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Manhattan Lodge 14, EBPOE of W. He is married and resides at 405 Edgecombe avenue.

Justice a Business Leader

Assemblyman Justice has been a prominent figure in Harlem business, political and civic life for many years. He is director and founder of the New York Academy of Business.

Born in Charlotte, N. C., was educated at Johnson C. Smith university, Columbia university, New York university and Fordham university. He is secretary of the Emergency council for our people and had the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and the Central Trades and Labor Council of greater New York.

Governor Lehman

The Democratic sweep included state ticket candidates headed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman who was leading his Republican opponent, former Supreme Court Justice William F. Bleakley, by a plurality that, while not so wide as that of President Roosevelt, was still heavy enough apparently to insure a third term for the so-called "Albany edition" of the New Deal. In 5,960 precincts Lehman had 4,008,251; Bleakley, 1,680,356.

In addition to picking 47 presidential electors, electing a governor and other state officers, the voters were called upon to elect a Court of Appeals justice, minor judges and state senators and assemblymen. Democratic candidates appeared to have triumphed in the vast majority of cases.

Andrews And Justice Win In New York

Divine Orders His Flock Not To Vote

Journal and Guide Bureau

NEW YORK CITY—W. T. Andrews, Democrat, and Robert W. Justice, Democrat, were reelected to the New York State Assembly in Tuesday's voting. Andrews ran in the 21st district and Justice in the 19th.

Justice defeated Miss Jane M. Bolin, an attorney. She was the only woman on a major party ticket, running under the Republican banner.

Miss Bolin was "endorsed" by the Citizens Union. Andrews was opposed by John W. Moore. new political figure here. Other colored candidates were Noah A. C. Walter, Jr., Communist, against Justice and Angelo Herndon, All Peoples' Party, against Andrews in the 21st.

Harlem had an all-night wild celebration of the Roosevelt victory.

Father Major J. Divine stopped his angels, whom he had ordered to register under strange names, from all voting.

Other colored candidates were: Horace I. Gordon, young lawyer, all Peoples' Party candidate for the Assembly in the 19th;

Other Negro candidates seeking office in Harlem were Frank R. Crosswaith, veteran Socialist leader and labor organizer, candidate for Congress-at-Large; Layle Lane, Socialist, who sought a Congress post in the Nineteenth; Theodore R. Bassett, Communist, who wanted the same job; Jane P. Morgan, candidate for State Senate on the Socialist ticket; Victor Gaspar, Socialist, candidate for Assembly in the Nineteenth; Sam C. Patterson, Communist, candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first; Ben Davis and Cyril Phillips, Communist candidates for Assembly in the Eighteenth and Twentieth, respectively.

Harlem Democrats and Republicans showed interest also in the Congress race in the Twenty-first and Twentieth, and in the State Senate fights in the Nineteenth and Twentieth, although the candidates were white, Joseph A. Gavagan, incumbent, and Melinda Alexander, Republican, in the Twenty-first. Gavagan was active in the anti-lynching fight last year.

Political - 1936 Elections.

North Carolina.

Dunn, N. C. Dispatch
January 31, 1936

Dr. McDonald's Erwin Address.

"Labor conditions today in North Carolina and the entire South are not unlike the slave days of the Southern Negro," Dr. Ralph McDonald, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of North Carolina, is reported to have told his audience at Erwin Saturday night.

We do not doubt Dr. McDonald's sincerity but the above does not sound as though he exercises any considerable degree of caution in making statements. Not having lived during the slave period, we cannot, of course, lay claim to first hand knowledge of conditions under which they lived other than by such information as has been relayed to us by old-timers and by historians. Granting that slaves, as a rule, were well cared for by their masters, we hesitate to believe that anyone familiar with the institution of slavery would contend that the standards by which the southern blacks lived were as high as those of the typical family in the average North Carolina mill village today. And the typical mill family is a thrifty family. Poverty, of course, is prevalent in the mill villages as everywhere, for as the philosopher said, "the poor we have always with us." But poverty is not the rule and it is not typical.

The standards of the average textile operatives in North Carolina are far above that of the average tenant farmer, and, in many cases, better than those of the small farm owner.

Dr. McDonald's Erwin declaration is plainly an appeal to prejudice. His entire campaign, for that matter, is a studied effort to bait the malcontents. Where people have happiness and comfort, he would have them become discouraged and discontented through preachments of unrest. He would have those who look upon the optimstic side of life turned overnight into pessimists, who out of the depths of their imagined despond would howl, "calamity—calamity."

At a time when the mission of the constructive candidate should be to preach unity, cooperation and fraternity, Dr. McDonald would becloud the atmosphere with the bitterness of class war and class hatred. His tactics are destructive and his word those of defeatism.

In other southern states demagogues have builded their thrones on appeals to class prejudice but in North Carolina not yet and let us hope—never.

Elect Negro Justice In Raleigh, N. C.

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—On the crest of the wave of Democratic office seekers swept into office last Tuesday, Henry High, local produce merchant, became the first Negro to be elected to a public office in Wake County, North Carolina. Mr. High was elected Justice of the Peace.

Mr. High is the first Negro to be elected to public office on any ticket since Reconstruction. He has been a Notary Public here for several years and is well known in local business circles. He has been active in the political and civic life of this city for many years.

Mr. High was defeated when he ran for office two years ago. He will open offices in the city soon and will hold court along with the other justices of this city.

Two Negro Magistrates Win In North Carolina On Democratic Ticket

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. —(AP) —Approximately 3,000 Negroes voted in Durham and 3,000 in Raleigh at the Nov. 3 election which saw the election here of two colored magistrates, Frederick N. Watkins and Felix Moore, Democrats. Most of the state's Negro vote was for Roosevelt.

Ohio.

Political—1936
Elections.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
POST

APR 28 1936

COLORED ELKS BACK TAFT

State Committee Passes Resolution in Presidential Race

Support of the State Association of Colored Elks was thrown behind Robert A. Taft, Cincinnati "favorite son" candidate for the Republican nomination for President, in a resolution adopted by the Association's Executive Committee at Columbus late Monday.

The resolution stated that the committee felt that the best interests of the nation and its Negro citizens would be best served by the defeat of Senator William E. Borah at the May 12 primaries.

WINNER—Chester K. Gillespie, prominent Cleveland attorney, who was nominated for the state legislature of Ohio over a large field of candidates by a large vote. Attorney Gillespie is an outstanding member of the National Bar association.

Bundy Elected Del. At-Large

Ohio Councilman Looms As Outstanding Negro Leader In The Republican Party In The Country

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19.—Councilman LeRoy N. Bundy, was elected by large majority this week as Delegate-at-Large on the Taft favorite son slate for Ohio. As leader of some 300,000 Colored Republicans from what is regarded as one of the key states that will decide the nominee of the Republican Party to face Roosevelt in November. Bundy is developing plans for united action on the part of Colored Republican leaders thruout the country.

A call will soon be issued for a meeting of colored delegates to wage a fight for the inclusion in the Republican Party Platform of planks definitely committing the Party to the enactment of national legislation to enforce the provisions of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution in the matter of civil and political rights of the Negro citizen, as well as the enactment of anti-lynching legislation.

Also included in Bundy's program is the committment of the party to larger recognition of colored Republicans in the appointive service of the Federal Government. Bundy has already named a local committee headed by Attorney Norman L. McGhee, Attorney Augustus C. Parker and Enoch Williams, to advise with him in the formulation of the program he intends to present to his fellow Colored Republican delegates for their consideration prior to the staging of the fight for its adoption by the Republican National Convention.

Bundy has requested the National Negro Bar Association to make a study of the Equal Rights Laws passed by Congress following the Civil War but later declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court as it was then constituted, with a view to drafting a new Civil Rights Law that may now be enacted by Congress.

Sheriff Race To Mark Test of Negro Leaders

Although Roosevelt and Landon occupy the limelight in all political discussions generally in the Colored wards, an unusual amount of interest is being manifested in the local county ticket; and it all centers about the Sheriff's Office.

The local Colored Republican leaders did an excellent job year before last in selling the voters of the 11th, 12th, 17th, and 18th wards the anti-race record of Edwin H. Barry while he was Safety Director of Cleveland.

In 1934 Barry campaigned for the Republican nomination for Sheriff. Other county officers faded into comparative insignificance by reason of the intensity and bitterness of the fight against Barry in these Colored wards.

Enthusiasm ran to new highs in that primary fight as Republican mass meetings were packed night after night. Loud speakers carried the withering vituperations against Barry to the milling throngs on the outside who were unable to procure even standing room within these meetings. Messrs. Leroy Bundy Lawrence O. Payne and John Hubbard, our three councilmen, dealt sledgehammer blows from the platform and through organization effort to defeat Barry.

With devastating effect they characterized Barry's record as Safety Director as reeking with racial prejudice. They charged that he enforced a policy of segregation in certain public places; that his idea of cleaning up the city was the throwing in jail of dozens of Colored persons whose only offense was that they were standing on street corners. These men were held in many instances for forty-eight hours on "investigation" only to be finally released because no charges could be placed against them, it was explained. The manner in which these raids were conducted without warrant or any basis in law in the Colored districts were described by these wronght up leaders as being thoroughly rank and high handed. Many specific examples were recited.

One often hears the contemptuous observation that, "a Negro soon forgets." Judging from the anti-Barry spirit which prevails throughout the entire Colored community, this conclusion is entirely unfounded in fact.

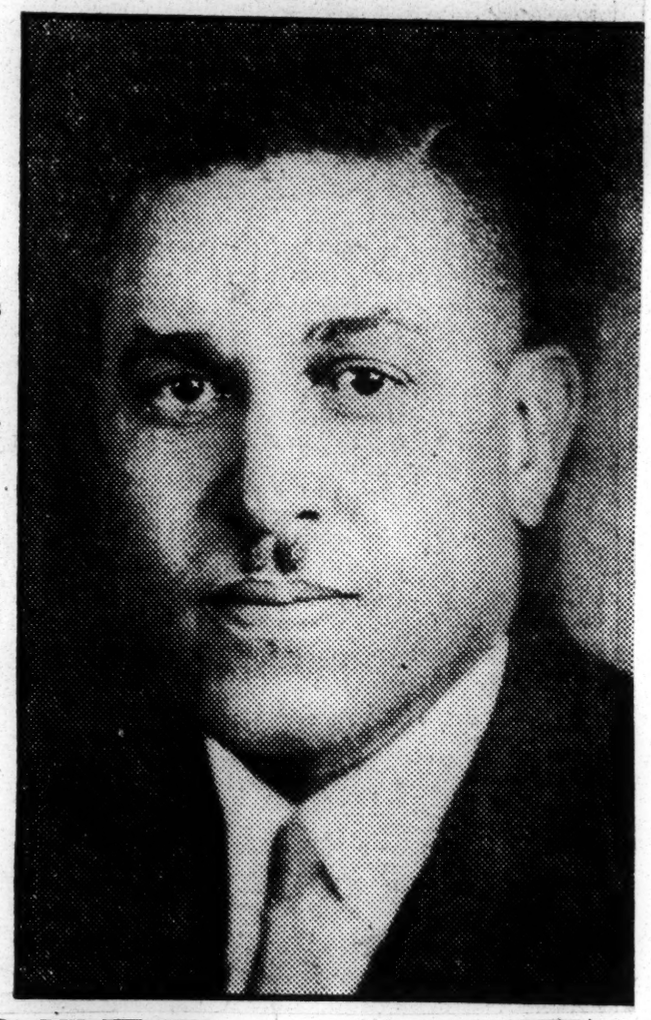
At any rate, is appears that they do not intend to forget Barry. Messrs. Bundy, Payne and Hubbard did their work too well.

Ohio GOP Legislature Candidate Announces He's For Roosevelt

CLEVELAND (ANP) — What may prove a serious defection of colored Republicans of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county to Roosevelt was indicated this week with the announcement of the formation of The New Deal Voters league of cuyahoga County headed up by Norman L. McGhee, militant Negro attorney, and recent legislative candidate on the Republican ticket.

McGhee declared this week in explaining his defection from his former comrades that Republicans in the state of Ohio, and legally, for the past ten years have been leading colored voters up blind political alleys, promising them this and that, telling them that they were on Republican boulevards to race progress, leaving them to find out that they were merely on dead end streets abutting the dump heap.

Loses In Sweep of Dems



ONE of the election results which Race voters generally regret, is the defeat of Chester K. Gillespie, the only Negro candidate on the Republican ticket for State Representative, who met the same fate as other Republicans in the deluge of Democratic votes.

ELECTED TO SEAT IN CITY COUNCIL

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—Since the death of Councilman John E. Hubbard last September, the names of many political aspirants have been publically mentioned and predicted as probably electives to the vacant 18th ward post. With the 18th ward voters and the city in general worked up to the selection of either John Hubbard, Jr., or Attorney Harold Gassaway, Republicans; or Dr. James Owen or John Cobb, Democrats, William C. Reed, Independent Democratic councilman, demonstrated his balance of power by forcing the election of Septimus E. Craig on the second ballot.

Reed was joined by another Democrat in supporting Craig on the first ballot, leaving the Dems and G.O.P. factions in the council tied in votes for Dr. Owen and Hubbard, Jr. In a caucus the day before the election, Democrats decided to support Reed rather than see a Republican get the post. This was done on the second ballot.

Craig is practically a newcomer to Cleveland, having been here only five years. He was not present during the balloting and had to be hastily summoned by telephone so that he could take the oath of office. Smiling when he was asked if he was surprised at his being elected, he said, "Nothing is surprising in politics."

He was born in Kingston, Jamaica, and educated in a teachers' college there, taught school in Jamaica for a short time and came to the United States 27 years ago. He was naturailzed several years ago, elected an 18th ward precinct committeeman last year and at present he is district representative for an electrical device manufacturer.

CRAIG MADE COUNCILMAN

Former Boston Resident Wins in Democratic Coup

Cleveland, Ohio—Septimus E. Craig, former Boston real estate man, has been elected to the City Council here as representative from Ward 18. He will take the place of John M. Hubbard, deceased.

Mr. Craig's election was a bit of political strategy engineered by two Independent Councilmen, William C. Reed and Anton Vehovec.

SEPTIMUS E. CRAIG

The election came on the second ballot. The vote was 17 to 15. Vote on the first ballot was 15 to 15 divided between Dr. Owen, Democrat, and John Hubbard, Jr., Republican, son of the deceased councilman, with the two Independents voting for Mr. Craig.

Sensing their inability to seat the party organization candidate, Dr. Owen, the 15 regular Democrats joined with Mr. Reed and Mr. Vehovec to provide the plurality necessary to name Mr. Craig.

Mr. Craig was not present when he was chosen in this surprising election. Only a few of the Councilmen knew him. Immediately a messenger was sent to his home at 2183 East 85th Street. When he arrived he was escorted into the chamber and his oath of office was administered by the President of the Council. He was congratulated by his fellow councilmen.

Mr. Craig is a Democratic committeeman in Precinct O, 18th Ward, 18. He is district manager for Electrical Houskeeping Inc., a General Electric subsidiary.

Mr. Craig was pleased at the election , and when asked if he was surprised, remarked that anything can happen in politics. He is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. He is the first Negro Democrat to be elected to the Cleveland City Council. At the present time there is a Negro Republican councilman.

"Dark Horse" Solon Elected In Cleveland

In City Only 5 Years; Local Republicans Disturbed

By LEON LEWIS

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Political-1936
Elections.

Ohio.

Negro Judge To Be Named In Cleveland

Political Plum To Be Reward For Swing To Democrats

By LEON LEWIS

CLEVELAND—(ANP)— After one of the greatest Democratic landslides in the history of Cuyahoga County elections, political attention is being directed to the appointment of a municipal judge from the ranks of Negro Democratic aspirants of Cleveland. Negroes of this city have sought judicial seats in practically every election in the past 10 years, but until today have been unsuccessful.

Realizing that the sweep put on by Democratic candidates is accredited largely to the change of Negro voters en masse from the stronghold of the Republican party, the local dailies gave a pre-prospectus of probable appointments. These, however, were not the suggested choice of the fervent colored Democrats who put the plus-muscle wedge into the Republican political wheel. One of the probable appointments was that of Atty. Alexander Martin, who has come over into the Democratic party within the last two years.

NOT FAVORED

Martin was considered for a likely appointment by former governor Cooper some years ago and it is claimed that he had the appointment in the bag, but all of a sudden he was sidestepped for a white contender. At this time he was a GOP. Martin is no doubt one of the city's most capable attorneys but not a favored member of the groups' leadership.

It is definitely evidenced that the controlling element in the past election was the state's younger Democrats who led the fight all the way and secured the greatest avalanche of Democratic votes in the colored wards ever realized in the state. These "upstarts" as they were called by old reliables in the infant days of campaigning, have put Democratic hopes into reality and feel that they should have a word in the "reap."

Tom Davis, state organizer for the Ohio State Democratic League, ably supported by John Cobb, Norman McGhee, Selby Minor and others, compromise the brawn of localities in the fight and have shown the county organization that they hold the "handle of the quirt" among colored voters.

After considerable inquiry within the confidential circles of the young leaders it is evident that Selby Minor, for the past seven years assistant prosecutor, is their choice for the municipal judge appointment. And furthermore he is being groomed from every angle of effectiveness.

Summing up their individual trends of thought regarding the general situation, it can be safely said that in order for the Democrats, city, county and state, to be assured of continuance of the type of Negro support shown in the recent election, recognition must be given to the principle factors in the alignment. These factors, the Ohio State Democratic league and constituting subsidiaries, realize that they have one of the strongest political organizations of the state, since it is generally known that the Negro vote in this state is the balance of power, and this organization has shown capability of getting that vote.

It is very likely that Minor will get the post, with the organization behind him although he has not been publicly mentioned as a contender.

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Elections.

Oklahoma

Marland and the "New Deal" For Negroes In Oklahoma

Negroes of America have heard much of the "New Deal" program of President Roosevelt and the Democratic party, and while there has been much constructive good that has come out of the policies and the program of the National Democratic administration, the candidacy of Governor E. W. Marland, for a seat in the United States Senate, brings to the fore the "New Deal" Governor Marland personally brought to the Negroes of this great state.

First of all, Governor Marland identified himself with a new type of Negro leadership in Oklahoma. He sought out leading Negroes who had at heart the interest of the mass of black men and women of this state. With these leaders he adopted a program that would help to lift the standard of all Negroes, rather than pursue the old policy of serving the selfish aims of a few venal, self-appointed guides.

Governor Marland immediately shunted away as nearly as possible the political influences that had surrounded the University at Langston for the past 25 years. Today, for the first time in twenty years, harmony reigns at Langston and the men and women who teach there are divorced from the evil influences that for a quarter of a century have helped to destroy the institution.

Governor Marland's "New Deal" did not end there. This great public character decided that since the policy in Oklahoma and the South was to maintain separate institutions for white and black, Negroes should have the right to demonstrate their administrative capacity by heading state-owned Negro institutions. With this in mind he dismissed a white superintendent at Taft and manned the Insane Asylum and the D. B. & O. institute with Negro employes. From business manager and superintendent on down to the furnace stoker, every employe at these two institutions are Negroes, and competent and qualified leaders, who have reflected credit upon Governor Marland and upon their race as well.

It seems unreal and impossible that Negroes could make such rapid political advance in a short period of two years, but even so, Governor Marland proceeded further to undo an ugly snarl which a former governor had thrown Negro affairs. Governor Marland decided that it was unfair to have the D. B. & O. institute operated under the same administrator as the Insane Asylum. To rectify this bad situation the State Board of Affairs is at the present moment at Taft separating these institutions into two separate and distinct administrations.

Bu the most far-reaching and significant thing that Governor Marland has done, and which offers healthy growth to the Negro's economic structure develops out of Governor Marland's placing Negro laborers on highway construction work in the state. In counsel with his "New Deal" Negro leadership, Governor Marland decided that this ought to and should be done, and as a consequence today more than 500 Negroes are working as laborers on the highways of Oklahoma.

In Governor Marland we find a friend who says that Negroes as well as men of other races, should have a full dinner pail. For years we have paid various types of taxes on gasoline, automobile tags and sales tax, all providing for highway construction. In addition to this the federal government has supplied untold millions for this work, but in the expenditure of this huge fund Negroes were never before considered.

Does this mean anything to you? Should such a man as Governor Marland be retained in office? What is your responsibility in such a case? Should you be led astray by specious and doubtful promises, or should you be inspired to vote for a man who has faithfully performed while in office?

The important thing for Negroes in Oklahoma to remember just at this time is that Governor Marland's attitude towards Negroes is being watched by every office-holder and politician. They want to know what the reaction of Negroes will be. They want to know whether the Negro vote is as intelligent as Governor Marland thinks it is. Governor Marland has gambled on the thought that Negroes have evolved out to a place and point of intelligence and vision where they will vote for men who serve their genuine and rightful needs.

You know what the old order has been. You realize that never before has there been a type of Negro leadership in Oklahoma having the ear of a governor, making demands for the masses. It has always before been a "hungry" leadership which looked out for self and ended there.

It was Congressman Oscar DePriest who sometime ago said: "Never select a hungry dog to watch your smokehouse." For the first time in Oklahoma Negroes who are not themselves seeking office or asking alms in the way of campaign funds, have the ear of the governor. The governor has indulged in a great experience and has done those things which in his judgment ought to meet with approval of all Negroes.

Hungry leaders, whose transient and emergency economy cause them to do daily somersaults, will frantically ask you to vote in this run-off election for Governor Marland's opponent. They will have no excuse to offer for this betrayal of a friend except one which they cannot translate into words, because their reason is selfish. They seek to serve their own ends. They care nothing about the common weal.

With Governor Marland in the Senate we will still retain the status quo in Oklahoma. It is well known that for the next two years the policies of Governor Marland will be vigorously carried forward by his friend and colleague, the lieutenant governor. It is reasonable to assume that in the Senate the aims and objectives of Negroes of the state will be ably represented. Never before in the history of this great state have the Negroes had the opportunity to cast a ballot which effects so much that is vital and beneficial. What amount of this responsibility do you assume?

The argument will be made that if Governor Marland is such a good man he should be kept in Oklahoma. The enemies of the Governor fail to tell you that the Constitution of Oklahoma limits the term of governor to four years and that he could not immediately succeed himself.

A more sensible view of perpetuating the influence of Governor Marland in the state is found in sending him to the Senate. He can render valuable service there, and then two years from now, with his power and influence as Senator he can help to shape a program here in the state, which will elevate to office another man who will be pledged to continue his policies.

The cold-blooded and sensible view that all Negroes who vote in the runoff Democratic primary should have is this: "I have already won. I have wone in the fact that a governor in office has faithfully performed and done everything that a conservative and honest race leadership has asked him to do, but I will lose if I cast my ballot against this friend. I will lose in that other Democrats will realize that Negroes do not react and respond properly to white men who sympatheically administer affairs of black men. If I vote against Marland it will be noticed by all other white office holders that fair treatment to Negroes fails to produce beneficial results from Negroes at the polls."

Political - 1936

Elections.

Oklahoma

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Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA GOP NAMES A NEGRO AS ALTERNATE

Plaindealer

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 20—(By Continental Press Service) At the Republican State Convention of Oklahoma held here Monday, one Negro, J. H. Stephens, prominent political leader of Okmulgee, was named one of the group of six alternate delegates-at-large. Stevens, a power in Republican political circles, has the distinction of being the first Negro named on a middle western delegation to the National Republican Convention which meets in Cleveland in June. Kansas named its delegation three weeks ago, but no Negro was named either as a regular delegate nor as an alternate. Missouri has not had its election as yet. Texas, Colorado, Misouri and other middle western states are being eyed to see whether they will include any Negro delegates in their lists. It is known that several of the so-called Southern states will have Negroes on their delegations.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD

APR 6 - 1936

CAMPAIGN ENTERS WHIRLWIND STAGE ON ELECTION EVE

100 Democratic Cars Will Storm Brown Stronghold Today

TULSANS WILL HEAR NOMINEES TONIGHT

Charles Price Emphatically Denies He Would Be Police Chief

A whirlwind of last-minute campaigning is planned for Democratic candidates Monday in a final effort to roll up the largest Democratic majority in history when Tulsans go to the polls Tuesday to elect city officials.

A parade of more than 100 automobiles bearing banners will storm the home territory of the Republican nominee for police commissioner —West Tulsa, Red Fork, Carbondale and the Sand Springs line area.

Having rested over Sunday, the Democratic nominees will greet the public in their last climactic "town hall" rally Monday night at 9:30 o'clock via the air. Band music and a master of ceremonies will fill in between three-minute talks by the candidates. The half-hour program will be heard over KTUL.

Price Issues Denial.

A death-dealing blow was delivered against the last faint hope nursed by Republican followers Sunday when Charles Price, popular former sheriff of Tulsa county, spiked definitely and once for all the street rumor that he would be made chief of police should Frank O. Brown be elected police commissioner.

"I have not been offered the post of police chief of Tulsa and I would not accept it if it were offered me," Price declared. "When I retired from politics January 7, 1935, I said I was through with politics. I meant it then and I mean it now."

Because a persistent rumor has been spread about the streets that Price would be made chief if Brown won, The World sent a reporter to see Price at his farm near Tahlequah. Price was emphatic in his denial.

Mayor T. A. Penney, who heads the Democratic ticket, has issued a plea that no Democrat fail to vote the straight ticket. In view of coming county, state and national campaigns, he said, the party should record as large a majority as possible.

Speaking at Noon.

Monday at noon R. W. Terrill and W. C. Peters will address workers at party headquarters, 104 East Third street. A talk also will be made by Benjamin F. Butler, publicity chairman for Negro headquarters.

The west-side parade is scheduled to begin at 4 o'clock from Seventeenth street and Quanah avenue. "One Happy Family — West-side Democrats," is the legend to be borne on a huge banner atop the leading automobile. The second car will carry a banner reading, "Vote 'Er Straight."

The procession will strike into the center of what has been described as Brown's stronghold, where he has lived many years. A survey has shown that Thomas I. Munroe, the Democrat for police commissioner, will carry this territory.

Starting south on Quanah, the parade will proceed through the west side of Carbondale, then return northward through the east side. Via Fifty-first street and Thirty-second West avenue, the cars will reach Olympia avenue, turn over to Quanah at Seventeenth, then north to the Sand Springs road. The route leads out this road to the city limits, then back on the north side of the interurban tracks.

Precinct and transportation committees Sunday were conferring with Roy W. Smith, city central committee chairman, to perfect final details for Tuesday's work.

1,000 Autos Available.

"One thousand cars will be available for Democratic voters who want transportation to the polls," Smith announced. "The precincts have been mapped out, so that we can provide a car within three minutes after receiving a call. Anybody wishing to be taken to the polls should call headquarters at telephones 2-3153, 2-3154 and 3-5802.

"Every worker will be given his assignment by Monday afternoon and we will be ready by 6 o'clock Tuesday morning." Jack Schmitt is chairman of the precinct organization and Pat McAndrew and S. A. Dailey are in charge of transportation.

Women precinct workers have tightened up their organization and turned in reports that indicate a larger landslide than that of four years ago, which "was a grand one," according to Mary Belle Wright, city central vice chairman.

Hostesses who will be on duty at headquarters Monday are Mrs. E. I. Newblock, Mrs. C. R. Cotter, Mrs. Don Kile, Mrs. Norma Billington, Mrs. C. H. Pirtle, Mrs. Rose Elliott and Mrs. George Harrison.

W. A. Miller, in charge of west side Democratic headquarters, announced Sunday that 11 ministers of churches west of the Arkansas river signed a statement denying that they had issued any statements for publication. This action followed the publication three days ago of a story which quoted ministers as favoring Republican candidates.

SEMINOLE, OKLA.
PRODUCER

JUN 2 - 1936

GEORGE JONES IS RE-ELECTED BY SEMINOLES

Present Chief And Chili Fish Profit By Vote Of Negroes

Negro freedmen continued today to dominate the politics of the Seminole Indian tribe, electing their candidates as chief and second chief by wide margins.

Rev. Louis M. Fife, Maud Presbyterian minister, who had been regarded as the anti-Freedman candidate, received the majority of the Indian votes at the election at the Mekusukey Indian mission.

81 Freedmen Vote

However, 81 freedman votes cast for George Jones, present chief, were enough to retain him in the ofice for another four years.

Indian leaders who tabulated the vote reported that Jones received a total of 136 votes in the standing election while Chili Fish, regarded as his running mate and the present second chief, received 157.

In cahc case the winning candidate received 81 freedman votes.

Vote for Fife and Wilson Palmer, candidate for second chief, was not reported this afternoon. Indians said, however, that Fife would have won on the Indian vote alone.

Dinner Held

Following the election, a barbecue dinner was served at noon. The afternoon was to be given over to speech-making.

The victory for the negroes, who are far outnumbered by the Indians, but who take a more active part in tribal elections, followed a setback they received two weeks ago.

At that time they were told by government officials that only persons of 50 percent or more Indian blood would share in the special works relief program which may include wrecking of Mekusuke Mission and construction of new buildings in its place.

Political – 1936 Elections.

Pennsylvania.

Slated for Legislature

SCOLLEY PACE ALEXANDER

Philadelphia, general agent fo Capitol Savings Plan, Inc., wa slated by the Executive Committee of the 7th Ward, and endorsed by the Democratic City Committee for the State Legislature, recently.

He is interested in slum clear ance and social legislation. He has made a study of the limited dividend housing laws of New Yorl State that made possible the erection of the Rockfeller Apartments in Harlem.

He is the brother of Raymond Paul Alexander well known Philadelphia attorney.

Asst. City Solicitor

MERCER L. LEWIS

PHILADELPHIA — Through State Representative Hobson R. Reynolds, Mercer L. Lewis, attorney, was appointed an assistant city solicitor by Mayor S. Davis Wilson last week.

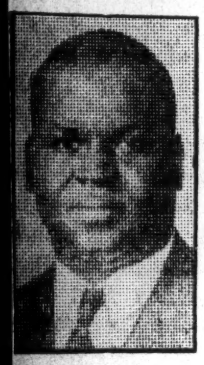
Mr. Lewis has been practicing for over fifteen years. He hails from the 13th division of the 47th ward and served for four years in the solicitor's office. He is president of John M. Langston Law Club and legal adviser of the Chris J. Perry Elks Lodge.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Pennsylvania

PHILLY LEGISLATURE NOMINEES

Defender 5-9-36 Courier



M. L. Shepard

J. H. Birgeman

S. Holmes

Wm. Upshaw

W. P. Allmond

R. Cooper

H. R. Reynolds

Richard A Cooper, Republican, sixth district, seventh ward; successor to the late Samuel Hart.
Samuel Holmes, Democratic, sixth district, seventh ward.
William A. Upshur, Jr., Republican, seventh district, 30th ward.
William A. Allmond, Democratic, seventh district, 30th ward.
Edwin F. Thompson, Democratic, 13th district, 16th and 20th wards.
Hobson R. Reynolds, Republican, 21st district, 29th and 47th wards.
John H. Biergeman, Democratic, 21st district, 29th and 47th wards.
Marshall L. Shepard, Democratic, 18th district, 24th, 34th, and 44th wards.

FIVE NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

PHILADELPHIA. — (By Wire)—Five Negro Democrats were elected to the state legislature from Philadelphia in Tuesday's election. The Rev. Marshall Shepard was reelected. Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Biggerman and William Allmond will go to the house in Harrisburg.

Hobson R. Reynolds and Richard Cooper, both Republicans, and up for reelection were defeated in the Democratic landslide in which the city of Brotherly Love went Democratic for the first time since the Civil war.

Reynolds was defeated by Biggerman Holmes won over Cooper.

Incomplete returns show that Negroes here showed a decided swing to the Democrats, the relief issue playing a most important part.

HE'S ENDORSED

Scholley Pace Alexander, Philadelphia business man, who was endorsed by the Democratic City Committee for the Pennsylvania legislature last week. He was formerly in the law offices with his brother, Raymond Pace Alexander.

DELEGATE

ROBERT L. VANN

Pittsburgh editor and former assistant United States attorney general who is the first Negro in the history of Pennsylvania to be elected delegate-at-large from the Quaker State to the national Democratic convention. He was one of 16 delegates-at-large.

Rev. Shepard Seen Victor In Philadelphia

Another Pastor Wins In Legislative Race In Indiana

11-7-36

MITCHELL LEADS DePRIEST

CHICAGO, Ill—(ANP)—Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, was ahead of Oscar DePriest by 35,330 to 26,162 at latest returns Wednesday.

Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest Greene, William Warfield were returned to the Illinois Asesmbly as Chicago Southside split on Landon and Roosevelt.

Five Democrats Elected To Pa. Legislature

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Five colored men, all Democrats, were elected to the State Legislature from Philadelphia: the Rev. Marshall Shepard, was reelected; Dr. Edwin, F. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Briggerman, William Allmon, Hobson R. Reynolds and Richard A. Cooper, both Republicans, and up for reelection were defeated by Briggerman and Holmes, respectively.

Incomplete returns show a decided swing of Negro voters to the Democratic Party. Relief issue important.

Negro candidates for state legislative offices riding on the crest wave of the Democratic landslide were swept into office Tuesday, incomplete returns revealed early Wednesday.

REV. SHEPPARD WINS

PHILADELPHIA — The Rev. Marshall Shepard, of Philadelphia who received nation-wide attention when a South Carolina senator walked out as he was praying during the National Democratic convention, was conceded victory in his race for a seat in the Pennsylvania legislature.

REV. TALLEY LEADS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The Rev. M. A. Talley, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Indianapolis, was leading his Republican opponent for state representative from Marion county, Indiana, by a wide margin.

Rev. Mr. Talley was nominated on the Democratic ticket over the incumbent, Attorney Henry J. Richardson, who during his three terms in office had fought for the passage of the Indiana Civil Rights law and for Negro membership in the state militia.

Final returns had not been received in the drive of Attorney Jas Wright of Gary, Ind., for state representative from Lake County on the Republican ticket. Dr. Robert Staunton, Democrat, who served three terms in the Indiana legislature from Lake County, was defeated in the primary.

OHIO'S SOLE CANDIDATE

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Chester K. Gillespie was the sole Negro seeking office in Ohio during Tuesday's balloting. A Republican, he was running for a seat in the Ohio legislature as representative of Cuyahoga County.

ROBERTS MAY LOSE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.— Incomplete returns late Tuesday failed to tell whether Fred R. Roberts, for eighteen years assemblyman from the 62nd district, had been re-elected. Roberts, a Republican, was supporting Landon and Knox.

11-7-36

William D. Campbell, who sought the Congressional seat from the fourteenth district on the Republican ticket, was trailing his white Democratic opponent.

TENNESSEANS DESERT GOP

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Negroes here showed a 33 and one third per cent defection to Roosevelt from the Republican ranks.

CLEVELAND WARDS DEMOCRATIC

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The colored wards here went Democratic as Chester Gillespie lost the race for the State Assembly. Harry Davis won the county charter commission membership.

ADAMS TRAIL—

OMAHA, Neb.—John Adams of this city trailed his whtieopponent for the Nebraska unicameral legislature as Roosevelt led in colored precincts eight to five.

DIGGS LEAD—

DETROIT, Mich.—In this city Charles Diggs, Democrat, lead A. A. Toodle two to one in third district for the state Senate while Charles Roxborough defeated by Sadowski, white Democrat, in the first Congressional district. Majority of Negroes were for Roosevelt. Assistant City Counsellor William Towers.

TOWERS WIN IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Attorney William H. Towers, assistant city solicitor, was elected to the State Legislature form the eighth district many at of Wyandotte County, Kansas, over opposed by three Negro and two white Democrats. No Negro candidate was up for election in Kansas City, Mo.

Towers' vote was 8,098. His opponent's vote was 7,576. Towers is the third Negro to serve in the Kansas state legislature. The in-

City, Miss
for Roo

Political - 1936 Elections.

Pennsylvania

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S. Holmes

Wm. Upshaw

W. P. Allmond

R. Cooper

H. R. Reynolds

Richard A Cooper, Republican, sixth district, seventh ward; successor to the late Samuel Hart.

Samuel Holmes, Democratic, sixth district, seventh ward.

William A. Upshur, Jr., Republican, seventh district, 30th ward.

William A. Allmond, Democratic, seventh district, 30th ward.

Edwin F. Thompson, Democratic, 13th district, 16th and 20th wards.

Hobson R. Reynolds, Republican, 21st district, 29th and 47th wards.

John H. Biergeman, Democratic, 21st district, 29th and 47th wards.

Marshall L. Shepard, Democratic, 18th district, 24th, 34th, and 44th wards.

FIVE NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

PHILADELPHIA. — (By Wire)—Five Negro Democrats were elected to the state legislature from Philadelphia in Tuesday's election. The Rev. Marshall Shepard was reelected. Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Biggerman and William Allmond will go to the house in Harrisburg.

Hobson R. Reynolds and Richard Cooper, both Republicans, and up for reelection were defeated in the Democratic landslide in which the city of Brotherly Love went Democratic for the first time since the Civil war.

Reynolds was defeated by Biggerman. Holmes won over Cooper.

Incomplete returns show that Negroes here showed a decided swing to the Democrats, the relief issue playing a most important part.

HE'S ENDORSED

Scholley Pace Alexander, Philadelphia business man. He was endorsed by the Democratic City Committee for the Pennsylvania legislature last week. He was formerly in the law offices with his brother, Raymond Pace Alexander.

DELEGATE

ROBERT L. VANN

Pittsburgh editor and former assistant United States attorney general who is the first Negro in history of Pennsylvania to be elected delegate-at-large from the Quaker State to the national Democratic convention. He was one of 16 delegates-at-large.

Rev. Shepard Seen Victor In Philadelphia

Another Pastor Wins In Legislative Race In Indiana

11-7-36

MITCHELL LEADS DePRIEST

CHICAGO, Ill—(ANP)—Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, was ahead of Oscar DePriest by 35,330 to 26,162 at latest returns Wednesday.

Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest Greene, William Warfield were returned to the Illinois Asesmbly as Chicago Southside split on Landon and Roosevelt.

Five Democrats Elected To Pa. Legislature

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Five colored men, all Democrats, were elected to the State Legislature from Philadelphia: the Rev. Marshall Shepard, was reelected; Dr. Edwin, F. Thompson, Samuel D. Holmes, John H. Briggerman, William Allmon, Hobson R. Reynolds and Richard A. Cooper, both Republicans, and up for reelection were defeated by Briggerman and Holmes, respectively.

Incomplete returns show a decided swing of Negro voters to the Democratic Party. Relief issue important.

Negro candidates for state legislative offices riding on the crest wave of the Democratic landslide were swept into office Tuesday, incomplete returns revealed early Wednesday.

REV. SHEPPARD WINS

PHILADELPHIA — The Rev. Marshall Shepard, of Philadelphia who received nation-wide attention when a South Carolina senator walked out as he was praying during the National Democratic convention, was conceded victory in his race for a seat in the Pennsylvania legislature.

REV. TALLEY LEADS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The Rev. M. A. Talley, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Indianapolis, was leading his Republican opponent for state representative from Marion county, Indiana, by a wide margin.

Rev. Mr. Talley was nominated on the Democratic ticket over the incumbent, Attorney Henry J. Richardson, who during his three terms in office had fought for the passage of the Indiana Civil Rights law and for Negro membership in the state militia.

Final returns had not been received in the drive of Attorney Jas Wright of Gary, Ind., for state representative from Lake County on the Republican ticket. Dr. Robert Staunton, Democrat, who served three terms in the Indiana legislature from Lake County, was defeated in the primary.

OHIO'S SOLE CANDIDATE

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Chester K. Gillespie was the sole Negro seeking office in Ohio during Tuesday's balloting. A Republican, he was running for a seat in the Ohio legislature as representative of Cuyahoga County.

ROBERTS MAY LOSE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.— Incomplete returns late Tuesday failed to tell whether Fred R. Roberts, for eighteen years assemblyman from the 62nd district, had been re-elected. Roberts, a Republican, was supporting Landon and Knox.

11-7-36

William D. Campbell, who sought the Congressional seat from the fourteenth district on the Republican ticket, was trailing his white Democratic opponent.

TENNESSEANS DESERT GOP

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Negroes here showed a 33 and one third per cent defection to Roosevelt from the Republican ranks.

CLEVELAND WARDS DEMOCRATIC

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The colored wards here went Democratic as Chester Gillespie lost the race for the State Assembly. Harry Davis won the county charter commission membership.

ADAMS TRAIL—

OMAHA, Neb.—John Adams of this city trailed his whtieopponent for the Nebraska unicameral legislature as Roosevelt led in colored precincts eight to five.

DIGGS LEAD—

DETROIT, Mich.—In this city Charles Diggs, Democrat, lead A. A. Toodle two to one in third district for the state Senate while Charles Roxborough defeated by Sadowski, white Democrat, in the first Congressional district. Majority of Negroes were for Roosevelt. Assistant City Counsellor William Towers.

TOWERS WIN IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Attorney William H. Towers, assistant city solicitor, was elected to the State Legislature form the eighth district of Wyandotte County, Kansas, over white Democrat. Towers' vote was 8,098. His opponent's vote was 7,576. Towers is the third Negro to serve in the Kansas state legislature. The in-

Kansas City Negroes were two to one for Roosevelt in Kansas City, Missouri, were overwhelming for Roosevelt.

Political – 1936
Elections.

South Carolina

WHY INJECT THE NEGRO?

Three gentlemen are engaged in a campaign to see who will be the choice of the white people to represent them in the United States Senate. The colored citizen has no voice or interest in this at all—Though if there were a real republican form of government he would. In this campaign issues are supposed to be discussed and the voters enlightened. Now, the Negro is not an issue, nor can the voters be told anything about him by any of the candidates that they do not already know. Of this, however, one of the candidates, Mr. Stoney of Charleston does not seem to be sure, for he is the gentleman who lugs in the Negro. Surely, this candidate is not so poor in ideas that he must resort to the tactics of the demagogue of years past. One must be the more surprised at him because he is of a younger generation, a college trained man and a person of parts. Senator Byrnes, one og the candidates is trying to ride on the coat tail of President Roosevelt—and probably with some reason—but it does not seem that, because of that, Mr. Stoney should try to ride on the back of the Negro. The campaign would be worthwhile if only the office seekers would "address the intelligence of men, never their passion or their ignorance".

Political - 1936 Elections.

Tennessee

GRANT, G.O.P. LEADER, WINS IN NASHVILLE

Receives Solid Backing Of Both Races; Bert Cumbry Loses

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—Roscoe Conkling Grant, young Republican leader of Davidson county (Nashville), scored another important victory last week over one of his political foes in a Race caucus. The caucus was made up of Race delegates to the fifth Congressional Republican convention, which was held at the Maxwell House, white, April 10. Grant was elected by acclamation at the district convention.

Opposed At Caucus

Before last week it was thought that Dr. M. E. Lawrence, Race Republican of Nashville, was a strong supporter of Grant. But at the caucus, Dr. Lawrence indicated that it was not his aim to support Grant in the face of certain criticisms from a certain white Dr. Thach; that he was of "delegate" quality himself.

At this point in the caucus,some one in the caucus nominated Dr. Lawrence for alternate delegate to the Cleveland convention. This revealed that Dr. Lawrence's real fight was actuated by his personal ambition to go to the Ohio meeting.

The Nashville Globe of April 3 predicted Lawrence as the alternate delegate to the convention. Political leaders here saw in this that the Globe "let the doctor's cat out of the bag," in view of the previous pledge of Dr. Lawrence to support Grant.

Dr. Lawrence Crushed

Dr. Lawrence stated at the caucus that Dr. Thach, white, would take a fight to the convention floor that would certainly defeat Grant and make it impossible for Race leaders to combat it. Before Lawrence had finished, Grant, fiery young Republican secretary of the Davidson county primary board, tore into the doctor's accusations, and supported his own defensive arguments with notarized statements from whites with whom he was to have had some political transaction.

Grant had Dr. Lawrence gasping when he flashed these papers out of his pocket to the caucus and had them read by a woman member.

After Grant and Dr. Lawrence had completed their arguments, it was taken up by other Race leaders at the caucus. E. T. Brown, powerful leader in the Baptist church, came to Grant's rescue at once, and told the caucus that he was "tired of white people putting up scarecrows to frighten Negroes away from honors which they deserve."

Grant was nominated at this point and was elected by acclamation by the caucus. The following well-known leaders upported Grant: Lee Fite, W. D. Hawkins, Rev. A. P. Gray, Mrs. Clemmie White, Mrs. Souhlie Carter, and A. B. Morris, all leaders in heavy voting Negro wards of Nashville.

When the Race wing of Republicans moved up to the Maxwell House to meet with other delegates to the convention, the issue was cleared and Grant was elected there by acclamation, too.

Cumby Is Defeated

Dr. Lawrence achieved one victory, however; he was responsible for Bert Cumby, Fisk university student, being defeated for secretary of the convention. Cumby has been very close to Grant, and other Race leaders and closely associated with several of the influential whites in "uptown" Nashville.

He was taken in the organization on the strength of R. R. (Bob) Church, undisputed boss of Republican politics in Tennessee, who tutored the Fisk student several years while Cumby was at Memphis in LeMoyne college.

Dr. Lonnie Napier, nephew of J. C. Napier, former Registrar of the Treasury, was elected secretary on Grant's nomination.

Arrangements have been completed for a smoker-banquet on the evening of May 4, in honor of the visiting Race delegates to the state Republican convention, which meets here at the Rayman Auditorium. Th smoker-banquet will be held at the Negro Board of Trade. At this affair a welcome will be extended the delegates.

JUDGE CHESTER K. HARI, IN BURNING MESSAGE TO GRAND JURY, URGES BODY TO ENLIST FOR CLEAN-UP OF FRAUDS HERE

Tells How Past Elections Have Been Run In Nashville In Effort To Put Honest Voters On Guard

Judge Chester K. Hart, presiding jurist in Part I of the Davidson County Criminal Court on Wednesday of this week followed up the crusade begun against dishonest elections in Nashville and Davidson County by giving the grand jury a detailed account of the methods previously used to control elections here and called upon that body to enlist for a clean-up of the disreputable system.

Backed by upright citizens in every walk of life, Judge Hart began the crusade to purify the ballot in this county at the beginning of the present term of court. when he delivered from the bench plain instructions on the methods which election "fixers" employ to thwart the will of the honest voters. This charge was one of the most historic documents ever issued in Tennessee, and following the charge a number of arrests and prosecutions of persons alleged to have had a part in unfair elections were made.

Judge Hart explained to the Grand jury that even officers of election are accused of conspiring to defeat the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and he enumerated the different schemes by which these officers have been able to produce any kinds of results they wanted, regardless of the will of the people.

Among the schemes which have been employed on election days he listed the following:

1. Stuffing of ballot boxes with marked ballots.

2. The use of duplicate ballot boxes, where the box containing the actual ballots as voted by the citizens is done away with and a previously "fixed" box is substituted.

3. The staging of false fights and turning out the lights, at an election place, thus giving the "fixers" a chance to tamper with the ballots.

4. Calling of dummy ballots by an officer of the election, and having it voted instead of the actual ballot.

5. Permitting the election of officers to be surrounded at vote-counting time by henchmen who would prevent regular watchers from observing the counting of the ballots.

6 Holding out of the regular box as voted, and substituting another one which had been fixed. This is done by swapping the box on the way from the polling place to the court house where the boxes are kept.

7. The padding of poll lists, in which all persons who failed to go to the polls and vote on election day are, nevertheless, "voted" by interested parties holding the election, and are voted just as these parties want the election to be decided.

8. Marking votes on the ballot sheet for a candidate other than the one for who the ballot was cast.

9. Double-tallying, where election clerks count more votes for their preferred candidate than he actually received.

10. Excluding watches from the room when the count is made, so as to permit the interested parties to figure out results as they desire them.

11. Permitting more than one person to vote on the same registration receipt.

12. Permitting more than one person to vote on the same poll tax receipt.

13. The "chain voting," where an ignorant or dishonest voter is given a marked ballot which he puts in his pocket and then goes in and gets his regular ballot from the election officers. This voter then retires to the voting booth, puts the blank ballot in his pocket and takes the marked ballot to the ballot box. He brings the blank ballot outside and gives it to his election "boss." This deed is repeated over and over.

Judge Hart called attention to the work of those obliging gentlemen around voting places who are so willing to mark the ballots for the ignorant voters who do not know how to exercise their franchise. He states that the law does not give any one the right to mark ballots for voters even though they do not know how to read. Officers may mark ballots only for persons who are blind or physically unable to mark their ballots.

Judge Hart suggests that officers of election should call off the names of persons who apply to vote and let everyone in the room hear the name called. In this way these persons who have been in the habit of voting for the fictitious names which have been put on the registration books would or could be caught and arrested.

The grand jury, it is said, has taken Judge Hart's charge to them as a serious challenge to their industry and integrity as guardians of the franchise of the people, and they will be busy at the coming primary, ready to see to it that only honest voters take part in the election and that the sworn officers of the election will conduct it as the law requires.

Miss Blagden for Tenn. Legislature

MEMPHIS (ANP)—Miss Willie Sue Blagden, white socialite and social worker who was flogged in Arkansas while investigating the death of a colored farm worker, was named last week by the Socialist party as a candidate for the legislature.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Texas.

HOUSTON NEGROES GET FIRST CHANCE IN THIRTY YEARS TO BACK CANDIDATE RUNNING IN GENERAL CITY ELECTION

Over 8,000 Negro Citizens Eligible to Vote In The City Election Monday—Independent Candidate Gives Them First Chance In Thirty Years.

The entry of Howard Kelso, 47,-year-old business man and inventor, as an independent candidate for mayor of Houston, will break the thirty-year-old precedent in the general election. Kelso is opposing R. H. Fonville, a Houston druggist and the regular Democratic nominee. The independent candidate fulfilled the legal requirement to get his name on the legal ballot when he filed a petition with Mayor Holcombe bearing sufficient names of poll-tax holders qualified to sign such petitions.

Unde the law such a petition must be signed by a number of qualified voters equal to 5 per-cent of the number of votes cast in the last general city election and that the signers must be qualified voters who did not vote in the last city primary.

According to many old timers there hasn't been the name of an independent candidate on the ballot of the general city election in last 30 years.

Radio Addresses

In a series of radio addresses, Mr. Kelso expressed his political philosophy and outlined the platform on which he is seeking election as chief executive of Houston. He declared that he has lived in Houston for 27 years and that during that time he has established a good business record in the city. Mr. Kelso said that he has made an extensive study of political economy and history. He expressed confidence in his ability to serve Houston as mayor. He said he was thoroughly familiar with the problems of the city and all elements of its population. Mr. Kelso is seeking office on a platform calling for destruction of the Democratic primary as the medium of electing public officials of Houston. He believes the officials of Houston should be elected in the general election which will give all the people a voice in their selection. He said he is opposed to government by the few as carried on uner the regime of the Democratic primary administration at the city hall.

Pension For Old People

As to his plans, he promised a city pension of $30 per month to all old people too old to make a living. He promised to exempt from taxation owner occupied homes for the first $3.000 of assessed value.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Virginia.

Approaching Elections

IN THIS presidential election year Norfolk people have a prelude to the main affair coming off in June when two members of City Council are to be elected.

Messrs. GURKIN and REED are candidates to succeed themselves. Who will oppose them is not yet apparent, openly, as no formal entries are on record, although it is certain that they will have opposition. Senator LESNER has tentatively announced that he would seek election to Council on the real estate tax issue, which was defeated in the General Assembly.

If this issue is injected in the Councilmanic election it is sure to be a warm and close contest. The present temper of real estate owners holds anything except a peaceful outlook for the city administration.

Senator LESNER'S admittedly strong hold upon Norfolk voters casts a deep shadow across the paths of Messrs. GURKIN and REED. With no intention of starting the campaign prematurely, as far as colored voters are concerned, we hazard the suggestion that Messrs. GURKIN and REED have a moderate claim upon the support of our group. The former must be given credit for a change of position—requiring a good deal of courage—which made possible our municipal bathing beach. The latter, while conscientiously opposing the beach—or the location of it—has stood for every other measure brought up for our benefit. Dr. REED has been especially helpful with his influence and votes in matters pertaining to the improvement of hospitalization and schools. He has been a consistent friend of Norfolk Community Hospital, and helped to make possible the Laura E. Titus public school. That is stated as a matter of exhibiting the record.

THE Democratic congressional primary takes place in August. It is practically certain that Congressman DARDEN will be opposed by Mr. NORMAN HAMILTON, Portsmouth publisher, and Collector of Customs here during the WILSON administration. This promises to be one of the hardest fought primaries held in the second district in many a year. Mr. HAMILTON is admittedly a strong man, and represents in person, and in sentiment in this section, the opposition to Senator BYRD'S leadership of the party in Virginia.

Among Democrats this will be a battle royal between organization and anti-organization forces. Both sides are girding for battle, and the prospects are that the active fireworks will begin earlier than is customary in this district. Indeed, the "gum-shoe" work, which always precedes every important political campaign, is already underway.

* * * *

OBJECTION to some of Senator BYRD'S policies and leadership among the more liberal Democrats has its roots also in opposition to the conservatism and independence of Senator GLASS, who is a candiate for renomination in the August primary, and who is opposed by Mr. RANDOLPH LEIGH, of Fairfax. Senator GLASS is a patrician in Virginia politics, and as such typifies the state's political traditions, which clash now and then with the more modern ways of the ROOSEVELTIAN era. Being an elderly statesman, surefooted, almost idolized by his constituents, he has exercised a greater degree of independence than any other member of his party in the Senate.

The results fall upon the younger, more active state leader, Senator BYRD, who has, on his own account, a mind of his own upon political and economic questions.

When the opposition opens up more aggressively the thoughtful voters will not forget his history-making administration as governor; the millions of dollars his reorganization of the state government saved taxpayers, and his present effort addressed to the task of reorganizing the numerous departments and bureaus of the federal government, with the same end in view.

* * * *

THE Republicans will have a strong candidate for Congress from this district, and may benefit considerably from defection in Democratic ranks, although, after the primary the latter may "close ranks" for solid action. The GOP will nominate its candidate in convention, and it is not yet apparent who he will be. The party has much good material to draw upon.

The greatest difficulty confronting the Republicans is the finding of issues not already the property of their opponents. If such issues take the form of disagreement with the New Deal in some of its policies, the Virginia Democratic senators and congressman have "beat them to it." Their cordial disagreement with some of the more revolutionary New Deal policies could be emulated but could not be surpassed by the Republicans.

Rejection of the New Deal in principle would meet little response from the mass of voters. If they agree upon economy and a reduction of taxes they would be running on a Glass-Byrd-Darden platform. If they resort to the Republicans' national battle cry, state rights (which is an old Democratic doctrine) they would still be using the Virginia Democrats' thunder.

But one may be sure that the resourceful Republicans will find something new upon which to launch their drive. It is almost a certainty, however, that adhering to local policy, they will announce no program that will offer relief to their colored constituency from the economic ills with which they are now vigorously contending. It would be salutary if they would.

* * * *

SINCE the above editorial was written RANDOLPH LEIGH has withdrawn from the senatorial race on the grounds that he feels that "it is impossible to defeat Senator CARTER GLASS."

Is First Negro Candidate In Over 25 Years

Aims To Stimulate Civic Interest; No Alliances

Portsmouth Bureau

Political winds in Portsmouth were whipped up to gale force Thursday after Dr. A. C. Johnson, of Key Rd., president of the Truxton Civic Club, formally filed as a candidate for the city council from the Harrison Ward.

Dr. Johnson's action, taken Wednesday morning, caused a sensation among certain political groups here, which expressed fear that a colored citizen in the councilmanic race would give opponents of the Maxie-Carr law, which provides that councilmen shall be it elected from wards rather than at-large, grounds to seek the repeal of the enacted law recently.

Dr. Johnson is the first colored citizen actually to offer for the city council in more than 25 years. He is a graduate of the Leonard School of Medicine of Shaw University and is actively indentified with the local chapter of the Shaw Alumni Association.

Dr. Johnson told a Journal and Guide reporter Tuesday afternoon that he was willing to run as a candidate from his ward, but his prompt qualification after that came as a surprise to all. He has often spoken in praise of the Truxton Civic Club, of which he is one of the founders.

MAKES STATEMENT

Dr. Johnson made the following statement to the Journal and Guide Wednesday night: "I simply threw my hat in the ring with the solemn hope that I might be able to help my community and the city of Portsmouth in general if I am elected. I feel that my position enables me to contact and understand the people in my ward and, in this light, I firmly believe I can give them maximum results.

"Another reason which prompted my deciding to enter the race was to stimulate more civic interest among all citizens of Portsmouth. I am thoroughly familiar with the health conditions existing in our city and I hope to bring some relief to those suffering from those conditions.

NO ALLIANCES

"I am going into this thing with a firm determination to do my honest best. I will assure the citizens of the entire city that I am not affiliated in any way with any of the political machines. I make a solemn resolution to serve Portsmouth without malice or prejudice. In victory or defeat I will abide by that resolution."

It was also learned by the Guide Attorney George H. Walker, Sr. as his campaign manager.

Campaign manager.

New Bern, N. C. Sun Journal
March 15, 1936

AT WORK ON NEGROES' RECREATIONAL CENTER

With the fence now up around the new athletic field for the negroes in this city and section, to the northwestward of the Kafer park area, work is well underway on the negroes' recreational center there, it was learned Wednesday from District WPA Director E. J. Hill.

The board fence surrounds the tract devoted to the athletic field for the colored people of this city.

Addition of 2 per cent beryllium has been found to give copper the tensile strength and hardness of steel.

COUNCILMANIC CANDIDATE POSES WITH FAMILY

The candidate for the Portsmouth City Council, Dr. A. C. Johnson, prominent Portsmouth doctor, is shown with his family as they posed for the cameraman. At the left is Dr. Johnson. In the center is his daughter, Gentelia, who is a high school student at the I. C. Norcum High School. At the right is Mrs. A. C. Johnson, wife of the canddate. Dr. Johnson filed his candidacy last week and is the only Negro to officially enter the political fight in Portsmouth. (Journal and Guide Photo).

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD-NEWS

MAR 28 1936

A NEGRO CANDIDATE IN PORTSMOUTH

The action of a Negro physician in qualifying as a candidate for the Portsmouth City Council causes the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot to delve into Portsmouth's political history for the purpose of eliciting the fact that about forty-five years ago in 1890 or thereabouts, a Portsmouth ward heavily populated by Negroes was represented in Council by a solid delegation. The adoption of restricted suffrage a decade later terminated that situation and in all probability the action of Dr. Arthur C. Johnson in filing as a candidate for Council in Harrison Ward represents the first candidacy of its kind in this State since the nineties.

The Negro population of Harrison Ward considerably outnumbers the white, but in the matter of qualified voters the Negroes are in a substantial minority. Therefore it does not seem likely that Dr. Johnson will be elected. Nevertheless, his candidacy is rightly termed by The Virginian-Pilot "a political development of some significance".

It suggests that when southern cities abandon the system of elections at large and substitute for it elections by wards, the basic conditions for the election of Negroes to the City Councils is fulfilled. The factor of increasing literacy and awakening political alertness is one which argues for race representation in municipal lawmaking bodies in time.

So far as is known, no instance of a Negro being elected to the City Council of any Southern city has occurred since the turn of the century. But it is recalled that last year a Negro ran for the Texas Legislature in Dallas and conducted a lively campaign, although soundly defeated in the election.

"In law and political morals, the right of the heavy Negro populations in southern cities to be represented in the municipal legislatures that preside over the distribution of the public revenue and the public benefits flowing therefrom is beyond challenge", The Virginian-Pilot declares. "Only long-established custom, reinforced by restrictive suffrage laws, opposes itself to that right. Without risking a prophecy as to the future, the point is to be made, we think, that the forces opposed to Negro participation in municipal law-making will in the long run, keep their political monopoly unbreached only if they discharge with a reasonable approximation of justice their duty to deal fairly with the minority group in the apportionment of public benefits".

That is at once a warning and an admonition not to be disregarded. It appeals to the sense of justice of the dominant race no less than to its political perspicacity.

2 Negroes Will Seek Election to Council

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 30 (ANP).—For the first time in more than forty years the list of thirty-two aspirants for the local City Council contains the names of two Negro citizens and speculation is rife here among members of both races as to the reception they will receive at the polls.

The candidates are the Rev. C. C Somerville, pastor Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, who resides in the Jefferson ward, and Dr. A. C. Johnson of Key road, who filed from Harrison ward

OKMULGEE, OKLA.
TIMES

APR 1 - 1936

CITY NEGRO FILES AS GOP CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATE

Frank A. Anderson Is Back In Oklahoma Political Scene

Frank A. Anderson, Okmulgee negro teacher whose nomination for corporation commissioner on the Republican ticket two years ago threw Oklahoma politics into turmoil, filed yesterday in Oklahoma City as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States senate.

Anderson has been teaching a WPA adult class until recently when all teaching projects in the county were abandoned by the relief organization.

Runner-Up in 1934

The Okmulgee negro was the runner-up for the corporation commission nomination, receiving about half as many votes as E. R. Hughes, then a member of the commission and candidate for reelection on the Republican ticket.

Republican leaders from all sections of the state, asserting the rank and file had voted for Anderson without knowing he was a negro, came to Okmulgee in fruitless endeavors to induce him to withdraw. They redoubled their efforts after Commissioner Hughes announced he would not contest the nomination in a run-off with a negro.

Democratic attorneys in Okmulgee, hugely enjoying the situation that brought embarrassment to Republicans, counseled Anderson to "either make them pay big money or don't get out of the race." Anderson got other advice, however, to the effect that he might be subject to criminal prosecution if he "sold out."

Feared Physical Violence

Pressure on Anderson to withdraw became so strong that at one time he told some of his white friends that he was going to demand protection from feared physical violence. On one occasion he was gone from Okmulgee for a few days and it was said that he was hiding from white people who had threatened him, but he did not substantiate this on his return.

True to his word that he would not enter a contest with a negro, Commissioner Hughes withdrew from the run-off primary race, leaving Anderson the undisputed nominee.

Anderson was badly beaten by A. S. J. Shaw, the Democratic nominee, in the November general election.

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Virginia
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NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

MAR 25 1936

NEGRO SEEKS COUNCIL SEAT

Fight Opens in Portsmouth Following Return to Ward System

MITCHELL ADDRESSES COLORED RESIDENTS

Portsmouth Bureau.

A. C. Johnson, Negro, today filed his notice of candidacy for a seat in Portsmouth City Council in the election of June 8.

He will run in Harrison ward, which has a large Nego vote, in the first election under the recently changed charter provision for selecting councilmen from wards rather than from the city at large.

Harrison ward has a large potential Negro vote and many are qualifying to participate in the councilmanic election. It was reported that a Negro would enter the councilmanic contest from Jefferson ward, which also has a large Negro vote.

Johnson's entry followed an address here last Sunday by Arthur Mitchell, Negro congressman from the First Illinois district, who urged the people of his race to pay their poll taxes promptly in order to participate in the forthcoming elections. A campaign among Negro civic organizations to this end has been under way of late in Portsmouth.

The normal vote, white and colored, in Harrison ward, is 232 and in Jefferson ward 228. It was impossible to ascertain accurately today just what the Negro voting strength in either ward was but it was learned that the usual Negro vote in Harrison ward was slightly over one-third of the total. There are 348 qualified Negro voters in Portsmouth for the councilmanic election, the date for paying poll taxes for this contest having expired December 8.

The change of the charter providing for election of councilmen by wards was made by the recent General Assembly in a bill sponsored by Delegate J. N. Maxey of Portsmouth. This is the first time a Negro has offered for a seat in the Portsmouth Council, and the ward system of choosing councilmen is said to have made it possible for the Negro race to make a strong bid for representation.

Roanoke, Va. World-News
March 28, 1936

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The Negro population of Harrison Ward considerably outnumbers the white, but in the matter of qualified voters the Negroes are in a substantial minority. Therefore it does not seem likely that Dr. Johnson will be elected. Nevertheless, his candidacy is rightly termed by The Virginian-Pilot "a political development of some significance".

It suggests that when southern cities abandon the system of elections at large and substitute for it elections by wards, the basic conditions for the election of Negroes to the City Councils is fulfilled. The factor of increasing literacy and awakening political alertness is one which argues for race representation in municipal lawmaking bodies in time.

So far as is known, no instance of a Negro being elected to the City Council of any Southern city has occurred since the turn of the century. But it is recalled that last year a Negro ran for the Texas Legislature in Dallas and conducted a lively campaign, although soundly defeated in the election.

"In law and political morals, the right of the heavy Negro populations in southern cities to be represented in the municipal legislatures that preside over the distribution of the public revenue and the public benefits flowing therefrom is beyond challenge", The Virginian-Pilot declares. "Only long-established custom, reinforced by restrictive suffrage laws, opposes itself to that right. Without risking a prophecy as to the future, the point is to be made, we think, that the forces opposed to Negro participation in municipal law-making will, in the long run, keep their political monopoly unbreached only if they discharge with a reasonable approximation of justice their duty to deal fairly with the minority group in the apportionment of public benefits".

That is at once a warning and an admonition not to be disregarded. It appeals to the sense of justice of the dominant race no less than to its political perspicacity.

DANVILLE, VA.
REGISTER

APR 5 - 1936

DEBIT POLITICS, CREDIT PRESS

Although the Planet, a Negro weekly newspaper in Richmond, editorially stated that it would take no position on the relative governmental merits of Mayor J. Fulmer Bright, who is seeking re-election, and B. Roy Dudley, his opponent, the Bright forces overlooked this statement in making up a pamphlet being circulated among the white voters of Richmond. It contains excerpts from an address made by the Reverend R. S. Anderson urging Negroes to work for the defeat of Mayor Bright. Mayor Bright's opponent has answered this move with the charge that he is trying to stir up race prejudice in a political campaign that should be based entirely on governmental issues.

If it is disheartening to see the "race issue" again raised in the capital city of capital Southern cities, it is heartening to note that it is not going unchallenged. The Richmond Times-Dispatch thus goes directly to the crux of the question:

We are frank to say that, in our opinion, the Negroes of Richmond are entitled to employment at the hands of their municipal government. Although there are 53,000 Negroes here, as against 129,000 whites, the Negroes have not one single job with the Bright Administration. Not one janitor, not one street-sweeper, not one truck driver is employed from this large element of the population. . . . We should like to know whether Mr. Dudley plans to do any more for the Negroes of Richmond than Dr. Bright has done or whether he is simply raising the issue of the Bright circular for political purposes.

When the record can be kept straight in that manner, the harm done by race prejudice in political campaigns is greatly reduced. The outstanding thing about racial relations in Richmond is the fair and constructive attitude of the newspapers. It is, we think, becoming characteristic of Richmond in general. The present political campaign cannot injure that reputation. With the Richmond News Leader conducting its research into Negro education and opportunity in Richmond and the Times-Dispatch standing for a fair deal for Negroes in municipal jobs, the credit far exceeds the debit of the present incident of politics and prejudice. Where the press is playing a constructive role in race relations, prejudice in politics cannot long survive.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
March 27, 1936

Colored Doctor Sees Effort To Make His Race Political "Goat"

Dr. W. E. Reid Says "Certain Political Faction's Purpose Is Well Known."

Declaring that the effort to have colored candidates file for city council in the June election "has come from a certain political faction, whose purpose is well known," Dr. W. E. Reid, 845 Glasgow street, a resident and voter of Jefferson Ward, today announced he was not a candidate for council.

Dr. Reid, one of the city's well-known colored doctors,—a brother of the late Thomas H. Reid, former attorney and an uncle of T. H. Reid, now a practicing attorney of the city—declared it to be "regrettable that colored people should be drawn into this local situation, at this time, to be used strictly as a goat."

Dr. Reid's Statement

Dr. Reid in his statement, issued under his own signature, said:

"Since the City Charter was changed by the last Legislature there has been talk about colored men filing for City Council from various Wards. I have been approached on the subject and there is a general feeling in the city that I would file. The matter has been given serious consideration and after deep and sincere deliberation, I have decided that I would not be a candidate.

"It appears that the effort to have Race citizens file in this fight has come from a certain political faction, whose purpose is well known. It is regrettable that the Colored people should be drawn into this local situation, at this time, to be used strictly as a goat. "No Colored organization has endorsed any one for Council and until that is done, it appears to me that the effort or act of filing as a candidate is premature and detrimental to the best interest of the city as a whole.

"Dated March 26, 1936.
(Signed) W. E. REID."

Portsmouth, Va., Men Aspire to City Council

5-2-36

PORTSMOUTH, Va., (ANP).—The Rev. C. C. Somerville, pastor of 1st Calvet Baptist Church, and Dr. A. C. Johnson have filed their names as candidates for the Portsmouth City Council, the first aspirants to these offices in more than forty years.

COUNCILMANIC CANDIDATES MEET

An alert Guide cameraman caught Rev. C. C. Somerville and Dr. Arthur C. Johnson, councilmanic candidates in Portsmouth, as they were wishing each other a successful campaign. (Journal and Guide Photo).

Hamilton Wins Decisively In Contest For Congress

Though he was completely swamped under by Norman R. Hamilton, the Democratic nominee, Alexander Wright, Communist congressional candidate in the second Virginia district, did manage in several districts to poll more votes than his Republican opponent, Gerold M. Rumble, returns Wednesday revealed.

In several districts the Communist and the Republican tied un

Rumble was given more than Wright in the Deep Creek section, the totals being eight and seven respectively. The Highland Park section of the same district gave the two minority opponents one each.

In the 21st precinct in Norfolk, in which the vote is chiefly by Negroes, the vote was: for President—Roosevelt, 202; Landon, 131; for Senate—Glass, Democratic, 192; Rohlsen, Socialist, 26; Burke, Communist, 12; Dunning, 0; for Congress—Hamilton, Democratic, 242; Wright, Communist, 12; and Rumble, Republican, 57.

The total vote for this precinct was 248, the highest in any previous general election. The vote for Hamilton set an all-time high for a Democratic candidate, with the Roosevelt and Glass totals next highest. In the August primarys the Democratic candidates for congressional nomination polled a total of 306 votes—193 for Hamilton and 113 for Darden.

It was estimated that close to 1,000 Negroes voted in the city, the vote being scattered among the precincts except in the 21st.

In Portsmouth's wards having a large Negro vote the results were as follows: Harrison Ward, for President—Roosevelt, 350; Landon, 79; Lemke, 1; for Senate, Glass, 304; Rohlsen, 26; Dunning, 1; Burke, 22; for Congress—Hamilton, 376; Rumble, 37; Wright, 10.

Jefferson Ward, for President—Roosevelt, 342; Landon, 50; for Senate—Glass, 305; Rohlsen, 13; Burke 13; for Congress—Hamilton, 362; Rumble, 19; Wright 1.

The vote in the city as a whole follows: for President—Roosevelt, 5,617; Landon, 864; other candidates small votes; for Senate—Glass, 5,028; Rohlsen 362; other candidates small totals; for Congress—Hamilton, 5,338; Rumble, 387; Wright, 83.

The vote by cities and counties of the second district for Wright, the only colored candidate, was: Norfolk, 152; Portsmouth, 83; Suffolk, 27; South Norfolk, 16; Norfolk County, 70; Princess Anne County, 18; Nansemond County, 17; Isle of Wight, 3; and Southampton County, 14.

with an equal number of votes. The totals gave Hamilton 29,258; Rumble, 3,320; and Wright, 400.

Indian Creek in the Butts Road district gave Wright 2 and Rumble none. In the same district the Republican and the Communist tied up at Hickory Grove with six each.

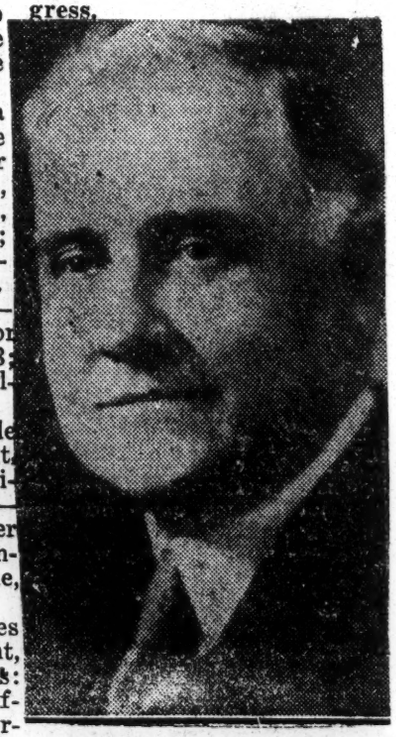
In the Pleasant Grove district (Bell's Mill) Wright polled five votes, while none were given the Republican. Hamilton in the same district was given 194.

Three colored men sought election in Virginia, although but two got their names on the ballots, so far as a preliminary checkup Wednesday showed. Each sought election to Congress.

Alexander Wright of Norfolk ran in the second district and Addison Gayle of Newport News in the first district. Both are Communists. Josephus Simpson, of Richmond, People's Party, candidate, denied a place on the ballot because he paid his poll tax after the required date, asked supporters to write-in his name.

Wright received a total of 400 votes and Gayle 39. Simpson's total, known to be small, was not tabulated at press time. In each of the three districts these three reside in, Democratic candidates were swept into office.

RICHMOND — Josephus Simpson received two write-in votes as a candidate for Congress.



NORMAN R. HAMILTON

FORD AHEAD IN FIFTH
(Special to Journal and Guide)

DANVILLE, Va.—Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, whose running mate is James W. Ford, Negro, outstripped his three other minority opponents, Lemke, Thomas, and Colvin in the fifth Virginia district here, late returns Wednesday revealed.

The Browder and Ford team obtained 87 votes, all cast at Danville, against Lemke's 2; Thomas' 16; and Colvin's 23. Roosevelt was given an overwhelming majority of 25,511 while while Landon polled 13,165.

VA. NEGRO CANDIDATES

West Indies.

Political - 1936
Elections

COLORED WOMAN ELECTED

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad.—Voters here Tuesday elected Audrey Jeffers, daughter of a noted Negro barrister, to the City Council. She is the first woman elected to that body. Miss Jeffers defeated her nearest opponent, a white newspaper editor, by 70 votes.

Political – 1936 Elections.

West Virginia.
6

W.VA. MEDICO MAKES BID FOR CONGRESS SEAT

Dr. J. D. Gibson Believed To Have Good Chance

By R. G. JORDAN

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 28—Dr. Joseph D. Gibson, prominent physician of Logan, filed formal announcement with Secretary of State William S. O'Brien for nomination to Congress on the Democratic ticket from the sixth congressional district, last Monday.

Several Race members have held seats in the state legislature in years past from Kanawha, Fayette and McDowell counties—McDowell County having sent a Negro to the lower house consecutively for the past 16 years, the last being a Democrat. McDowell County also has the distinction of having Negro magistrates and constables in several districts, but this is the first instance in the history of the state in which a Negro has sought nomination and election to an office of such magnitude as member of Congress.

The 47 year old physician received his early training in the public schools and colleges of Boston. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and has studied abroad in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

Political observers express a belief that he has an excellent chance to win the nomination, predicting a greater disregard for traditionally political alignment than ever before. His supporters are impressing upon the minds of voters the necessity of seeing that ballots for their choice for Congress in the May primary are correctly marked. Although the campaign is yet in its initial stage, hundreds of persons of both races have already pledged their vote and support of Dr. Gibson's candidacy, several persons of both races having already begun field work.

Dr. Gibson is directing his own campaign.

Enters Race

DR. J. D. GIBSON
Prominent physician of Logan, W.Va., who seeks nomination for Congressional seat on Democratic ticket from the sixth district.

NOMINATE F.A. JONES FOR STATE ASSEMBLY

Courier 5-30-36

WELCH, W. Va., May 28—Fleming A. Jones was nominated at the Democrat primary election as one of the five candidates for the House of Delegates to represent the Democrat party in the fall elections.

He was elected as one of the five McDowell county members of the House of Delegates two years ago and carried out the duties of his office so efficiently that he was a popular choice for the nomination last week.

It was freely predicted that the swing of the Negroes to the Democrat party two years ago would not hold, but registration for the primary elections here last week showed gains for the Democrat party.

President Roosevelt and Senator M. M. Neely received a fine vote from McDowell County voters.

Political - 1936
Elections.

Wisconsin.

Defeated But Still Remains Optimistic

Beloit 5-2-36

BELOIT, Wis., May 1.—Dr. W. H. Marshall, prominent physician and surgeon who was defeated for representative of his district at the recent election, was optimistic when interviewed by reporters this week.

While two-thirds of his ward are white, Dr. Marshall polled 108 of the 340 votes in his territory

Political-1936
Legislation Suggested, etc.

F. D. May Tie Can to the 9 Old Men

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
11-14-36

Curtailment of Supreme Court Hope of Colored People.

COURT HAS KILLED 14TH AMENDMENT

Threw Out Many Laws Passed to Aid Us.

By CARL MURPHY

If President Roosevelt revives (as many think he will) the NRA, the AAA, and the Guffey Coal Act, all three declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, a fight between the President and the court impends.

The tremendous majority given the President in the recent election is an indication that the country approves his program for the regulation of hours of work, minimum wages, agriculture, and the coal industry in general.

Four Oppose Roosevelt

At least four old members of the Supreme Court (Sutherland, Van Devanter, Butler, McReynolds) have not only voted "no" on every New Deal measure, but have often persuaded Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Owen Roberts to help them.

Though past 70 years old, these four justices have steadfastly declined to resign, although they would still draw $10,000 a year as retirement pay after leaving the bench.

Since resignations are out, and only death will enable the chief executive to make new appointments to the court, President Roosevelt may decide to go before the country for an amendment making it impossible for the high court hereafter to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

Second Abraham Lincoln

If Mr. Roosevelt goes to bat with the Supreme Court and licks it on this issue, he'll be a second Abraham Lincoln to colored people.

Many people do not know it, because it has been kept so quiet, but the Supreme and 15th Amendments, which freed the slave, made him a citizen with equal rights and gave him a right to vote, have been so distorted by the decisions of the Supreme Court that in many States colored people have neither equal rights nor the ballot.

What the Court Did

In 1876 the court killed a law to punish State officers who terrorized colored people at the polls.

In 1883, the court declared unconstitutional a law to protect us from the Ku Klux Klan.

The same year the Civil Rights Law passed by Congress, making it unlawful to jim-crow us in hotels, public conveyances and theatres, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The High Point

This was the high point of its studied program to kill every reconstruction measure Congress passed and to keep colored people in a new kind of slavery.

But the Supreme Court had not finished with us.

In cases affecting schools and railroads it has interpreted the 14th Amendment, which says:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . . nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws"

to mean that States may set up separate schools and railroads may provide jim-crow cars, but they must be equal.

The English Language

If compelling colored people to ride in separate cars because of their color, or keeping them out of State schools for the same reason isn't abridgement of citizenship privileges and immunities, then this isn't the English language.

But when our highest court, with a hemorrhage of words and a demonic reasoning, finished with its decisions on these cases, the words "equal protection of the law" of the 14th Amendment were unctiously rewritten as "equal but separate."

As we feel today, undoubtedly President Roosevelt has any help we can render to put the nine old men in their places.

What Is the Constitution?

In Drew Pearson's and Robert S. Allen's new book, "The Nine Old Men," Chief Justice Hughes is quoted as saying "the Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is."

Maybe under President Roosevelt's wise leadership, the Constitution may be "what the people say it is."

Save the Constitution

When the supreme court declared the NRA, AAA and similar legislation unconstitutional, New Dealers were outspoken in their threats against it. Today the nation is engaged in a campaign to decide future policies, the New Deal being the question on which voters divide. If Roosevelt wins, New Dealers will think the majority approves of their laws and disagrees with the supreme court justices. The stage will be set for a change. 10-16-36

That change will come in one of two ways, either by amendment which is long and tedious, or by changing the personnel of the court as has been done before. This latter method is the usual one because justices retire or die.

But the court has been changed in order to get a different interpretation of the constitution. We repeat, if Roosevelt wins, in the light of what he and his following said when the supreme court threw out the NRA and the AAA, he is sure to feel that the American people want a court with his ideas of the law. And that is exactly what the administration will give them, either by replacing present members or by "packing" the court.

The long arm of coincidence brought together in a Chicago railway station the editor of this paper, J. A. Harzfeld, who earned the everlasting gratitude of Kansas City Negroes by saving their homes when threatened in 1915, and James Reed, former U. S. senator from Missouri. Reed made one remark, "Do your people realize that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution is endangered?"

Reed had put his finger on the danger spot. Tampering with the supreme court in order to have New Deal legislation approved, opens up the gap through which the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, passed to make the Negro a citizen, can be attacked.

The law is set aside already in southern states. Negroes have the ballot, a right clearly ours in law but not ours in fact. Freedom of employment, which is liberty itself, is not ours. Education is not ours. Equality in courts is not ours. The one thing we have is the letter of law, and that will be made over if the supreme court is tampered with in order to make constitutional what the present courts declare unconstitutional.

For Negroes, there is more at stake in this election than the election of a president.

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Legislation Suggested, etc.
60

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Baltimore, Md.
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Kansas City, Mo.

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Political — 1936
Office Holding

Alabama

Tuskegee Negro Made Field Officer For AAA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. — (AP) — The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today appointment of Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee, Ala., as a field officer to aid in the agricultural conservation program.

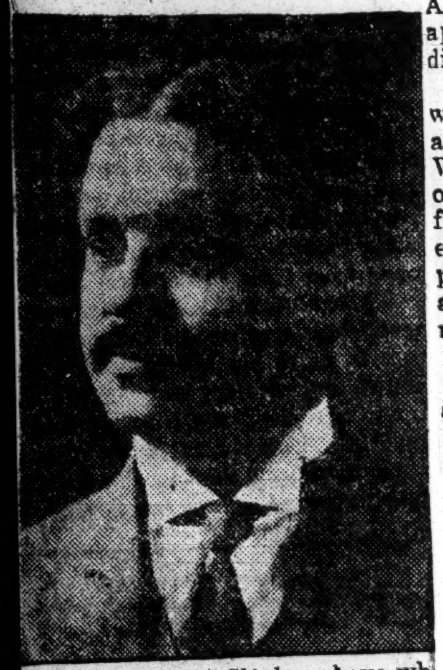
Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League, will headquarter at Tuskegee where he has been associated with the Tuskegee Institute for 22 years.

Political - 1936

Office Holding.

D.C.

Appointed



Thomas H. R[illegible] Clarke, above wh[illegible] was appointed deputy recorder o[illegible] deeds for the District of Colum[illegible] bia last week, succeeding Reginal[illegible] B. Grady, white. The appointmen[illegible] was made by Dr. William J Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds.

J. H. WILSON TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE WED'DAY

New Board Member Will Be Inducted at Regular Meeting Wednesday

Attorney John Wilson, newly appointed member of the Board of Edutation, will ake the oath of office at the regular meeting of the board Wednesday evening.

Mr. Wilson is the third attorney to be appointed to the present term of office. Charles H. Houston, former dean of Howard University School of Law, was the original appointee. He resigned last June 30 to accept a position with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York City.

Gaskins Followed

Upon his retirement, the late Attorney Benjamin L. Gaskins was appointed to fill the vacancy. He died last month.

Wilson, who was appointed last week, will serve under his present appointment until June 30. Mr. Wilson has been an active member of the bar for the past twtney-four years, has been active in parent-teacher associations for the past twenty years, and has been actively connected with the Birney Citizens Association.

He is a native of Washington. He studied in the District public schools, Armstrong High School, and Howard University School of Law.

WPA NAMES RACE LABOR SPECIALIST

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — With one-sixth of the entire relief population of the United States composed of Negroes and a number of questions concerning racial matters arising in the administration of the $4,000,000,000 work relief fund, the Works Progress Administration has established Alfred Edgar Smith as Administrative Assistant on Negro Affairs in the Section of Labor Relations.

Mr. Smith served in a similar capacity under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The function of Mr. Smith's office is to maintain close contact with the various state WPA administrations and to provide an accurate, up-to-date picture of status of the Negro on relief or in WPA employment.

Other duties include the answering of communications addressed to the Works Progress Administration from or concerning Negroes on relief, of which there were some 6,000 during 1935; the reception of individuals and delegations of Negroes who visit the Washington office and the securing of interviews with proper administration officials and the interpretation of the unemployment relief program to Negro leaders and organizations.

Mr. Smith has several clerical assistants to aid him in handling the large volume of correspondence. His office is in room 707, Walker-Johnson Building, 1734 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Eugene Kinckle Jones Returns To Post As Urban League Sec'y

Social Worker Was On Leave of Absence As Federal Negro Advisor

4-11-36

Journal and Guide Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eugene Kinckle Jones, who has been on a leave of absence, while serving as special advisor of Negro affairs to the United States Department of Commerce, returned to New York City last week to resume his work as executive secretary of the National Urban League, it was announced this week.

While connected with the Department of Commerce, Mr. Jones completed several surveys on Negro business and was the author of a series of pamphlets giving statistics and other data on the Negro's status in commercial affairs.

HASN'T RESIGNED

NEW YORK CITY — Eugene Kinckle Jones adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of Commerce "has not formally resigned that office," a prominent member of the Natioinal Urban League said Tuesday morning.

Reports that Jones was to resign have been current for several weeks. Attempts to reach him for comment here have been unsuccessful because of his frequent absence. However, beginning Wednesday morning of this week he will give much more time to National Urban League work here.

He will continue technically in the Washington position, especially until after the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas, Texas, in June. He is chairman of the committee of seven which will collaborate with the U. S. Texas Centennial Commission. After that event he will probably relinquish the Washington post completely. He has held the Department of Commerce post for three years.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNS ACT GIVING MRS. CURTIS $5,000

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28—President Roosevelt informed the Senate last Monday that he had signed on May 12 the act authorizing a gratuity of $5,000 for Mrs. Helen Curtis, widow of James L. Curtis, United States Minister to Liberia under President Wilson, who died enroute to Freetown, West Africa, October 24, 1917.

Authorization of the gift to her follows precedents established by Congress of giving to the widows of American diplomats who die at foreign posts the equivalent of a year's salary the minister was receiving at the time of his death.

J. P. MURCHISON RESIGNS HIS NEW DEAL JOB

Difficulties With Ickes and Weaver Said to Be Cause

WASHINGTON. — Because of differences with Robert C. Weaver, his immednate superior, and Harold L. Ickes, secretary of interior, John P. Murchison, assistant adviser in the department, has resigned his New Deal post.

Although Murchison himself refused to divulge the direct cause of his resignation, it was reported by reliable sources that Murchison and Ickes came "to the parting of the ways" when Murchison took issue with the secretary when he said that race discrimination had been practiced on PWA projects in a speech at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Urban League.

Were Denied Jobs

Murchison reminded Ickes that skilled Negro workers were denied jobs at Boulder dam and Coullie dam. In an article in the Family magazine recently, Murchison called attention to the fact that Negro housing projects in some instances had been located in bad communities.

Murchison's resignation leaves two Negro advisers in the department of the interior, Dr. Weaver and Dewey Jones of Chicago, associate adviser. Since Jones' appointment eight months ago it was rumored that Murchison was slated to go.

Dr. Weaver is said to have rejected a number of projects suggested by Murchison, creating a rift between the two men.

NAMED TO POST IN LABOR DEPT.

J. Arthur Weisiger New Research Assistant Under Lt. Oxley

4-19-36

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. Arthur Weiseger was on Thursday named Research Assistant in the Division of Negro Labor of which Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley is Chief. Mr. Weiseger will succeed John Aubrey Davis who resigned his position to teach Political Science at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Weiseger received his B. B. A. from the University of Minnesota and has been working toward his M. B. A. at the same university this year. He has been formerly employed in the District of Columbia first as an accountant with the National Benefit Life Insurance Company and then as an accountant with the Public Assistance Division of the Bureau of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Weiseger has also been prominent in fraternity circles and is at present the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

MAY 14 1936

Times Lauds Kinckle Jones On Commerce Dept. Post

A tribute to Edward Kinckle Jones, a native of Richmond, and a graduate of Virginia Union University, is paid editorially in a recent number of the New York Times. The occasion of the editorial was the announcement of Mr. Jones' appointment as head of the department of commerce for the study of Negro problems.

The Times recalled Mr. Jones' "splendid work for a quarter of a century, as the administrative secretary of the National Urban League, for the urbanized Negro."

The same editorial also said: He is an institution in himself, for, though, the league was organized under the presidency of the late William H. Baldwin about 30 years ago, it is Kinckle Jones who has carried on (beginning with at total budget of $2,500) and more than any one other person made it an agency of national usefulness.

It was not surprising that Secretary Roper should have called him into counsel, saying at the time of his appointment that he felt the 13,000,000 negroes in the United States were "entitled to be consulted about the general program of the department." But Kinckle Jones still continues to give his best and most direct service through the Urban League. He ascribes to the board that has planned its activities, to the staff that has directed the affairs of the movement, and to the discriminating donors all credit for the excellent record that has been made in the contribution to a "more resourceful and freer Negro," which in turn means a contribution to a "more resourceful and freer America." Ahe urban Negro has relatively suffered most industrially during the past few years, but it is also true that his spirit has been the most hopeful. The league has much to do with keeping up his spirit and deserves continuing and increasing support, for it has one of the most serious social and economic problems to deal with."

Eugene Kinckle Jones is a native of Richmond, completing his college work at Virginia Union University in 1906. His father taught at Virginia Union University for 47 years and his mother at Hartshorn College for 40 years.

Judge A. W. Scott Entertained By Boston Jurists

Guest of Governor at A Luncheon at the Parker House

BOSTON. — Judge Armond W. Scott of Washington, D. C., visited the Roxbury Court, Wednesday, morning and sat on the bench in the first session with Judge Albert F. Hayden as the last named disposed of 3[illegible] criminal cases.

Clerk Theodore A. Glynn then ushered Judge Scott to the traffic session presided over by Judge Frankland W. L. Miles. Judge Miles disposed of 150 traffic cases presented by Automobile Inspectors Nicholas C. Crossen and John J. Sullivan and Motorcycle Officer Johnston of the Roxbury Crossing Station.

Judge Scott is a native of Wilmington, N. C. and is a graduate of Shaw University. He is 62. President Roosevelt appointed Judge Scott to the bench more than a year ago for a four-year term. The appointment was approved by the United States Senate.

The judge is a staunch Democrat and was quite pleased to see the autographed photo of President Roosevelt on "Teddy" Glynn's desk.

Dr. Benjamin E. Robinson, Massachusetts Avenue; and Lieut Anselmo Krigger of Winthrop Street were among those who greeted the jurist at the Roxbury Court this morning. Judge Scott was a guest of Governor Curley at a luncheon at the Parker House.

Political – 1936

Office Holding

D. C.

Burlington, N. C. Times
July 31, 1936

THOSE POLITICAL BACKFIRES

REP. LINDSAY WARREN, who has served his district long and faithfully, as a sane and sober Tar Heel completely devoid of Zioncheckian, Long, Bilbo et al eccentricities, is now finding out that bitterest of political lessons—that chickens, inevitably and inexorably, will come home to roost.

Mentioned prominently as likely appointee to the post of comptroller-general, everything appeared set for the Southerner's appointment if he wanted the position. There seems to be genuine doubt whether he does want it or not, since his position with his constituents is such that never in the 12 years of his service in the House has his re-nomination ever been seriously threatened, and he appears a permanent fixture.

But regardless of whether Solor Warren wants the position or not, here are a lot of people who don't wish him to have it. And opponents have become most articulate in expressing their distaste for the Tar Heel. The foes are Negroes, members of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization which has done an extraordinary amount of good toward the advancement of the social and humanitarian welfare of the Negro. But this time, it seems to us, they are off on the wrong foot.

All the racial hostility toward the Warren "candidacy" arose because the Tar Heel happened to be chairman of the House restaurant committee at that time a year or so ago when a controversy arose over admission of Negroes to the eating establishment. Negroes had been patronizing the restaurant in increasing numbers, it seems, and their official positions were negligible if existent at all. A number of members, irrespective of Southern or Northern predilections, had objected to the steady inroad of the Negroes, not necessarily because of racial antipathy but also because the restaurant's primary function as an eating establishment for members of the House only (and their guests) was being abused.

Rep. Warren ruled finally that no Negro would be admitted to the House restaurant unless he were a member of Congress or a guest of a member.

A fair ruling, it would seem, although inevitably it is also wide open to interpretations based on the bitterest of prejudice—particularly since Warren is a Southerner. Had he been a Northerner or a Westerner or another species that, neither by tradition or geography, is supposed to be a Negro-baiter, then perhaps his critics would have stumped. However, it is noteworthy that the House took a vote on the issue and voted overwhelmingly to support the Warren decision. And that was that.

So now, Mr. Warren, because of that perverse malignancy of politics which must always take into account the "human element", is slated to be the goat all because of an insignificant committee chairmanship.

Wilson, N. C., Times
July 31, 1936

SOME NEGROES TR BLOCK APPOINTMENT OF LINDSAY WARREN

Washington, July 31.—Spurred on by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which played a large part in the Senate rejection of Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte for the U. S. Supreme Court during the Hoover administration, some Negro protests have been filed against the prospective appointment of Representative Lindsay C. Warren to the position of Comptroller General, which carries a tenure of 15 years and a greater degree of independence than any other Federal office.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
July 31, 1936

Some Negroes Attempt To Block Appointment

Representative Warren Not Inclined To Accept Appointment Of Comptroller General, If Offered Him, And Constituents Oppose Change

The News and Observer Bureau,
1232 National Press Building.

Washington, July 30.—Spurred on by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which played a large part in the Senate rejection of Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte for the U. S. Supreme Court during the Hoover administration, some Negro protests have been filed against the prospective appointment of Representative Lindsay C. Warren to the position of Comptroller General, which carries a tenure of 15 years and a greater degree of independence than any other Federal office.

Mr. Warren's name was advanced for this position without his knowledge and it is reported here that there is grave doubt that he would accept the offer should it be made, as attractive as the position is generally considered. Terrific pressure is understood to have been turned on Mr. Warren by constituents who neither relish a change nor the prospect of a bitter fight over the Congressional seat, which has had only three incumbents during 38 years and which Mr. Warren himself has held for 12 years without any semblance of a contest. The Congressman's family are also understood to be adverse to living here.

But whatever may be Mr. Warren's inclinations it is certain that he will not relish the kind of fight which is now being made against him. And whatever the pressure back home, no impending appointment has ever been more favorably received in Washington.

The suggestion has not only received unusually favorable comment from the frequently critical corps of newspaper correspondents in Washington but also was especially well regarded by members of Congress, the body to which the Comptroller General is alone responsible.

The attitude of the Negro Association is easily explained. For the past six years Mr. Warren had been chairman of the House committee on accounts, which has supervision of all House expenditures and controls the House restaurant. Mr. Warren continued the practice of his Republican predecessors in refusing to serve Negroes promiscuously although Negro members of Congress and their personal guests have always been served. The issue was raised directly two years ago by the Negro secretary to Oscar Depriest, the then Republican member from Chicago. It was later taken up by Communists.

Dr. Thompkins Changing Office System

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A total of 148 WPA Colored workers—69 men and 79 women—are now employed in installing a new "lot and square" system of indexing in the office of Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, here. 12-21-36

The new system supplants the "grantor-grantee' system which had become inadequate for the needs of the rapidly-growing capital. It was designed by Romeo W. Horad, executive-secretary to the Recorder, and comprises a scientific and concise, yet simplified compilation of facts concerning each deed filed in the office, eliminating the necessity of searching through the time-worn bound volumes ini which the records formerly were kept. The new system will be carried on 4,792,572 cards, eliminating the handling of any heavy books and providing easy cross-references which will greatly reduce the time and effort necessary to prepare abstracts.

Political - 1936

Office Holding.

Georgia.

NEGRO ATTORNEY NAMED ON BOARD

Austin T. Walden Appointed Advisory Committeeman on University Project.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP)—Appointment of Austin T. Walden as a member of the advisory committee on the University public works low cost housing development in Atlanta, was announced today by Secretary Ickes. Walden is president of the Citizens Trust Company.

Walden, who resides at 980 Westmoor drive, N. W., is an attorney and president of the Citizens Trust Company, negro financial institution. He has been active for a number of years in negro cultural advancement and business activities.

He joins a committee of which Dr. W. W. Alexander, of the Rosenwald Foundation; Kendall Weisiger, educational director of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, and Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman College, are the white members.

Political - 1936

Office Holding.

Illinois.

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL FIGHTS CIVIL SERVICE PHOTO REQUIREMENT

Illinoisan Makes Splendid Record During First Session Of Seventy-Fourth Congress

Secures Many Appointments For Members Of His Race In His District

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. — (ANP)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois presented a bill in Congress here Thursday to remove the requirements that applicants for civil service appointments submit photographs declaring that such requirement hindered the appointment of Negroes on many jobs for which they were qualified. Excerpts from the bill read:

"Provided, however, That neither the President of the United States, nor the United States Civil Service Commission nor any branch thereof, shall require any applicant for a position under the classified civil service, as a condition precedent for such a position or as a condition precedent to appointment to the taking of an examination in said classified civil service, to furnish a photograph of such applicant either at the time of the filing of such application with the Civil Service Commision or at any subsequent time.

"Any rule or order promulgated by the President of the United States or the Civil Service Commission inconsistent herewith shall be null, void and of no force and effect."

OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

1. LEGISLATIVE.

It is by the legislative accomplishments of a Congressman that his record should be judged, and Mr. Mitchell invites inspection and comparison of his legislative record with that of any other Congressman, White or Colored, New Member or Old Member.

Introduced two bills for Government relief of Ex-Soldiers. Introduced one bill for relief of Widow of Ex-Soldier. All Colored.

Introduced Anti Lynching Bill.

Introduced Bill to Provide for Commission on Negro Industrial and Economic Affairs.

Conducted Hearings, on last named bill before Judiciary Committee--first time in history of Congress that a Colored Congressman has conducted public hearings on legislation introduced by him.

Helped pass the Bonus Bill in 1st. Session of 74th. Congress; voted to override President's veto. Voted for Bonus Bill in 2nd. Session of 74th Congress.

Worked hard, both in committee and on floor of House for passage of 40 hour week bill for Postal employees.

Worked and voted for passage of 30 day vacation and 15 day sick leave bill, for all federal employees.

Worked and spoke for passage of Old Age Pension Law and Social Security Bill, as well as voting and working for all Social Security Legislation advocated by the Administration.

Used influence to increase Federal Relief Funds for his district and aided materially in securing P. W. A. projects for his district.

Has worked incessantly, and is still working for Housing Project for Chicago's South Side.

Has distributed, free of charge, many thousands of Government publications which are only available to members of Congress.

Made a survey of conditions in the Virgin Islands which will be used as a basis for enactment of legislation of far-reaching importance to these islands.

Has conferred with and advised President Roosevelt numbers of times on conditions affecting the Country in general and the Negro in particular.

Received letters of praise from Speaker and Majority Leader for valuable assistance rendered these gentlemen in putting over Administration Program.

Has delivered more than 20 addresses in various parts of the Country, about half of which were delivered in the South in the following states: Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

On all occasions in the South, he addressed large mixed audiences where he championed the rights of the Negro to the full protection of the law and openly and fearlessly advocated the passage of an Anti-Lynch Bill, the effect of which was to provoke or cause much discussion among the White citizens, many of them agreeing that a Federal Anti-Lynch Bill should be passed by the Congress.

2. PATRONAGE.

Almost single handed and alone, and in face of bitter Republican opposition, he secured the appointment of Attorney Armond W. Scott as Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia (a court of record) at a salary of $675.00 per month.

In His District

Mr. James A. McLendon, Clerk of Judge Scott's Court, Salary $200.00 per month. (2nd. ward)

Mr. James P. Durden, Supervisor of Census in Chicago, Salary approximating $400 per month (2nd. Ward)

Mr. Oscar F. Johnson, Supervisor, Department of Agriculture; large salary. (2nd. Ward)

Mr. Charles Bournique, Doorkeeper's Department, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (2nd. Ward)

Mr. Clement Collins, Doorkeeper's Department, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (2nd. Ward)

Mr. McHenry Kemp, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. (Mr. McHenry Kemp was recently promoted and given a raise in salary). (2nd Ward)

Miss Florine I. LaCluyze, Archives Building, Washington, D. C. (1st. Ward)

Miss Edith Bleile, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (1st. Ward)

Miss Edith Rodene, Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. (1st. Ward)

Forty-five (45) positions in Post Office, as follows: (30 from 2nd. Ward; 6 from 4th. Ward, and 9 from 11th. Ward).

Miss Callie Mae Bowen, Temporary Appointment in office of the Collector of Internal Revenue (2nd. Ward)

3. RACIAL

Secured discharge of White elevator operator in a government building when operator objected to carrying Colored passengers in his elevator.

Caused War Department to reverse its stand and retain Colored Educational Advisors and Colored Army Officers in the Medical Corps of C. C. C. Camps. This was accomplished after the Secretary of War had stated that he preferred White Advisors and White Medical Officers.

Broke down color barriers in Governmental Departments where the previous rule had been strict separation of Colored and White persons, especially in reference rooms where citizens go for governmental data.

Appointed three Colored Youths to West Point Military Academy.

Attended Jackson Day Dinner--first Colored person ever to attend.

Caused appointment of Negro National Youth Advisory Council to aid National Youth Administration.

Fought for appointment of Negro Judge of U. S. District Court of Virgin Islands (Place never before held by a Negro)

Secured positions for Colored job-holders in places never before held by them--for instance, he designated the Supervisor of the Census of Business and Manufactures in Chicago. (This Supervisor has White assistants).

SAYS PHOTO LAW IS AGAINST RACE

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell's Record

IN A VERY substantial sense the merits of those who make the laws of our states and of the nation are in direct measure to their accomplishments in that field. In an inescapable sense, legislators who are Negroes find their accomplishments measured also in relation to their contributions to the benefits their services bring to their particular group and to the improvement of relations between the major racial units in America.

On both bases Congressman ARTHUR W. MITCHELL, representing the first district of Illinois, does rank high and, as time passes, will rank higher. Elsewhere in this issue is printed a full summary of his accomplishments and activities. The bills he has presented are both of general nature and of a racial nature. He has influence with his colleagues and with others high in Washington officialdom, including President ROOSEVELT.

The impression got abroad early in Mr. MITCHELL'S career in Congress that he would not interest himself in the problems of the Negro as a member of the House. That was an erroneous impression. His very record denies it. In saying that he would be a congressman who was a Negro, rather than a Negro congressman, Mr. MITCHELL perhaps failed to make the distinction clear. Doubtless, too, he was inaccurately quoted at times and often misjudged when accurately quoted.

His most recent legislative effort

came just a few weeks ago and strikes at the root of a governmental rule that has long been a point of attack for those interested in cutting away racial discrimination and the opportunity for practicing it. He has introduced a bill to do away with the civil service rule of requiring photographs for identification. His bill does not specifically say so, but the abolition of photographs would make fingerprints the next logical substitute.

The congressman from Illinois' first district went to the House as the first Democrat there who was a Negro. He has stoutly advocated and stuck by the New Deal. He has, from the record, discharged his duties with diligence and intelligence. And he has not missed opportunities to take steps to aid his particular racial group. Mr. MITCHELL'S record is definitely not one to be ashamed of.

Has Achieved On Wide Front In Congress

Journal and Guide

Many Measures Put Forward To Aid Negro Group

2-8-36

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The introduction of a bill designed to eliminate one source of discrimination in civil service examinations and appointments, by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, lone Negro member of the House, recalls his varied and interesting career as a legislator and prompted this week a survey of his accomplishments and activities since elected as the successor to Oscar DePriest.

His bill, introduced on January 24, would remove the requirement that applicants for civil service positions supply their photos. He feels that such a requirement hinders the appointment of colored men and women for many jobs for which they are qualified.

"That rule," states the congressman, "was adopted in 1914 for the specific purpose of disbarring Negroes and it is time that it be repealed. They explain now that it is used to identify the applicant but I contend that fingerprints would be more effective and yet could not be used as a basis for racial discrimination."

INVITES INSPECTION

As it is by the legislative accomplishment of a congressman that his record should be judged, Mr. Mitchell has often invited inspection and comparison of his legislative record with that of any other congressman, white or colored, new member or old member.

His record reveals that he has introduced two bills for government relief of ex-soldiers, introduced one bill for relief of a widow of an ex-soldier, introduced an anti-lynching bill, and introduced a bill to provide a Commission on Negro Industrial and Economic Affairs. All of these directly affect Negroes.

He conducted hearings on the last named bill before the judiciary committee—first time in history of Congress that a colored congressman conducted public hearings on legislation introduced by him.

Helped pass the Bonus Bill in first session of 74th Congress; voted to override President's veto. Voted for Bonus Bill in second session of 74th Congress.

OTHER EFFORTS

Worked hard, both in committee and on floor of House for passage of 40 hour week bill for postal employees.

Worked and voted for passage of 30-day vacation and 15-day sick leave bill, for all federal employees.

Worked and spoke for passage of Old Age Pension Law and Social Security Bill, as well as voting and working for all Social Security legislation advocated by the administration.

Used influence to increase federal relief funds for his district and aided materially in securing P.W.A. projects for his district.

Has worked incessantly, and is still working, for a housing project for Chicago's South Side.

Has distributed free of charge many thousands of government publications which are only available to members of Congress.

Made a survey of conditions in the Virgin Islands which will be used as basis for enactment of legislation of far-reaching importance to these islands.

CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

Has conferred with and advised President Roosevelt numbers of times on conditions affecting the country in general and the Negro in particular.

Has received letters of praise from the Speaker and Majority Leader of the House for valuable assistance rendered these gentlemen in putting over administration programs.

Since being elected to Congress, among the most important things done by the congressman, was the delivery of more than 20 addresses in various parts of the country, about half of which were delivered in the South in the following states: Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

On all occasions in the South, he addressed large mixed audiences where he championed the rights of the Negro to the full protection of the law and openly and fearlessly advocated the passage of an anti-lynch bill, the effect of which was to provoke or cause much discussion among the white citizens, many of them agreeing that a federal anti-lynch bill should be passed by Congress.

SECURED APPOINTMENTS

Almost single handed and alone, and in face of bitter Republican opposition, he helped secure the appointment of Attorney Armond W. Scott as judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia (a court of record) at a salary of $675 per month.

He is also responsible for the appointments of: James A. McLendon clerk of Judge Scott's court, salary $200.00 per month (2nd Ward); James P. Durden, supervisor of census in Chicago, salary approximating $400 per month (2nd Ward); Oscar F. Johnson, supervisor, Department of Agriculture, large salary (2nd Ward); Charles Bournique, doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives Washington, D. C. (2nd Ward); Clement Collins, doorkeeper's department House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (2nd Ward); McHenry Kemp, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. (Mr. Kemp was recently promoted and given a raise in salary.) (2nd Ward); Miss Florine I. LaCluyze, Archives Building, Washington, D. C. (1st Ward); Miss Edith Bleile, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C (1st Ward); Forty-five (45) positions in Post Office, as follows: (30 from 2nd Ward; 6 from 4th Ward, and 9 from 11th Ward), in Chicago; and Miss Callie Mae Bowen, temporary appointment in office of the Collector of Internal Revenue (2nd Ward).

RACIAL ACTIVITIES

He secured the discharge of a white elevator operator in a government building when the operator objected to carrying colored passengers in his elevator.

Helped cause War Department to reverse its stand and permit colored educational advisors and colored army officers in the Medical Corps of CCC Camps. This was accomplished after the Secretary of War had stated that he preferred white advisors and white medical officers.

Helped break down color barriers in governmental departments where the previous rule had been strict separation of colored and white persons, especially in reference rooms where citizens go for governmental data.

Appointed three colored youths to West Point Military Academy.

Attended the Jackson Day Dinner—first colored person ever to attend.

Caused appointment of Negro National Youth Advisory Council to aid National Youth Administration.

Fought for the appointment of a Negro judge of the U. S. District Court of Virgin Islands (Place never held by a Negro). A white man was appointed finally, but prospects are better for a Negro later.

Secured positions for colored jobholders in places never before held by them—for instance, he designated the supervisor of the Census of Business and Manufacturers in Chicago. (This supervisor has white assistants.)

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 23 1936

CHEERS FOR NEGRO RING IN THE HOUSE

Some Democrats Stand as Representative Mitchell Assails the Republicans.

EMPTY PROMISES ALLEGED

Illinois Member Pledges Support of 2,400,000 Votes of Race for Roosevelt.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Some Democrats in the House stood up and cheered today after Representative Mitchell of Illinois, the only Negro ever to sit in the House as a Democrat, assailed the Republican party.

Mr. Mitchell declared that while the Republican party had promised to "do something" for the Negroes, it had only led them "dumb and hopeless," down another road.

He pledged the support of Negro voters to the Democratic party and asserted that in twenty-three States where Negroes vote there would be 2,400,000 votes cast next Fall for President Roosevetl and the Democratic party.

Republicans Are Silent

Republicans were silent as applause from some Democratic seats punctuated the remarks of Mr. Mitchell. Asserting that statements by Republicans that Lincoln was elected for the sole purpose of liberating slaves were only political propaganda, the Negro Representative read from Lincoln's inaugural address, quoting as follows:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Republicans, he continued, had believed for years that they had the Negro voters "in their vest pockets." A prominent Democrat had told him several years ago that the Democrats owed the Negro nothing, but that the Republicans "owe the Negroes a hell of a lot but will not pay you."

When Republicans courted the Negro voters and took office, Mr. Mitchell said, "they forgot us until they wanted us to vote again."

In promising Negro support for the administration he said:

"We expect to wage a campaign to show the Republican party that it has abused the Negroes more than it has abused this country; that we stand politically emancipated, and that we are going to give the Democratic party and the great President that I love so dearly the largest vote that any Negro group has given a President of the United States."

Sitting on the Democratic side, "where no Negro ever before had that privilege or responsibility," Mr. Mitchell was applauded again when he said that the Democrats had received and "treated me like a man." This was not a compliment to him as an individual "but a compliment to the race I represent, a race that, as you know, has borne the burden of this country without complaint."

He had seen and talked with President Roosevelt on many occasions and he believed that the realization was general that "we are approaching the day when these things will be settled and settled right."

"I say to you that the race I represent here appreciates the fine work that our great President has done and that this great Democratic party has done for suffering humanity," he added. "As I read the platform back in various years and see the beautiful promises that my Republican friends have made my people and then led them dumb and hopeless and voted us and took offices and went on and forgot us until they wanted us to vote again, and then see what the Democratic party has done, I say that you are our friends and I hail you as our friends today."

Political - 1936

Office Holding.

Illinois.

Mitchell Has Won Respect of Entire House of Representatives, Says A. N. P. Reporter

By DAVIS LEE

By Associated Negro Press

"One Day in Congress" should be the caption of this item since I spent a whole day last week in the House of Representatives as the guest of Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois.

To sit and watch a member of your own race, the only one in Congress, rub shoulders, dine and mix generally with the white gentlemen from the forty-eight states on absolute equal basis, causes one to poke out his chest and congratulate himself on being fortunate enough to be born a Negro.

Out of the 434 members of the House of Representatives, Congressman Mitchell is absolutely the best mannered, deported, and respected of them all. During the reading of bills, the harrangues of some member, Mr. Mitchell sits cool, collected and listens with an air that causes the southern white gentlemen to seem out of place. His deportment is such a contrast that the other members are constantly speaking about it on the floor and off.

Ignore Reading

Upon arriving at the House of Representatives, which is several blocks from Mr. Mitchell's office, we got on an elevator which delivered us to our destination.

We had hardly seated ourselves when the Speaker of the House rapped his gavel for order.

"Father will lend us in prayer," he announced.

A man attired in the habiliment of a Catholic priest rose. Everyone present bowed. The good gentleman then plunged into an invocation that reeked of sincerity.

At the conclusion of the prayer the speaker rapped again. Then the clerk began to read a stack of green sheets of paper. I learned later that they were bills to be acted upon.

During the reading I focused my optics around the interior to make a general survey. One thing that stood out most prominently and conspicuously was the lack of attention being paid to the reading. Mr. Mithell seemed to be the only member listening. The rest were engaged in loud discussion and running from one seat to another.

Looks Like Gridiron

In the galleries were only women who came to witness, what some call, America's leading circus in action. The interior of the House of Representatives reminds one of a large football stadium, specially the Hollywood bowl, only it is not as large. It is round like a stadium, and the gallery seats resemble the bleechers. Down in the center are a number of seats and a few tables. The roof directly over head is glass, thus much sunlight filters through during the gloomy moments that invariably come to some of the gentlemen during the consideration of a piece of legislation which they favor.

I had done very little optical roving and taking mental notes before the fireworks began. The Army Appropriation Bill was the issue of the moment. One of the honorable gentlemen with a decided and betraying Alabama accent delivered a fiery speech inw hich he disclosed some little irregularities. At the end of his accusation seven or eight rose and cornered the gentleman in a verbal battle royal.

During the hot-air fire works Congressman Mitchell sat smiling The various representatives, Democrat and Republican, continued to go to his seat and consult him about one thing or another. As soon as one would leave another would come. Each would shake his hand sit down and put his arm around Mr. Mitchell and carry on a whispered conversation.

Called Credit to Party

At 2 o'clock the members began slipping out to get lunch. We slipped out also and descended to the first floor where the House Restaurant, barber shop and public restaurant are located.

Many of the representatives were standing around the corridor discussng bills and other things of interest to legislators. This gave me an opportunity to find out what they thought of Congressman Mitchell. The first gentleman approached was a Democrat from Alabama. He said:

"Mr. Mitchell is every inch a gentleman. Before meeting him, having daily contact and conversation with him I held all Negroes in contempt. However, he has convinced me that the Negro is human, intelligent and entitled to the same respect accorded other races. In my opinion Arthur W. Mitchell is a credit to the Democratic party but a greater credit to his race."

The next gentleman approached was a Republican from South Carolina: "I understand that Congressman Mitchell is the 22nd black man to be elected to Congress, and I will venture to say the greatest of the whole shoobang. He doesn't run around over the country agitating and stirring up a lot of trouble for you people. He has minded his own business and made friends. One thing he has done is to change the attitude of many southern gentlemen toward you people."

Bill Unconstitutional

My third query was to a handsome looking chap from West Virginia. He said he represented the District where Nancy Hanks, Abraham Lincoln's mother, was born.

"You ask me what I think of Mr. Mitchell. He's a damn fine gentleman and a statesman whose record in the House of Representatives should be the target of every ambitious Negro boy. He knows how to handle whites as well as blacks. He drew up an anti-lynching bill here sometime back and because of the respect that we all have for him every southern member of the House pledged his support. The reason the bill wasn't passed was because it was unconstitutional. Mr. Mitchell had the deans of seven law schools study it. They all said it was unconstitutional. There was no use enacting a piece of legislation that is unconstitutional. It is hard to pass an anti-lynching bill that will be constitutional with the present Supreme Court. However Mr. Mitchell is here fighting the battles of his race, and in my estimation doing a damn good job."

We returned to the floor to witness a few more fire works. A number of the congressmen had to attend to business elsewhere, and they asked Mr. Mitchell to stay on the floor of the House as a scheme was afoot to slip two or three bills through. He was asked to see that they didn't get through.

One thing that I learned about Congress is that the passing of bills before the House assembled is a mere fromality. All bills are discussed in private conferences and caucusses and are figuratively speaking, passed in these private meetings. When they come up before the House everything has been cut and dried.

Congress adjourned some minutes after four and we trekked back to the office.

There I had an opportunity to study the man who has captured the admiration and respect of every member of Congress. Arthur W. Mitchell is a very unusual personality, independent in thought and action. The reader will be better able to form a more intimate opinion of Arthur W. Mitchell by studying his own wods:

"I came to Washington to render service; that is what I am doing, and I don't give a snap what people think or say about me. I have nothing to say about myself. A man's work and deeds will speak louder than his mouth."

The Congressman then pointed to a stack of telegrams. Over 300 of them—all received in one day from Negroes all over the country urging him to do this and to do that.

"Those people should realize," he said, "that I am the representative of the people of my District, not of all the Negroes. I cannot get up in the House and advocate or oppose a piece of legislation in another Congressman's District just because the members of our race who live there want it. They should realize that and write to the white congressman representing their district not me."

Congressman Mitchell Balks

Congressman Arthur Mitchell shows his cloven hoofs regarding Negro affairs in his recent refusal to sign a request for a Democratic caucas having for its purpose the consideration of anti-lynching bills. In this instance the N. A. A. C. P. has chased the old fox to his lair. It is unfortunate that the wiley Illinoisan should have to be uncovered and exposed in all his wretchedness right at election time.

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Fifteen million Negroes all over America will want to know why Congressman Mitchell does not sign such a request. Up to March 19 the following members of the lower house had signed a request for the caucas: Thomas A. Ford, California; Joseph A. Gavagan, New York; Louis Ludloy, Indiana; Herman P. Koppleman, Connecticut; Carolina O'Day, New York; William J. Granfield, Massachusetts; Edward A. Kenney, New Jersey; Byron N. Scott, California; Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Missouri; Fred H. Hildebrandt, South Dakota; William P. Connery, Jr., Massachusetts; John H. Tolan, California.

With all of this imposing list of legislators pledged to the call Congressman Mitchell swings back. He will doubtless find out how his constituency feels about this when the November election rolls around. In the language of the immortal Lincoln, "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

We can't understand the technique of Congressman Mitchell. He has shouted from the hilltop that he did not represent the 15,000,000 Negroes of the United States, and that all he desired to do was to represent the interests of the First Congressional District of Illinois. Granting that there is some merit in such argument, we at the same time assume that Congressman Mitchell would agree that some influence, individuals or organization should attempt to care for the needs of Negroes not fortunate enough to come within his sphere of authority.

The N. A. A. C. P. does assume to shoulder the responsibility of the 15,000,000 Negroes of the United States, and when it says it desires a caucas in a Democratic congress to consider the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, the least thing that Congressman Mitchell could do is to join in a plan which would give the N. A. A. C. P. and its friends a chance to be heard. No one is asking Congressman Mitchell to lead the fight. His vote for the caucas would be nothing more than a request that friends of Negroes be given a hearing. Surely as congressman from the First Illinois District, Mr. Mitchell can desist from his direct labors in his district and give an indirect shove to thise who would make life and limb safe for the teeming millions of black folk in America, and even for Congressman Mitchell under the Stars and Stripes.

The line-up of the House is such that the bill would have a very good chance of passing even if it did not get a single southern vote. There are 222 Democratic congressmen from the northern and border states, 102 Republicans, 7 Progressives and 3 Farmer-Laborites—more than enough to pass the bill if it could be got to the floor. All these congressmen, of course, would not vote for the bill, but most of them would. This puts the issue squarely up to the Democratic and Republican leaders of the House. If they do their duty the bill can be passeed without one southern vote.

It puts the issue up squarely to Congressman Mitchell also. Twenty-five American citizens were victims of mob murders in 1935, and according to the Interracial Commission of Atlanta, Georgia, 102 others were narrowly averted during the same months. Even the folk who live in the First Illinois District cannot dodge responsibility for America's terrible shame.

The issue is also up to you who read these lines. It is up to you if you have any influence over your congressman. Sit down and write the man who represents the district in which you reside. Tell him to sign the call for a Democratic caucas. Tell him to cease fiddling while Rome burns.

ANOTHER NEGRO IN CONGRESS

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The race now is between the former Congressman Oscar DePriest on the Republican ticket and the present incumbent, Arthur W. Mitchell on the Democratic ticket. There is at this time, however, some speculation as to who will be elected in November.

Mr. Mitchell has the advantage of being "in." He has the other advantage of being with the party that has the control of the nation's affairs at this time. Being a politician himself, makes his stock high according to the rules of the game. On the other hand, Mr. DePriest, is no novice at the game of politics. He has already served six years as a member of congress and is regarded as a campaigner.

As we visualize the situation in Chicago where the Negroes are getting somewhere politically we turn to our own city, St. Louis, and wonder "What is the matter with St. Louis? What is the matter with our race leaders Why is it we get so little in return for what we give to the political parties in the way of votes? All of the well informed politicians of the city, be they Democrat or Republican, say boldly that the Negro voters hold "balance of power," in any election. This being true, we ask what is the matter with us? Why do we not use this power for our advancement in the civil and political affairs of this city and state?

By every rule of the game there should be at least two Negroes from the city of St. Louis elected to the House of Representatives in the next general assembly. This could be easily accomplished if we could only think—think together, think for the welfare of the race, rather than for individuals. It is in this connection that our Negro leadership can show itself. Let us see to it that one of our group is nominated on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. So that which ever party prevails at the pools in November, the Negro will be elected. This is the kind of political sense that people of Chicago have, and demonstrated this fact, when they used their political influence with the party leaders and admirably succeeded in having one of their race on either ticket opposing each other.

Seeing what our brethren are doing in our Sister State, Illinois, we are inspired the more to bring the message like the spys of old, who said, "we are able to take the land, let us go up and possess it." In other words we are able to help ourselves politically only by taking that which rightfully belongs to us.

Another thing about the Negro situation in Chicago politically that we might do well in St. Louis to imitate, and that is, they understand how to make leaders. Oscar DePriest was not only the Congressman, but he also held the office as Ward Committeeman at the same time, both of which were elected offices. Let us take note of these things and use them as our political guide.

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Illinois.

Political- 1936
Office Holding.

THE MITCHELL BILL

There are a great many people who have turned in their objections to the bill which Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell has introduced in Congress to create a Commission on Negro Affairs. As we digest them, they are apparently as follows:

1. Those who object to the bill because they object to Mr. Mitchell; they do not like him. He is a Democrat.

2. Those who are members of organizations that have been collecting data and assume to have charge of Negro affairs.

3. Those who honestly think that the bill would create segregation, and would therefore be injurious to the progress of the Negro.

The first two groups are selfish and their objections must be discounted, but we will discuss here the third objection.

Segregation does not have to be created. We have "advisers" on NEGRO AFFAIRS in the Departments of Commerce, of Interior, of Labor, of Justice, of Education, and in other places. These positions carry very little or no authority, and were originated largely to satisfy colored people's desire for recognition. While some people expect a great deal from them, the government expects very little. The men who fill the places are, as a rule, able, well-trained, representative Negroes, and they know better than anybody else the limitations of their authority. We imagine they are continually disappointed because many people expect too much of them. But one thing is true, and that is that they would not have their jobs except for segregation. Their jobs are "Negro" jobs and are so labeled.

Our own belief is that the organizations that are doing work in a segregated field for "Negro advancement" need, more than anything else, the facts about Negroes; and if there were some central fact-finding organization that would help them, they could do better work. If the N. A. A. C. P. could have the use of this fact-finding organization, it could use its meagre resources in order to pursue more vigorously its program for advancement of colored people, and its program is highly commended by us. If there were a fact-finding organization that would furnish more complete information for the Urban League, it would release a great deal of that organization's ability and finance from having to do a more or less inadequate job of fact-finding and devote itself almost entirely to opening up industrial opportunities for Negroes, and its now good work be much better. If the business organizations and church organizations, and all of them could have at their back a first-class fact-finding organization, they could devote themselves more efficiently to their particular objectives. Certainly the Business League, the Race Relations Commission of the Federal Council, the Industrial Committee and Social Welfare Committees of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, and a score of others are even now handicapped because of lack of actual information. If the commission did nothing but make facts about the Negro available, it would be fully justified.

We do not believe there is any one who would disagree with this point of view. We ask then why not let the government promote this fact-finding organization? It promotes fact-finding in nearly every other realm, from aviation to zero weather. Everybody else uses the Government, why not the Negro?

The objection has been raised that the commission would have no authority. It would at least have the authority which well-authenticated and digested facts always have. At present nobody has much authority, and it could not have less than we now have.

It is also argued that it would take over the work of the departments already in existence and relieve the War Department and the Department of Labor and of Commerce etc., of their responsibility. There is nothing in the bill that even suggests this. It would help to make the work of these departments more effective by giving them well-digested information, which they do not have. While a dozen people are working on "Negro facts" in a detached way, there would be scores of others at work in an organized way under this commission.

It has been said that it would be like the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Any one who will read the law creating the Bureau of Indian Affairs will see that the two are entirely different.

As to segregation, our honest belief is that the last man to say segregation is as bad as the man who urges the Government to make a segregated job and then accept it, or the man who forms a "segregated" organization. Most unqualified statements about segregation show poor thinking. Our belief is that the sooner the colored man gets it into his head in this country that the white man is not going to give him anything he is not able to organize and take, and that he needs all of the power of the government that he can get, no matter under what condition he gets it, he will get along further. It is power to light his way out that is his great need. The Negro has been and will continue to be segregated no matter what the law is if he has not power to protect himself. He will be lynched no matter whether the anti-lynching bill is passed or not, if he does not have power, just as he is now disfranchised in many parts of this free country despite the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, because he has not organized political power. Organized power is power segregated and concentrated.

Negro leaders show they are very naive in their thinking when they even suggest that a commission of five men with less than a half million dollars a year holds the destiny of the race. We hold no illusion about Mr. Mitchell's bill. It won't bring on the millennium (Abraham Lincoln's immortal Emancipation Proclamation) be a mere drop in a bucket, but it will be a drop. Its efficiency will be determined by the character and ability of the men the President appoints. It won't settle the labor problem, it won't settle the lynching problem, it won't settle the problem of migration, or schools, or religion. It won't hurt the church, or the Urban League or the "Negro advisers," or the newspapers of the N. A. A. C. P. It will be just one

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MOUNT VERNON, ILL.
REGISTER NEWS
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TO ADDRESS COLORED
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Mitchell Made Darn Good Talk, Say Colleagues

Afro-American

Eight out of Ten Congressmen Tell AFRO Speech Was Okey.

5-2-36

WAITING 15 YEARS FOR IT, ONE SAYS

Baltimore Md.

Scouts Lincoln Myth, Another States.

By CONSTANCE E. H. DANIEL

(Full text of speech on page)

Of twelve Congressmen or their spokesmen interviewed by the AFRO on their reactions to the maiden political speech delivered by Representative Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, on the floor of the House, last week, ten favored the Mitchell speech one questioned it, and one refused to comment.

Opinions were based largely on general impressions—few had read the speech, and several admitted that they had not heard it. Many Congressmen — especially in the Republican camp—were "back home" repairing political fences.

One Congressman declared that the speech was the kind that he had been waiting for for fifteen years for some colored Democrat to make. Another said that he was glad that the Lincoln myth had at last been exploded.

Congressional opinion as expressed to the AFRO Monday was as follows:

Intelligent Speech

CHARLES L. SOUTH (Dem., Texas):

"He made a very interesting and intelligent speech. I considered it very timely, well thought out and well delivered. I didn't give much attention to its political significance—there is practically only one party in Texas, anyway; but I was impressed with the intelligent and dispassionate manner in which he presented the question, having in mind the interest of his own people."

Palmisano's Comment

VINCENT L. PALMISANO (Dem., Md.):

"I haven't read his speech, but I will make a statement. I think that his conduct in the House has commanded the respect of all members, regardless of party lines.

Afro-American

"I've had experience in the Baltimore City Council, where there were two members of the colored race, one of the 'boastist' type, like DePriest and the other the Mitchell type. The results were that whenever they had different views, the Mitchell type always got what he wanted, and the other type received nothing. 5-2-36

"Mitchell is doing good. He'll get more in the long run."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The colored councilmen referred to were Warner T. McGuinn and William L. Fitzgerald.)

EDWARD A. KENNEY (Dem., N.J.)

Baltimore

"Have not read the speech, and would not comment myself from what I could hear of a speech rapidly delivered on the floor. Will discuss it later."

GLOVER H. CARY (Dem., Ky.): (By secretary):

"Being from the South, I naturally admire the way he keeps his place up here; think he made a wonderful speech. He is well thought of by his colleagues."

THOMAS L. BLANTON (Dem., Texas):

"I have written Mitchell a letter commending him for his speech. I'm busy. I haven't time to make any further statement."

GEORGE SCHNEIDER (Progressive, Wis.):

"I have no comment to make."

LOUIS LUDLOW (Dem., Ind.)

"I am very much impressed with what I have heard about it. It was a very able effort—he handled himself very well indeed. I think he is highly esteemed by members of Congress. I haven't read the speech."

JAMES FARLEY (Dem., Ind.): "He made a wonderful speech. I think he's a good, sound, substantial citizen." (Said he had not read the speech.)

WILLIAM BERLIN (Dem., Pa.): Read a letter to the AFRO reporter, commending the Mitchell attitude, but said he was not in a position to comment on the speech.

Darn Good Speech

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY (Dem., N.Y.) (By secretary):

"I think it was a darn good speech. My boss is 100 per cent with him. He was one of those who rose and applauded."

GEORGE JOHNSON (Dem., West Va.): (By secretary, Mrs. Johnson:

"Mr. Johnson is on the floor of the House; I cannot speak for him."

For herself, applauded the Mitchell views, particularly his avoidance of class issues, which she felt Mr. DePriest had made uppermost to the detriment of more important matters.

100% Wrong, Says Robinson

"I think Mitchell is 100 per cent wrong," said Congressman Robinson (Rep., Ky.). He said further:

"The colored people have never had any rights in this country except those that were fought for and sponsored by the Republican party.

"Where the Democrats are in absolute control, the colored man has no political rights.

"The fact that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were written into the Constitution by the Republican party is sneered at by some high-brow colored people. Ever since they were written in, the Democrats have been busy trying to work around them.

To Answer from the Floor

"Democrats don't show any favors where they have dehorned the colored man. They only palaver around in States where the Republicans have already put something in the colored man's hand—the vote!

"In my district in the Kentucky hills, we fought to keep out the Grandfather Clause, property requirements, the poll tax, and all the other tricks by which the Democrats tried to disfranchise the colored man—and we kept them out! Wait! I'm going to answer Mr. Mitchell—on the floor!"

Purely Political, Says Kansan

Mr. Lambertson, Kansas Republican, said:

"I missed Mr. Mitchell's speech. I haven't read it and I really haven't thought about it. It didn't have anything to do with the anti-lynching bill, did it?"

"I do not see how anything other than a purely political construction can be put on Mr. Mitchell's speech," said Representative Brewster of Maine. "His position is startling to those not intimately acquainted with the problem. Our impression is still very strong that the colored man has received more consideration in the Republican States of the North than in the Democratic States of the South.

What About South Carolina?

"How anyone intellectually honest can say that the colored vote is accorded consideration in the South—the center of the largest colored population—is beyond me. I have just returned from South Carolina. I carefully observed the situation of the colored people there, and I certainly didn't see any signs of consideration down there where there should be a substantial colored vote.

"It is bare-faced misrepresentation for Mr. Mitchell or anyone else to suggest this. There seemed to be consideration given to colored people on relief, but whether or not that was equitable is another thing. He was quite warranted in his reference to Republican reliance on the Civil War record and sitting back for fifty years on that. But he rendered a very poor service to the colored man in attempting to control his political alignment. I would say the same of a Republican.

Can't Align with Either Party

"I hold no brief for anything Republicans have done—or failed to do. We have our share of false prophets. Nevertheless, as certainly as the colored man becomes definitely aligned as a group, with either party, he will get nowhere.

"Segregation of the colored man politically renders a very poor service to the race or to the country."

Speech Printed

Representative Mitchell told the AFRO this week that, although he had received few letters on his speech, he had received numerous requests from Democratic members of the House for copies.

He said that fifty thousand copies had been printed, that one request called for 10,000 copies.

Unemotional

"Your speech was delivered in a manner to expose the truth, and to very forcefully bring up the position of your race."

This was the statement of Rep. Maury Maverick (D.) Texas.

"You did not let your emotions get the best of you, and you effectively handled a very deep and important subject."

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DAILY NEWS

APR 23 1936

House Gives Ovation To Colored Member

Washington, D. C., April 22 (AP).—House Democrats gave a standing ovation to Representative Mitchell (Dem., Ill.), only colored member, at the conclusion of a speech today warning the Republican Party it "no longer" had the colored vote "in its vest pocket." A half dozen times through the twenty-minute speech, Democrats applauded loudly.

"Only during the last four or five years have Negroes felt the Democratic Party was a safe place to live and vote." he said.

Political - 1936
Office Holding.

Illinois.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 10, 1936

A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS

Booker Washington's former office boy and one of The Advertiser's former carrier boys, is Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic Congressman from one of the Chicago districts. He is the man who defeated Oscar DePriest, the Negro clown-Congressman who embarrassed every thoughtful Negro in the United States during his term in Congress. DePriest, by the way, was also a native Alabamian, having been born in or near Florence.

The tale seems incredible, but it is true nevertheless—a native Alabama Negro Democrat lived to beat a native Alabama Negro Republican for Congress in the predominantly Negro district of Chicago. Mitchell, the man now before us, did that.

Upon the election of Mitchell many observers, including The Advertiser, were impressed by his first interview, and The Advertiser immediately voiced its confidence in Mitchell. We do not recall the new Congressman's words, but the substance of what he said was this: "I do not wish to be known as a Negro Congressman—I wish to be known as an American Congressman". Such was this man's dignity and sense of responsibility that he did not wish to be known as the professional agent of a group. At last, we thought, the Negro had arrived, and so we applauded Mitchell.

Subsequently Mitchell made a personal call at the office of The Advertiser where he was plied with questions; he was thumped as a farmer would thump a watermelon. In the end The Advertiser decided that Mitchell was ripe enough to pull. He was found to be first a humanitarian, then a Negro, in his thought and feeling. He did not hate anybody but humbugs. He was found to be a gentle, compassionate, understanding man. We thought then as we think now that no man, whatever his color, can hope to rise above compassion and charity, along with racial understanding. We liked Mitchell.

Mitchell is a successful lawyer in Chicago. He is not beholden to the South. He owes his place in Congress to men and women who do not love the South. Most of these men and women are of his own color. Yet he found the courage recently to stand in his place in the House of Congress and say to both races:

> Mr. Speaker, while I shall speak at length of the meanings and the accomplishments of the "New Deal", both to the American nation and to the Negro, my first words must of necessity be an appeal to all those who hear me for a better understanding between the races in the Southland. In making this appeal I wish to qualify as being a student who has given years of careful study and thought to the problems of the South. I was born and reared in the South. Most of my years were spent in the South. I know the problems of this section of our country from more than 35 years of constant contact with them, and I know also that more than 8,000,000 of the 12,000,000 Negro population in this country reside in the South, and will remain there for the most part, and that the great problem of race adjustment must be worked out in the South.
>
> For years there have been earnest workers of both races who have sought to bring about a better understanding between the races and have pleaded and worked for a larger measure of justice for the Negro of the South. That fearless and matchless leader, Booker Washington, through his example, teachings, and lectures in the South, made perhaps the largest contribution to the fine work of inter-racial good will. Dr. Moton, his worthy successor and now president emeritus of Tuskegee, has continued to carry forward the fine work so well begun by Dr. Washington. I think the most important question or task that confronts you and me today is understanding each other and treating each other as right and justice demand that fellow men treat each other.
>
> It is my experience that it is always necessary for individuals whether of the same race or of different races, to understand each other and to exercise friendliness and tolerance one toward the other. This is essential in the best home. What husband or wife does not have to tolerate in the other something which is to some degree displeasing? Does it not pay there to exercise good judgment if peace and harmony are to prevail in the home? If this is true in a family, how much more is it true between individuals not so closely connected as are the members of a family. It is my observation that year by year conditions in the South are improving. I recognize the presence of great forces at work which are bringing about this racial understanding so necessary in the full development of the great resources of the South and to guarantee the safety of life, the freedom, happiness, and prosperity of all the citizens of this section of the country.

Continuing, Mitchell said:

"I am not unmindful of the fact that we have not yet reached the point of perfection, nor can we hope to reach it within a few decades, for after all we are human, with all the faults and frailties of human beings; but it is encouraging to see the great improvement that is being brought about through the activities of our schools, our churches, our fraternal organizations, the good newspapers, and through the Interracial Commission, which seeks to destroy race prejudice, establish justice, and bring about a complete understanding between the races. This assures us that the general trend is upward".

There follows a moving tribute to President Roosevelt and his Democratic administration in which the President is praised for his freedom from foolish prejudice and for his sense of fairness and justice for all races.

But what about lynchings? Naturally Negroes are especially interested in this question. They wish to know the truth, they wish to know whether there is progress or not. Mitchell knows that the whites have made substantial progress in their fight against the evil of lynching, and is willing to risk his place in Congress to testify that lynching is gradually giving way to the forces of civilization.

Regarding lynching and a bill against it which he has introduced in Congress, Mitchell says:

> There is no question in my mind but that the source of this Government at this time is absolutely pure. I have had many conferences with the President of the United States and know that he is without race prejudice and believes in an absolute square deal for all citizens, regardless of race, color, or previous condition. Whatever corruption there is in the governmental stream today does not come from the source and can, and I hope will, be corrected.
>
> No President has been more outspoken against the horrible crime of lynching than has Mr. Roosevelt. In speaking of lynching sometime ago he characterized it as "collective murder" and spoke of it as a crime which blackens the record of America. This crime should and must be wiped out. I have introduced a bill in the House which would make lynching a Federal crime and make the perpetrators of the crime punishable in the Federal courts. I believe that the day is not far hence when this legislation will be enacted into law. I wish to say, however, that I have no delusions about this important legislation. While I believe it is absolutely necessary, and I shall work for its passage whole-heartedly, I do not believe that the mere passing of the law will eliminate the crime. I should like to call attention to the fact that no major crime on the statute books of this country has been reduced with one-tenth of the rapidity as has lynching during the past 45 years.
>
> I have here a statement giving the number of lynchings covering a period of years from 1889 to 1934. I wish to call attention to the fact that the high peak in lynching was reached in 1892, when the population of the country was 65,665,810. There were 226 lynchings, or 1 person was lynched out of every 290,000 citizens of the country, or 3.4 persons were lynched out of every million of our population. Over against this I wish to call attention to the number of persons lynched in 1932, 40 years later, at which time the population had ncreased to 124,822,000. There were 8 lynchings, as compared with 226 in 1892. Instead of there being 1 person lynched out of every 290,000 citizens, there was 1 person lynched out of every 15,603,000. The ratio per million had been reduced from 3.4 to .07 of a person. The fine work done by our Christian institutions, our schools, and the InterRacial Organization is wonderfully reflected in this great reduction of lynching covering this period of 40 years.

Here is the speech of a black statesman. All that he says should appeal with as much force to Southern whites as to Southern blacks.

If a Southern white man cannot respect and heed counsel of this sort from a black man of sense and vision of this sort, he can heed nothing worth hearing.

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL SPEAKS

In the Congressional Record under date of May 19, we find a speech delivered by the Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, representing the first district of Illinois, on the subject of lynching. This speech was made by Mr. Mitchell in the state of Ohio, and in it Mr. Mitchell took Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia severely to task.

The Congressional Record also contains a telegram from Mr. Mitchell to the Georgia governor which reads as follows: "Because of the prevalence of the mob spirit in the state of Georgia at least three Negroes in your state have been the victims of these mobs, and have had their lives snuffed out during the past sixty days. So far as I have been able to learn you have uttered not word of condemnation of these mobs. Do you think that these colored people are entitled to the protection of the law and that as governor of the state you should at least condemn the atrocities of the bloody mobs that are spreading so much fear and havoc in the minds and souls of law-abiding people? Law-abiding citizens throughout our country are wondering what part the 'Georgia Woman's World' had in fanning the flames of race hatred into such a conflagration. Do you condone that?"

In this same Congressional Record is found an exchange of communications on the question of the Costigan-Wagner Anti-lynching Bill between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Walter White, secretary of N.A.A.C.P. Their opinions will not at this time be made a subject of discussion. The observation, however, that Congressman Mitchell has taken a stand against southern mob violence, is timely.

We have opposed Mr. Mitchell when we thought he was wrong, and will just as vigorously commend him when we think he is right. It is not supposed that the governor of Georgia will make an official acknowledgment of this telegram. The governor is so circumscribed by the tradition of lynchers and lynchings that his political future would no doubt be hampered if he dared to condemn mob violence.

The serious aspect of Mr. Mitchell's telegram, however, is that part wherein the question is raised and a reply sought, in which is involved the attitude of a publication known as the "Georgia Woman's World." It will be recalled that this same publication had much to do with the attempt to use the sympathetic attitude of Mrs. Roosevelt with respect to colored people as a means of fostering race hatred with other white people throughout the South.

This was indeed regrettable. The conscience of right thinkers in America has always looked forward with the belief that out of the minds of the intelligent and considerate judgment of the womanhood of the nation would always emanate those qualities of soul and righteous thought calculated ever to solidify and sustain the nation. That Mrs. Roosevelt should have been attacked because of her sympathy and interest in the "man farthest down" by the supposedly enlightened women of her own race is a thing difficult to understand in a people who represent themselves as official torchbearers of a superior race.

MITCHELL KAYOS DePRIEST IN HECTIC CONGRESSIONAL BATTLE; GREAT MAJORITY IS POLLED

CATALINE SWEEPS WINDY CITY POLLING PLACES AND MAKES GOOD ON PREDICTIONS OF FORMER SOLON'S DEFEAT

Had Solid Backing Of White Democrats

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4.—(By Telegraph ANP)—Oscar DePriest, former congressman from the 1st Congressional district, was completely swamped in his attempt return to the high office he once held by the present incumbent, Arthur W. Mitchell. The complete returns as compiled by the Associated Negro Press were: Mitchell 35,330; DePriest 28,182.

The complete upset of the former Republican chieftian is attributed to two causes: the overwhelming ....ew Deal landslide and the defection in the Republican organization created by old sores resulting from former campaigns.

The victory of Mitchell was somewhat in line with the prediction he made last week when he issued the following statement:

'I'll carry the district by a two-to-one majority," declared Mr. Mitchell last week. "I've never been more confident of victory in my life. I'll carry every precinct in the Second ward and base this assertion on the fact that Republicans in droves are joining forces with me to send me back to Congress."

Likened to Catiline

Mr. DePriest had the following to say:

"A crusade has been launched by the colored voters of the First district to drive Arthur W. Mitchell—our Catiline—from the halls of Congress, because of his proved conspiracy against us and because at the previous election he said:

" 'I do not need the colored vote and I am not to be the representative of the group in Congress.' He has certainly kept his word, he has certainly not represented us."

DePriest apparently was under the impression that he would have a walk-away with Mitchell. He spent much of his time during the past sixty days campaigning for the Presidential ticket and last week addressed a large audience in Philadelphia.

Mitchell, on the other hand, spent all of his time in the district and would not allow his time to be taken up with the national campaign. He is said to have had the 100 per cent support of the white Democrats in his district regarded as the richest congressional district in America.

When Oscar DePriest was elected to Congress in 1928, he was the first Negro to sit in the National Legislature in Washington for more than a quarter century. Millions of Negroes looked upon him as a symbol of a rising political power in the race, and many regarded him as the representative of all Negroes, rathen than a district delegate.

Active and always eager for a contest, his battles for equality for Negroes assumed dramatic aspects, and he was hailed throughout the nation on his speaking tours.

New Deal Beats Him

The New Deal landslide in 1932 vanquished DePriest at the end of his second term, and Mitchell was elected as the first Negro Democratic congressman. Mr. Mitchell frankly stated that he did not wish to be regarded as a national hero, and held that his first allegiance was to his district. He recognized a responsibility to the white voters who helped elect him and divided the patronage between the two races as he believed fair.

In Congress he never failed to fight injustice to the Negro, but he preferred methods which were less colorful and sought the friendship and aid of many Southedn white Democrats. A fervent disciple of Booker T. Washington, he believed that education and evolution would bring eventual emancipation in a wide range of fields.

This policy brought him enemies as well as friends, and encouraged Mr. DePriest to attempt a comeback.

Illinois.

Political-1936
Office Holding

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
April 25, 1936

Quoting the Record

Something decidedly out of the ordinary occurred Wednesday in the National house of representatives. Arthur W. Mitchell, negro, who represents a Chicago district in congress as a Democrat, for the first time since becoming a member requested and received the speaker's permission to address the house. His speech was an attack on the Republican party and a defense of the New Deal and its champion.

That this attack on the G. O. P. came from the only negro ever to sit in the house as a Democrat did not detract from interest accorded the speaker. News stories say that Mitchell's utterances now and then were "punctuated with applause," while the faithful Congressional Record records at its conclusion the following line in brackets: (Prolonged applause with all Democrats standing.)

Representative Mitchell in exposing the claim of the Republican party that it had freed the negroes and that Abraham Lincoln had been elected president for the specific purpose of liberating the slaves, read from Lincoln's first inaugural address:

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the southern states that by the accession of a Republican administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Mitchell also read the following extract from the platform of the Republican party in 1860:

That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS

Booker Washington's former office boy and one of The Advertiser's former carrier boys, is Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic Congressman from one of the Chicago districts. He is the man who defeated Oscar DePriest, the Negro clown-Congressman who embarrassed every thoughtful Negro in the United States during his term in Congress. DePriest, by the way, was a native Alabamian, having been born in or near Florence.

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No President has been more outspoken against the horrible crime of lynching than has Mr. Roosevelt. In speaking of lynching sometime ago he characterized it as "collective murder" and spoke of it as a crime which blackens the record of America. This crime should and must be wiped out. I have introduced a bill in the House which would make lynching a Federal crime and make the perpetrators of the crime punishable in the Federal courts. I believe that the day is not far hence when this legislation will be enacted into law. I wish to say, however, that I have no delusions about this important legislation. While I believe it is absolutely necessary, and I shall work for its passage whole-heartedly, I do not believe that the mere passing of the law will eliminate the crime. I should like to call attention to the fact that no major crime on the statute books of this country has been reduced with one-tenth of

the rapidity as has lynching during the past 45 years.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 28, 1936

The Issue Draws Near

It was a good speech that Representative Mitchell, negro Democrat of Chicago, delivered in congress; what he said about the Republican failure to help the negroes is true, and that some of his fellow Democratic congressman "stood on their feet and cheered" was natural behavior. The Democratic applause rang.

Time was when white Democrats in Charleston and other parts of South Carolina "stood on their feet and cheered" negro Democrats. (See Williams' "Hampton and His Red Shirts.")

From Mitchell's speech this is especially interesting:

"He pledged the support of negro voters to the Democratic party and asserted that in twenty-three states where negroes voted, there would be 2,400,000 votes cast next fall for President Roosevelt and the Democratic party."

Senator Smith, Senator Byrnes, District Attorney Sapp (we include you, Mr. Sapp, because you are smarter than most of the South Carolina politicians), Chairman Leppard, Governor Johnston, you are asked questions:

With 2,400,000 negroes voting the Democratic ticket (or 1,000,000 for that matter) in twenty-three states, will you be able to exclude indefinitely negroes from the Democratic party in South Carolina and from voting?

Presuming that you are rational men whom your legislature would not send psychiatrists to examine, do you think that with the national Democratic party the political agency and hope of American negroes, you will be allowed to boycott negro Democrats politically in your state?

Your national party is now the national negro party. You know it is. One of you senators would not dare dispute it lest you damaged your party's chances of victory You've got to join in the applause for Mitchell.

We tell you that the negroes in the twenty-t[illegible] states, whose votes are courted by the Democratic party, mean to see that the negroes vote in forty-eight states, and they mean to effect just that object through your party.

What have you got to say about it, you South Carolina leaders of the Democratic party? Nothing, of course. You have got nothing to say about anything except perhaps what you get from the treasury.

Yet this question is the gravest that confronts the white people of South Carolina and it is immediately in front whether you leaders of The News and Courier think so or not.

The News and Courier already has suggested an answer.

You "leaders" are afraid, for your political skins, of all political issues that seriously affect your people. Silence is your method. You cannot afford to be honest with yourselves and speak your minds. God pity you politicians.

Mitchell Charges Bring Challenge From Howard

Journal

Says Congressman Elected By Colored Voters, Not Democrats

5-5-36

Taking issue with statements made by Congressman Arthur W Mitchell concerning the Republican party and its relationship to the Negro, Perry W. Howard, national Republican committeeman, wrote the Illinois representative this week challenging him to engage with him in a series of public debates on the issues involved between the two major parties.

Hits Republicans

Mitchell, on the floor of Congress a few days ago, declared that the Republican party had failed the Negro, and that the Negro owes nothing to the Republican party or to Abraham Lincoln.

"Thousands of us deny each and all of these allegations of yours," Howard wrote, "and regret that there was no member of the race present to answer you."

"As a member of the National Executive Committee of the National Republican Party, I know that your statement does not represent the attitude of the Republican Party, and being the representative of a state that has more colored people than any other state, and the only state in which there are more colored than white citizens, I feel it incumbent upon me to refuse to allow your unwarranted and unsupported statements to go unchallenged."

Howard told Mitchell that the debates would be held in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and any other points that might be agreeable to the Representative.

Base Ingratitude

"If the challenge is not accepted," Howard wrote, "I shall proceed to argue these questions in your absence: to show the ridiculousness of your utterances; to show the base ingratitude on the part of those who take the position that you do towards your benefactors; to show that you have to leave the stronghold of the very party that you defend in order to hold the position you occupy, and that even now you are holding a position that was given to you by colored voters and not by Democrats."

MITCHELL HEARD AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Negro Congressman From Illinois Praises Washington And New Deal

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 13.—(Special)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, the first member of the negro race to be elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, and who represents the first congressional district of Illinois, addressed the large attendance at the Summer School, members of the faculty, community townspeople and students in Logan Hall at the 11 a.m. assembly today.

The congressman's brief visit was filled with strenuous activity from the hour of his arrival until his departure on the evening train for Washington where he was hurrying to be present for important legislation that will come up in the Congress this week.

Congressman Mitchell was presented to the audience by Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, who said the school was glad to welcome so distinguished a son back to the campus. Congressman Mitchell spoke for more than an hour. He eulogized Booker T. Washington who gave him an opportunity to work his way through Tuskegee Institute, whom he served as orderly, and on whose grave he placed a wreath in "reference to the man who made it possible for me to obtain an education, to become an independent, self-respecting citizen, and whose memory it will ever be a blessing for me to honor," said the distinguished visitor.

Congressman Mitchell praised President Roosevelt and commended the new deal measures of the administration. He predicted a Democratic victory in November. He spoke highly of the attitude of the press and its appreciation of the work that he is doing and called attention to the recent editorials that have appeared in The Montgomery Advertiser. He also expressed appreciation of the encouragement that he had received from Mr. Grover Hall, editor of The Advertiser.

The congressman recounted many of his experiences since he became a member of the House. The most gratifying and pleasant were the courteous consideration shown him by his Democratic colleagues.

A brief tour of inspection of the grounds of the veterans administration facility and a tour of the institute campus, concluded the congressman's visit to Tuskegee.

Political - 1936

Indiana.

Office Holding.

Deputy Coroner

DR. WOODS

Dr. Charles R. Woods one of the eight deputy coroners was appointed to serve with the newly elected coroner Dr. J. Robert Doty who was sworn into office Thursday.

Dr. Woods resides at 810 West 25th avenue and has been a practicing physician in Gary since 1925. He served in the former Mayor Johnson's Cabinet as a member of the Board of Health, from 1931 to 1935.

He is president of the Fellowship Club of the Roosevelt District a club composed of all business and professional men south of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks to the Little Calumet river, president of the Gary Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, and treasurer of the Indiana State Medical Association.

Dr. Wood is a graduate of the Knoxville College, Knoxville Tenn. of the class of 1905 and practiced medicine in that city for 20 years.

Deputy Coroner

GARY, IND.
POST-TRIBUNE

MAY 19 1936

NEGRO GUIDES COUNCIL FOR FIRST TIME

Vice-President Takes Chair 10 Minutes At Meeting

A Negro councilman presided over the city council last night for the first time in the history of Gary. Vice-President Robert L. Anderson handled the gavel for the final 10 minutes of the three-hour session in the temporary absence of President James A. Sweeney.

It fell to Anderson's lot to hear motions on the councilmanic complaints that are wont to wind up most sessions. He also adjourned the meeting.

Councilman L. B. Snowden was in the midst of his usual list of remarks on varied subjects when Sweeney left the chair and Anderson marched up to take the gavel.

Asks Parking Lot Lights

The Miller councilman's motion to have street lamps installed in alley 1 and 2 between 5th and 6th and in alley 2 between 7th and 8th to furnish light for parking lots at these locations was placed before the group by Anderson, following a second by Michael J. Hartnett. The motion was adopted unanimously.

While President Sweeney waited on the rostrum for his chair the youthful vice-president heard the following matters:

Complaint by Councilman C. E. Rolf of a flooded area at 48th and Broadway dangerous to children. The council voted to notify the owner to erect safeguards.

Request of Councilman Edward Krieger to have stone being removed from Ridge Road (under construction) used to fill holes on the east side of Broadway between 34th and 37th. As chairman of the welfare committee, Krieger was instructed to investigate the possibility.

Stein Criticised

Previous to Anderson's assuming the chairmanship Snowden had assailed the practice of the park department in excluding bicycles from Marquette park, requested an ordinance be drawn so Miller depositors of a utility fee might be repaid by the city, and criticised Willard W. Stein, vice-president of the park board, for "not knowing the difference between a private and a city cemetery."

The allusion to cemeteries was in reply to Stein's published remark that if the park department were to assume responsibility for the Miller cemetery, as wished by Snowden, then before long it would be asked to do the same for other cemeteries.

On a motion by Miss Katharine Patton, seconded by Anderson, the council voted to have department heads furnish each member with regular progress reports and have them ready several days before council meetings.

Political - 1936
Office Holding.

Kansas.

Jno. Wright is 70 Years Old

Topeka Man Employed by Shawnee County 41 Years

TOPEKA—Object of many warm handshakes Thursday at the courthouse was John Wright, veteran deputy county treasurer, who has been working for Shawnee County forty-one out of the past forty-four years.

Reason for the handshaking was that Wright was celebarting the 70th anniversary of his birth. He has lived in Topeka for fifty years.

It was back in 1862 that John Wright began working for Shawnee county, as deputy clerk. Since that time, he has been at the courthouse, with the exceution of two years as city treasurer, six months at the postoffice and six months with the Army Y. M. C. A. during the war.

He went with the Y. M. C. A., in hopes he could go to France and be near his son, who was in the American army.

He has served two terms as county clerk, and once was county treasurer for a year's period, appointed by the board of county commissioners.

He is widely known by residents of Shawnee county; nearly everyone who enters the treasurer's office calls him either "John" or "Mr. Wright.

"I like it," he said today. "I like to meet people. I like to be near them. I've enjoyed my seventy years of life, and I've enjoyed my years at the courthouse tremendously."

Kansans Win Election Board Appointments

City Of Parsons' Mayor Forced To Name Three Women

PARSONS, Kans., Aug. —(ANP) A victorious court decision, one directly affecting the franchise rights of Negroes in every Jim Crow state in the nation, was handed down this week upholding the right of Parsons Negroes to serve as election officials and naming three colored women to serve in this capacity for the Second Precinct of the Third Ward.

The decision came after a hard fought battle for representation on the city's election board waged by J. W. Wright, colored Republican precinct committeeman, with Elisha Scott, well known Topeka attorney, representing the women plaintiffs in the case.

Seeks Writ of Mandamus

Attorney Scott, in order to force a showdown in the matter and determine the attitude of city officials, on July 30, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus in the state supreme court, alleging that the city refused to appoint as election officials the persons recommended, as provided by law.

Political–1936
Office-Holding.

Kentucky.

Contest Seat Of Kentucky's First Race Assemblyman

Crowd Sees Anderson Sworn In

—BULLETIN—

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10—Papers contesting the seat of Assemblyman Charles W. Anderson, Jr., only Race representative in the history of the state, were formally filed here Tuesday by C. Eubanks Tucker of Louisville who was defeated by Anderson in the recent election. Tucker, a Democrat, charges fraud at the polls. Tucker, who is an attorney and presiding elder in the AME church is depending on the Democratic majority in the House to lend a kind ear to his plea. Anderson claimed victory over him by a three to one vote.

By LUCIUS C. HARPER
(Staff Correspondent)

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10—For the first time in history of Kentucky a black man raised his hand in the House of Representatives at the state capitol here Tuesday at noon and was officially sworn in as representative from the 58th legislative district. This area represented by him is almost an exclusive Race center.

He was Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Jr., a young and brilliant attorney of Louisville, who was the only Republican in that city to claim victory in a Democratic landslide. Assemblyman Anderson, who is only 28-year-old, won his seat in a hotly contested fight against C. Eubanks Tucker, attorney and clergyman, who ran on the Democratic ticket. A white man also ran, but gained only sixty-four votes. Tucker is presiding elder of an AME district in Louisville. At the final count Anderson had beaten Tucker by a three to one vote.

No Color Line

The Kentucky general assembly is made up of a hundred representatives and thirty-eight senators. Sixty-seven Democrats and thirty-three Republicans compose the House of Representatives, and twenty-six Democrats and twelve Republicans make up the senate.

Anderson, according to alphabetical arrangement, was assigned a seat in the front of the House. He is flanked on each side by white representatives from mountain districts.

The seating of Anderson as a legislator occasioned much rejoicing among citizens of our race here. First, he was a home-town boy, and second, because the event marked the end of an eighteen years' political struggle by leaders of the Race in Louisville to have a representative at the capital. Ever since 1919 a Race man has run for this office at every election without success, although the district has been ninety-five per cent of our race. Many years ago W. D. Johnson tried for the legislature, but the old slogan "the time is not ripe," used against many pioneers in the political field, defeated him. The voters, however, decided in the last election that the "the time was rotten ripe" and chose Anderson.

Lee L. Brown, special correspondent of **The Chicago Defender** and a staunch Republican, has filed his petition to run for the legislature since 1921. He was defeated by Anderson in the primary.

Flowers For Anderson

Brown, though an unsuccessful candidate, is given credit by Louisville citizens for keeping the desire alive among voters to place a black man in the Kentucky General Assembly.

Kentucky—Louisville to be exact—permits of many contradictions in its program of segregation. It Jim Crows you in its railroad station but permits you to ride anywhere on its street cars. Its white axi-cabs will accommodae you only upon request of a white person. Its galleries at the state capitol are open to all alike, and when Anderson took his seat it resembled a human bouquet.

Anderson arrived at the capitol building at 10:30 o'clock in the morning from Louisville. He was accompanied by a delegation of friends and his camaipgn manager, Dr. C. L. Thomas, prominent Louisville dentist. He was met at the capitol entrance by a delegation of Frankfort citizens headed by Dr. E. E. Underwood, among whom was the legislator's mother, Mrs. Tabitha L. Anderson. Pride was written on her face.

Embraces Mother

Anderson embraced his mother, and the two, arm in arm, marched up the huge stone steps to the entrance of the assembly room where he received felicitations from many white legislators. Applause from the gallery greeted him as he strode down the aisle of the General Assembly to take his seat. Anderson, who is unaffected by the honor, bowed in recognition of the greeting and took his seat. The house was soon called to order and at noon Kentucky's historian wrote on a new chapter which signalled the coming of a black man as one of its law-makers.

The new representative is a graduate of Kentucky State college, Wilberforce university and Howard University School of Law; president of the Louisville Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

A member of the Elks and Masonic lodges, Paul Laurence Dunbar Republican club, Frederick Douglass Protective club, Advisory Committee of the Family Service Organization, Woman's Progressive League, Parent-Teachers Association and Ladies' Loyal Republican club; a member of Quinn Chapel AME church and resides at 1331 W. Chestnut street with law offices at 614 W Walnut street

Kentucky's 1st Legislator Of Color Describes His Law-Making Program

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(C)—Charles W. Anderson, Jr., newly elected first Negro representative in the Kentucky legislature from the 58th district, Jefferson County (Louisville), has outlined his program for the race in his state. He says in part:

"My first bill introduced in the Kentucky Legislature was House Bill 148, which, provides that the state pay the tuition of students compelled to pursue professional and graduate education at institutions outside of the state.

"My second bill was to create the office of a Third Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney for the City of Louisville. My purpose for drafting this type of bill was to open the avenue for the future possible appointment of a Negro.

"My third bill relates to both races. It provides that any teacher having taught school for five years within this state may marry and retain her job.

"A fourth bill provides for the state to pay the expenses necessary in the defense of persons charged with felonies, who are unable to employ counsel. A pauper's bill, and especially helpful to our race.

"My whole program concerns legislation where necessary to create or open avenues of employment for our race; to give us better educational opportunities and better schools, and to abolish discrimination in the employment of our race on state projects. Likewise, I am interested in progressive legislation irrespective of race or those matters which will aid the progress of Kentucky."

Political - 1936

Office Holding.

Liberia

Capt. William Nabors Sails To Assume Post in Liberia

When the Ss. Otho of the Barber Line sailed from Brooklyn at noon on Thursday, aboard were Capt. William D. Nabors of Orange, N. J., new military adviser of Liberia, his wife and their three children, Mayme, 11; Durward, 9, and Jane, 2.

Neither Capt. nor Mrs. Nabors will be approaching alien soil, since he finished out the unexpired term of Col. Charles Young, who died in Liberia in 1919, and she, then Miss Nahketah Williams, a graduate Lincoln Hospital nurse, served for several years as missionary for the M. E. Church. The couple were married there in 1923 prior to their return to this country.

Capt. Nabors, who has carved for himself a brilliant military career, will be a professor in the College of Military Science and will instruct and train the officers of the Liberian army. A lieutenant in the 366th Infantry during the World War, Capt. Nabors has served in the army since 1909.

3-28-36

Since his return to this country, the new military adviser has devoted much time to religious, social and civic affairs in Orange. He is a member of the Planning Committee of Orange, the board of management of the Y. M. C. A., adviser to the N. A. A. C. P. and the Negro Business League, and a member of the board of trustees of St. John's M. E. Church.

Lester Walton Heads Liberia Diplomatic Corps

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, —(ANP—Foreign News Service) For the first time in history, the foreign diplomatic representatives in Liberia have organized and adopted a protocol of rules of precedence. Hon. Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia has been elected Doyon, or dean of the group, which includes representatives from the Papal State, France, Great Britian and Germany. All have wives, except of course, the Papal State representative, and they have acknowledged Mrs. Walton, wife of the American minister, as the first lady of the diplomatic corps. The diplomats hold a business meeting once each month, and with their wives, alternate in planning social entertainment.

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Office Holding.

Massachusetts

CURLEY REAPPOINTS NEGRO SECRETARY

Boston — (AP)—William L. Reed, 70-year-old Negro, born of slave parents, has received reappointment as executive secretary from Gov. James M. Curley, one of 14 Massachusetts governors whom he has served.

Reed, quiet, gracious and impeccably dressed, became 70 years old Sunday, and thus ordinarily became subject to pension retirement under state law. Gov. Curley, however, obtained a ruling from the attorney-general that Reed's position did not come under the state pension system and that he could be retained in office.

BIGHAMS GETS CITY POSITION

Mayor Apoints Him to Election Department

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, on July 1, appointed John W. Bighams, Treasurer of the Mass. Colored Men Democratic Club as a Clerk in the Election Department at City Hall.

Mr. Bighams has been active for many years in the civic and political life of Boston, having idetnified himself with the Democratic Party just before the rising tide of democracy in Ward Nine and the State in 1928.

In more recent years, democracy has taken an incentive rugged stride under the militant efforts of what is sometime labeled, the "Dr. Worthy-Dr. Gray-Kenny-Bighams-Dr. Starkey wing," with their ardent exponents in local and State Democracy.

Mr. Bighams is a trustee of Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church; a member of Commonwealth Lodge of Elks and other fraternal bodies of Boston, and is a graduate of Ballard Normal School of Macon, Ga. At graduation he was Ivy Orator; President of his class and President of the Nu Kappa Psi Society of honorary students in the senior divisions of the school. He commences his duties with the rating of a first year clerk at $1600 a year, he is the second person to be appointed from the club, Mr. David S. Kenney being appointed a constable in the collecting department, 1935.

JOHN W. BIGHAMS

FORD NAMES NED GOURDIN

Eastern Director Rainey Lent Timely Support

Honor as a lawyer quite different to those he earned as an athlete and a soldier came to Atty. Edward O. Gourdin on Thursday, when he was appointed Asst. U. S. District Attorney by U. S. Atty. Francis J. W. Ford. Atty. Julian D. Rainey, Eastern director of Colored Democrats, was instrumental in securing the appointment.

Capt. Gourdin, wh is 38 years of age is a gaduate of Cambridge High and Latin; Harvard College (1921), B.A.; and Harvard Law (1924), LL. B. He has practiced law for eleven years and is a member of the State and Federal Bar.

At Harvard College he was a noted athlete, and was the first to broad jump more than 25 feet. He was also a National Pentathlon winner and a member of the 1924 Olympic team to Paris.

Mr. Gourdin is also a Captain in the 3rd Battalion, 372nd Infantry, M. N. G., and a crack shot with many laurels to prove it. He was a member of the Massachusetts Rifle team on two occasions. In fraternal circles he is one of the oldest members of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

He is married and resides with his family on Haley Street, Roxbury.

The CHRONICLE wishes to congratulate Capt. Gourdin on his appointment.

NAME GOURDIN ASST. U.S. ATTY.

WELL KNOWN ATHLETE AND MEMBER OF MASS. BAR RECEIVED APPOINTMENT THIS WEEK—COMPETED IN OLYMPICS OF 1924 IN PARIS

Edward Orval ("Ned") Gourdin, of this city has just been appointed an assistant U. S. District Attorney and is receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Mr. Gourdin received his education as follows: Stanton High School, Jacksonville, Fla., Cambridge High and Latin School, 1917; graduate of Harvard Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He was voted "most athletic" in the 1921 Hall of Fame, largely due to his setting a new world's record in the broad jump in his senior year, five times breaking the Harvard record for the event during his college career.

He was ten times winner of the New England Championship; twice National Champion in the Pentathlon; National and Intercollegiate Champion in the running broad jump in 1921; member of the United States Olympic Team in 1924 and winner of second place at Paris that year. He is a two time member of the Massachusetts National Guard Rifle Team, which in 1931 lost the National Championship by two points and which in 1933 won the National Guard Championship by several points, the highest shooting award of the government. Captain in the Massachusetts National Guard, Commanding Company M, 372d Infantry; Member of the State and Federal Bars.

Mr. Gourdin is a practising attorney in Massachusetts with offices at 412 Mass. ave. He is 38 years old and lives with his wife and four children in Boston where he is registered as a Democrat.

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Office Holding

Mississippi.

Mound Bayou P. O. Head Reappointed

WASHINGTON. April 24—President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent to the Senate on April 13 the nomination of Cornelius V. Thurmond to be postmaster at Mound Bayou, Miss. The nomination is a reappointment. Mr. Thurmond's commission expired March 23.

Political—1936
Office Holding.

Missouri.

When He Took His Seat Monday

JUDGE GEORGE L. VAUGHN

With friends and flowers Judge George L. Vaughn formally took his office as Justice of the Peace of the Fourth Constabulary District Monday morning, January 20, to fill the vacancy left through the death of the late Judge Charles H. Turpin. As is customary a brief ceremony was held which included felicitations from members of the bar and friends.

Among the speakers was Rev. John F. Moreland, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church who paid a splendid tribute to Mr. Vaughn as a lawyer and a citizen, stating that he had known Judge Vaughn for many years and had found him to be honest, ever faithful and true to his friends. Attorney William L. Igoe, president of the Board of Police Commissioners, who congratulated Mr. Vaughn upon his appointment said that he had known Mr. Vaughn for many years, having first met him when the latter returned from the army and visited him when Mr. Igoe was a member of Congress of the Eleventh District. He also stated that he regarded Mr. Vaughn as a great leader among his people and had every confidence that he would make good in his new environment.

Other speakers were Joseph P. Harris, who pledged his hearty support to the newly appointed judge. Attorney Joseph McLemore, among other things said: "I am mighty pleased to felicitate you this morning, Judge Vaughn, and to wish you success during your term of office. When my classmate, Frank Bledsoe, was being installed as Judge I made this statement, that we move forward inch by inch, not as we should, but as the vicissitudes fortune of the communities in which we live will permit us."

Rev. Owens: "I am very happy and pleased to be present this morning with this gathering on entering into the office of Justice of the Peace of this our citizen and friend, Lawyer George L. Vaughn. I want to say that there is not a better citizen, colored or white, in this whole country than George L. Vaughn; a star in the apex of citizenship; a man who loved God and the church of Christ."

Atty. Stocker: "I am delighted to be here today and see our good friend, George Vaughn, inducted into office. The member of the bar are striving to get higher type men to take up work of this type. I think George Vaughn has done this city and community a great service. Yes, he has rendered it a great service in accepting this position."

Atty. Garner: "I don't think there could have been found a more honest fellow about what he believes to be right. He may not agree with you, but he agrees with himself. That is the kind of man you need. Decisions of a court cannot be made unless you can get a man honest with himself. He will qualify, from a legal standpoint, with any man, and I don't mean only black. Not only is he qualified to serve as Justice of the Peace, but Vaughn can serve in any judiciary position in this state. He has accepted this office as a Democrat. He is neither a Republican, a Democrat or an Independent. He is Justice of the Peace of this district for these people in the district and for me."

Rev. Abbott: "Brother Vaughn, I am glad to congratulate you. I am very happy this morning to congratulate Brother Vaughn in this position. I strove very hard, with a lot of others, some years ago to try to send him to Congress and made a strenuous campaign to put him in congress. I thought he ought to be there. Well, he may be on his way now. This may be one of the steps to get him into Congress. He is not only a hard worker and an honest representative, but when he makes up his mind it is made up, and you don't change him easily. What he believes to be right, he not only stands for it, but fights for it. He will not only fight here, but he will fight anywhere else. Brother Vaughn, we put our trust in you. You are our representative. I want to say that all my folks will be with you (and there are few thousand out there), and we congratulate you on your position."

Constable Langston Harrison: "It is indeed an honor to have a word to say in behalf of Judge Vaughn because it is a relationship between Judge Vaughn and myself that don't many of you know about — we are both Kentuckians. I am pleased at the judgment and action of the Circuit Court in selecting a man of this type to serve as Justice of the Peace and I know that he will make a successful Jutice."

Judge Bledsoe: "We are plased indeed to have the privilege of witnessing this occasion. I thought I would not be able to be here on account of being out of the city because of death in our family. I want to congratulate the judges for their fine selection of a man so well equipped and capable to fill the position. I doubt if there is a better informed man on the history of the Negro race in the country than is our new Justice. His appointment is the result of work and cooperation on the part of the Negroes and I congratulate you and will do all in my power to help make your administration a success."

Attorney Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was introduced and spoke briefly stressing the importance of the lower court in their relation to the populace. He said that if he had his way he would make a salary for the judges of the United States Supreme Court $3000 a year and he would pay the judges in the lower courts, which serve the poor people, $15,000 a year.

Judge Vaughn: In response to the felicitations Judge Vaughn, among other things said: "My friends, my heart is filled to overflowing this morning. It overflows because of the reality of the deep sentiment and feeling which you have been kind enough to express here and which you have expressed through the years. It is filled also because I realize the grave responsibility which this office places upon my shoulders. I stand here this morning surrounded by friends. Who could want anything better? I don't know how good a Justice I will be, but I promise you this, that it shall be my endeavor to make this the best Justice of the Peace Court that Geo. Vaughn can make it. I shall do in this as I have done in other fields—give it the very best that I have in me. I want to thank Colonel Igoe for being here. He is sitting here this morning, letting other matters go undone because of a friendship which we have enjoyed throughout the years."

Here Judge Vaughn paid a special tribute to Jordan Chambers and to the Cooperative Civic Association, with which organization he has worked for a long time. At this point he invited Mrs. Vaughn to the platform and introduced her to the audience. This was followed by an introduction of all the lawyers and ministers.

Judge Vaughn was selected by the judges of the City of Saint Louis January 17 to fill the office of Justice of the Peace, left vacant by the death of Judge Charles H. Turpin. He had the endorsement of the Mound City Bar Association and many individual friends.

Dr. Edward L. Grant presided at the ceremony and Rev. Joseph Gomez, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. Church, gave the invocation.

NAMED

DR. L. M. TILLMAN

Prominent Kansas City, Mo., physician, who has been officially named one of the state's physicians by the Missouri athletic commission. He is the first Negro to hold such a position.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR TIMES

APR 11 1936

VOTE OF 50,000 IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY EXPECTED TUESDAY

Interest Centering in Fight of Candidates for Gubernatorial Nomination.

One hundred and seventy-four candidates will seek nomination for national, state and county officers Tuesday in the St. Clair County, Il-

linois, primaries. A total of 50,000—35,000 Democratic and 15,000 Republican—is expected by County Clerk D. A. Prindable.

Thirty-four nominations in each of the major parties are to be made. They are: Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, two congressmen-at-large, congressman from the twenty-second district, two delegates to the national nominating convention, two alternate delegates, state central committeeman, two state legislators, three senatorial committeemen, five trustees of the East Side Levee and Sanitary District, clerk of the circuit court, county recorder of deeds, state's attorney, coroner, county auditor, member of the board of review, two members to fill a vacancy.

Interest in the election is centered about the Democratic fight between Gov. Henry Horner and Dr. Herman N. Bundesen for the nomination for governor. The governor is backed by the county Democratic organization, while Dr. Bundesen has the support of Bruce A. Campbell of East St. Louis, chairman of the state Democratic committee; Louis Menges, state senator, and Emmett P. Griffin, superintendent of the East St. Louis Park District.

Horner's campaign in the county is in the hands of John J. Hallihan, director of the state department of education and registration, and Fred Merrills, Belleville attorney and chairman of the County Democratic committee.

Precinct Control Contest.

Connected with the Horner-Bundesen fight is a battle between Hallihan and Griffin for control of the eighty-three precincts in East St Louis. They were principals in a similar fight four years ago. Hallihan won and retained control of the city committee, which he has controlled for eight years.

Two candidates for county offices on the Democratic ballot are unopposed. They are Charles G. Becker, seeking his third term as clerk of the circuit court at Belleville, and Louis P. Zerweck, seeking his second term as state's attorney.

Dr. W. W. Boyne, incumbent, and Dr. Leo L. Madden are candidates for the Democratic nomination for coroner. Robert W. Tiernan of East St. Louis again seeks the nomination for county auditor. John J. Dengler, former Belleville city clerk, has the backing of the Hallihan faction for auditor.

Interest in Race for Governor.

On the Republican side interest also centers in the fight for governor. C. Wayland Brooks and Len Small appear the strongest of eight candidates. Brooks in St. Clair County has the full support of Dan McGlynn, city corporation counsel and for years the county's Republican boss. Small has the backing of Fred Gerold, former city treasurer, and E. E. Miller, himself a candidate for state treasurer.

The preferential primary for President also is holding considerable interest. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Frank Knox of Chicago are on the ballot. McGlynn is booming Knox. Borah has no organized support in the county.

Louis Bernreuter of Nashville, former circuit judge on the East Side for twenty years; Quinten E. Spivey, East St. Louis attorney, and Jesse R. Brown, Alton, also a former circuit judge, have made lively campaigns for the G. O. P. nomination for congressman.

The two principal candidates for the Republican nomination for state's attorney are Curt C. Lindauer and John Thomas, both Belleville attorneys.

For the first time since he became prominent in politics sixteen years ago, McGlynn is not supporting a Lindauer for the state's attorney office. Because of a split after the election four years ago, the G. O. P. boss has thrown his support to Thomas.

Trustees of the East Side Levee and Sanitary district will be chosen. Eight are seeking the five posts on the Democratic side and eleven on the Republican. First five on the Democratic ballot are incumbents, running as a slate. They are Stephen H. Kernan, president of the board; Alvin G. Fields, John T. English, Thomas D. Meehan and William Knaus. The other Democratic candidates are Frank J. Enos, Eddie Nelson, a Negro, and Leo W. Quick, East St. Louis labor leader.

McGlynn's slate for the Levee Board includes Alfred Ruwisch, Leo J. Daugherty, Russell Beebe, Oliver Brammell and A. B. Touchette. Other Republican candidates are L. T. Griffin, James S. Ledbetter, Edward Reimann, A. M. Jaco, Louis Reichmann and Robert D. Schmidt.

Political-1936

Office Holding

New Jersey

Dr. F. Hargrave in N.J. Legislature for Fourth Term

Afro-American

TRENTON, N.J.—Dr. Frank S. Hargrave of Essex County has begun his fourth term as a member of the New Jersey State Legislature, which organized on Tuesday at the State House here.

In view of rumors to the effect that certain legislation for abolition of the State militia would be introduced during this session, the recently organized New Jersey Colored Republican League, of which Assemblyman Hargrave is chairman, has named the following committee to keep voters informed on activity in the assembly:

J. W. Lindsey, chairman, Essex County; John Holmes, Camden; Rufus Graham, Middlesex; James Curry, Hudson; the Rev. T. J. B. Harris, Bergen; Mrs. Viola Adams, Passaic; and Henry Dillon, Rodney Dade and Mrs. William Cagle, Mercer County.

Other League Officers

Other officers of the league installed on Saturday, along with Assemblyman Hargrave are:

Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, Camden County, vice chairman; Isaac Johnson, Monmouth, second vice chairman; Edward B. Williams, Mercer, secretary; Dr. W. H. Vicks, Essex, assistant secretary; Mrs. Agnes L. Kemp, Mercer, treasurer; and Robert Burk Johnson, Camden, director of publicity.

The following steering committee was named:

Dr. William L. Byrd, chairman, Hudson County; William R. Page and Mrs. M. K. Watkins, Atlantic; the Rev. T. J. B. Harris, Bergen; Albert Cromwell, Burlington; R. B. Johnson and Mrs. Maida Gibson, Camden; Lester P. Foster and Mrs. Pearl Lindsey, Essex; M. Robinson, Gloucester; I. H. Johnson and Mrs. Viola Reed, Monmouth, the Rev. M. Crumitt and Mrs. M. Latiney, Middlesex; Vincent Harvey and Mrs. A. K. Burst, Mercer; the Rev. I. N. Holley, Salem; J. Smith, Ocean; the Rev. T. O. Vicks, Union; Mrs. Viola Adams, Passaic, and F. S. Jones, Cape May.

Appointee

MRS. HELEN R. POLK, of Newark, N.J., who was appointed last week as assistant State supervisor of vocational courses under PWA.

HE'S HONORED

Robert Freeman Kearse, who was feted by North Jersey society at Westfield last week, in recognition of his appointment by President Roosevelt as postmaster at Vaux Hall, N. J.

New Negro Postmaster Of N. J. Town Is Honored

Postmaster

Robert Freeman Kearse Feted At Testimonial In Westfield

Postmaster

By SAM ROSS

(Special to Journal and Guide)

NEWARK, N. J.—The internationally known Shady Rest Country Club, Westfield, N. J., was the center of attraction Friday night when more than 200 fashionables of North Jersey society, fraternal, business and professional circles assembled to pay tribute at the testimonial banquet honoring Robert Freeman Kearse, on his recent appointment by President Roosevelt as postmaster to the town of Vaux Hall.

Hospitality was displayed generously by the sixty members of the Citizens Committee of Union County who were responsible for the banquet's success. The officers were Dr. Clement de Freidas, chairman; Dr. Charles C. Polk, treasurer; and Catherine E. Barnes, secretary.

Attorney J. Leroy Jordan of Elizabeth acted as toastmaster. Speakers included Percy S. Conrad, chairman of the executive committee of the National Postal Alliance Association of New Jersey; Dr. J. Leroy Baxter; Dr. Greeley L. Brown; Mrs. Gertrude M. Cannon, Attorney Oliver Randolph and the Honorable J. Mercer Burrell, who substituted for Assemblyman Frank S. Hargraves.

Mrs. Ida Bailey, of Vaux Hall, rendered several selections during the evening.

The guest of honor, Postmaster Kearse, addressing the group, declared, "The victory is our victory. It is the result of your and my united thought, work, and prayers." "The commission of postmaster was given to a Negro because of the intelligent recognition by the Roosevelt administration," he asserted.

Telegrams from Postmaster James J. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Woods of Plainfield and the Flea Club of Newark, of whch Mr. Kearse s a member, were read by Toastmaster Jordan, all expressing regret that they were unable to attend, and wishing Mr. Kearse and the committee success with the affair.

A beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented by Mrs. Andrew L. Brown, mortician, to Dr. Myra Smith Kearse, wife of the postmaster. Arthur Vendall, prominent citizen, in behalf of the committee, presented Mrs. Kearse with a token.

Guests attending the banquet were Mr. and Mrs. C. Burrell, Mrs. D. Wright, Rev. and Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. W. M. Williams, Elizabeth Groyes, Cornelius Donald, Jr., Fred Dungee, Arthur Hooper, Mary Cannon, G. W. Parrish, C. J. Saunders, Mrs. C. J. Samuels, James Gregory, William M. Clemons, Jr., Mrs. David Talbot, Dr. J. O. Hill, Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, Charles S. Hicks, Mrs. G. R. Gaton, Mrs. H. Edwards, A. Briggs and wife; Miss Edith C. Butler of South Carolina; Mrs. C. Polk, Janet J. Whitaker, A. T. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. John E. Watts, Dr. Albert Lynch of Montclair; Inez Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson of Madison; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lynch of Westfield; Miss Dorothy Clay, Dr. C. T. Hill of Rahway; Mrs. Anna Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Walton, Miss E. A. Rowland, Mrs. Sarah Bell.

Mesdames Bertha Pickens, G. L. Brown, J. Toney, N. Harvey, A. Bond, Pollie Banks, Lillian Huff, G. A. Bromhill, A. G. Vendall, Mable Page and Lucy Williams. Also Amelia Morrison, John Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howe, Mr. and Mrs. L. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Graddick, Mrs. H. A. Yancey, Mrs. Alvesto Cox, Mis A. J. Wise, Miss Mable Holmes, Evelyn Eason, Marguerite Roberts of Baltimore, Md.; Johnson Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bryant, Waldo Pulley, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wilson, W. R. Martin, Mrs. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Shell, Marjorie Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead, Mrs. Emma Stancil of Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Richard Johnson of Jersey City; Mrs. Grace E. Ward, Jersey City; Mrs. F. W. Avant of Wilmington, N. C.; Violet Johnson, Mrs. Henrietta Jacob, Dr. Mae McCarroll, Mr. and Mrs. Lovelace Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Federson, Mrs. M. R. Jones and J. J. Huggs of Jersey City and the A. H. Tate of Montclair.

The testimonial committee included the following: Mills S. Barnes, Gertrude C. Battis, Alexander Briggs, Vivian Brock, Howard F. Brock, Adele Brown, L. Greeley Brown, William H. Brown, Abel Buroughs, Gertrude M. Cannon, Thomas Cummings, Carolyn B. Cruse, Cornelius Donald, James Dickerson, Grace B. Fenderson, Walter B. Fenderson, Lester Graddick, Charles F. Gibson, Elizabeth Grobes, Frank S. Hargrave, Robert S. Hargrove, Jackson Hedgeman, George E. Human, Mable Holmes, Clarence T. Hill, Leroy Jenkins, J. Leroy Jordan, Alberta R. Lacey, James Lassiter, John W. Lee. Edward S. Lynch, John W. Maury, Charles W. Mulford, Martin Mullins, Naomi Monroe, Bravil M. Nesbitt, James Parks, Aubrey E. Robinson, Harold R. Scott, Fernandez G. Shirley, Richard V. Sims, Aston L. Thompson, Robert H. Thompson, John Turner, Arthur G. Vendall, Harold Walton, John E. Watts, Ernest B. Wetmore, Katherine Wetmore, Robert B. White, John A. Williams, Kenneth E. Worde, Beatrice Wormley and Daniel U. Wright.

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Office Holding.

New York

MAGISTRATE MYLES PAIGE OFFICIALLY INDUCTED IN OFFICE TUESDAY MORNING

To Sit On Bench In Harlem Court For Time, Then Rotate In The City

38 YEARS OLD

Mayor LaGuardia Keeps Promise Made In His 1933 Campaign

Political history for the race was made last Wednesday at the summer city hall when Attorney Myles A. Paige of 100 West 121st street, prominent in the civic, political and fraternal life of New York, was sworn in by Mayor LaGuardia as the first Negro Magistrate in the City of New York. His term will run to April 30, 1945, at an annual salary of $10,000. Distinguished Harlem citizens of all political faiths were present at the swearing in ceremonies.

The appointment marked a long cherished dream by Negroes that one of their number be elevated to the bench as a magistrate and marked the fulfillment of a campaign promise made in 1933 by the then Mayorality candidate, Fiorella H. LaGuardia, that if elected he would appoint a Negro magistrate. It also raised to the number of Negroes three who are serving as judges in the City of New York, the other two being Municipal Court Justices James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney both of whom were elected for ten-year terms several years ago.

In swearing in the new magistrate, Mayor LaGuardia said:

"You have done some very valuable work for me in making surveys and making recommendations in important matters on which I had to make decisions. You just have to make good, because the attention of the City will be focussed on you. You will probably have a very difficult time but you have the balance and the control to do the job. If you make good, the credit is all yours, and if you don't the fault is all mine for appointing you.

The newly sworn in magistrate responded:

"I shall endeavor to be the best magistrate possible for you and for the people of the city on a whole."

After receiving felicitations from his pretty wife, Mrs. Dorothy Boyd Paige, and their two children, Barbara, 7, and Betty, 5½, he was congratulated by the numerous persons present at the ceremonies.

Is 38 Years Old

The new magistrate, a native of Montgomery, Ala., is 38 years old and succeeds in office Magistrate Nathan D Perlman, who was appointed to the Court of Special Sessions.

Mr. Paige was educated in Montgomery, finishing high school there and then studied at Fisk for two years completing his college work at Howard University in 1921 with a bachelor of arts degree. He came to New York and studied law at Columbia University receiving the bachelor and master of law degrees. He was admitted to the bar in 1925.

Shortly after his admittance to the bar, Mr. Paige was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for State Senator and in the election lost by a few votes to the incumbent Duncan T. O'Brien. He continued actively in politics managing the campaign in the 19th Assembly District in 1933 to oust Samuel Koenig as county chairman and again in 1935 to oust Chase Mellen from the same office. He was successful in each fight, the last time, however, being successful in his own fight for the district leadership which he lost to Francis E. Rivers. Since last election he has been inactive in district politics.

He is president of the Harlem Lawyers' Association, was chairman until recently of the North Harlem Community Council, a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Imperial Lodge of Elks, Clubmen's Beneficial League, Urban League, New York County Lawyers Association, Guild of Catholic Lawyers, the American Legion, and a member of the fourth degree of the Knights of Columbus, besides being active in St. Mark's R. C. Church.

After receiving instructions from Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman jr., Magistrate Paige sat in Harlem Court, 121st street and Sylvan place, with Magistrate Charles Solomon for two days finally taking the bench by himself on Thursday. On Tuesday morning, September 8, he was officially inducted into office at the Harlem Court before a host of admirers.

A beautiful Jewell gavel from his associates was presented by Mr. Thomas Dyett, Assistant District Attorney.

ON THE BENCH

Magistrate MYLES A. PAIGE

MYLES PAIGE BEGINS TASK NEXT TUESDAY

Telegrams, Letters Follow Swearing In by Mayor

Facing more responsibility than faced by most men who become magistrates, Attorney Myles A. Paige, 100 West 121st street, was sworn into office Wednesday morning by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia at Summer City Hall, Pelham Bay Park, while well-wishers of all political faiths and many civic interests extended their greetings and their best wishes by telegraph, telephone, mail and in person.

When Magistrate Paige had concluded repeating the oath, there and then a dream long cherished by the quarter million Negro citizens of New York City had become true; at the same time, according to the mayor, that an 18-month-old intention of his had become real.

Many Witness Ceremony.

Many distinguished figures were on hand as the oath was administered and heard Magistrate Paige say:

"I, Myles A. Paige, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of City Magistrate."

Then, after a handshake, they heard the Mayor:

"I made up my mind a year and a half ago to select a lawyer from your racial group. You're assuming more responsibility than a lawyer usually assumes when he goes on the bench, because the particular group which you represent has not been recognized before in appointments to the bench.

Selected on Merit.

"You have been selected because of your professional standing and your knowledge of conditions, as shown by surveys and other studies which you have made for me. You will have to make good for your own sake and for the sake of the people you represent. You will have a difficult time because the eyes of the city are upon you, but you have the balance and control necessary. If you make good, the credit is all yours; if you fail, the fault will be all mine for appointing you."

Then the newly created magistrate pledged:

"I shall endeavor to be the best magistrate possible for you and for the people of the city on a whole."

Family Look On.

Family and friends then surrounded Mr. Paige. Mrs. Dorothy Paige, comely wife, warmly clasped his hands; then Barbara, 7, and Betty, six months short of 6 years, in their own way, offered their congratulations, and from then to this there has been little more than the receiving of telegrams and the answering of telephone calls at both the magistrate's residence and the office at 44 West 125th street.

Mr. Paige, born in Montgomery, Ala., 38 years ago, was appointed to fill a place distinguished by Magistrate Nathan D. Perlman, who, in turn, was promoted to the Court of Special Sessions and sworn in just a few minutes ahead of the Harlem lawyer. Incidentally, some years ago, both Mr. Perlman and Mr. Paige figured together as defense counsel in the same case.

Will Serve Until 1945.

New York's first magistrate of Negro origin will serve until April 30, 1945, at a salary of approximately $10,000. He will probably be inducted into office and hear his first case next Tuesday in Harlem Court, 121st street and Third avenue, at 10 a.m.

After completing high school, Mr. Paige went to Fisk University for nearly two years, then later to Howard University, from which institution he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1921; three years later he earned the bachelor of laws degree from Columbia University. He has been practicing since 1925.

At Howard Mr. Paige was an end on the football team.

Mr. Paige is president of the Harlem Lawyers' Association and for two years was chairman of the North Harlem Community Council. He is also a member, and was once a national officer, in the Alpha Phi Alpha Greek letter fraternity; is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus, and also holds membership in Imperial Lodge of Elks, the Clubmen's Beneficial League, and the St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church.

LEMUS SEES IN IT A BID FOR VOTES

N. Y. Mayor Up for Re-election in 1937

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

NEW YORK—Mayor La Guardia of New York has always insisted that no political significance whatever is involved in his appointments to city offices. Last Tuesday he appointed Miles A. Paige, young colored Harlem lawyer, a police magistrate, or police court judge at $10,000 a year.

Mr. Paige is a Republican, former deputy assistant attorney general of New York State. He served a term in the Legislature, and was beaten by former Assemblyman J. E. Stephens, Negro Democrat, who for three years was the Legislature's lone colored member. And the political significance of Judge Paige's appointment is almost palpable.

He is New York's first colored magistrate, and he is a Republican; and thereon apparently hangs the tale. Mayor LaGuardia is up for re-election next year. There is no reason to suspect that the Democrats will be divided then as they were in 1933. Mr. LaGuardia was elected by a plurality of less than the combined votes cast for his two opponents. The mayoral race therefore will be close, and all votes cast for the Fusion incumbent must count.

Paige a Republican

Judge Paige was an uncompromising Republican leader in the 19th Assembly district which the Harlem 19th Assembly district which he represented in the assembly, He stubbornly opposed the attempts of the Rivers brothers to dominate, was unsuccessful, and has ceen the district go Democratic under the present regime.

Although Tammany is out of control now, it always sidestepped when it came to naming a colored magistrate. And this is why Ferdinand Q. Morton remains a municipal civil service commissioner.

Mayor John F. Hylan named Mr. Morton for that position when every one believed, and those inside for good reasons, that he would be elevated to the magistrates' bench.

Then along came Mayor (Jimmy) Walker. "Certainly, Jimmie will make 'Mort' a magistrate. Jimmie didn't. He reappointed Mr. Morton to the civil service commission instead. Magistracies had to be kept for powerfully connected lawyers politically—and the Harlem group didn't rate.

Fusion Changed Things

Following Mayor La Guardia's appointment of Hubert T. Delany to the responsible and highly-salaried post of tax commissioner, it was also believed that Fusion felt the same way about colored lawyers and the magistrates.

In the meantime, however, colored politicians have become practical in the Harlem 21st assembly district, which adjoins the 19th, and elected one of their number to the inner sanctum of Tammany as a district leader.

In the two colored districts in mayoral race of 1933 Tammany's candidate who ran last or third in the Greater City as a whole was first, McKee, next, LaGuardia the winner, last. The majority of colored voters are Democrats. That was why National Chairman Farley exempted New York from the jurisdiction of the colored Democratic director for the East in the Presidential campaign, when they protested outsiders having charge of them.

La Guardia After Votes

And that, quite obviously, is the significance of Judge Paige becoming the first colored police magistrate in the Nation's metropolis. Mayor LaGuardia has made more than a gesture in affording the colored Democrats ground upon which to go back to the Republican party or rather for becoming anti-Tammany in 1937's mayoralty election. And the action could afford no ground for criticism of the mayor as respects politics. It still takes a politician to become mayor of New York.

Negro Takes Place As New York Judge

NEW WYORK, Sept. 8. (AP)—Harlem, home of the largest Negro colony in the country, today had the first Negro magistrate in New York City's history.

Myles Paige, Negro lawyer and leader, was inducted into office in Harlem court, where 880,000 cases were handled last year.

"Your appointment to this high office gives notice to the world that New York's administration of justice does not bar any race, creed or color," said Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., at the ceremonies.

JOBS GIVEN 4 CREDITED TO STATE'S HEAD

Harlemites Work in New Insurance Department

With registration figures indicating that Governor Herbert Lehman will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, similar to 1934, evidence of the Governor's fairness to peoples of all races, and his interest in the Negro, is brought to light by the positions that four Negroes hold with the State Unemployment Division of the Department of Labor, recently organized to administer the Social Security Act.

These jobs, however, are considered only typical of the opportunities which Negroes get under Governor Lehman, who, long before he was the State's chief executive, joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is now one of its directors.

Top Salary of $3,240.

The four men in the insurance division, with offices at 342 Madison avenue, are Monroe D. Dowling, 211 West 149th street, who has been appointed assistant superintendent for Manhattan at a salary of $3,240 per year; Charles Lionel Franklin, 180 West 135th street, who recently received his doctorate from Columbia University, and is junior economist in the department of research at $2,100 per year, and Rolland Ford, 351 West 114th street, and C. E. Lucas, 300 Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn, payroll examiners at $1,650 per year.

Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of Opportunity and member of the Unemployment Insurance Council of New York, which is charged with administration of the act, declares that "these appointments of colored men, the first time in the history of the State of New York that Negroes have been given highly technical positions carrying great responsibility in a state department, on provisional appointment, have been due entirely to the insistence of Governor Lehman that trained and intelligent colored men shall be given a chance in executive positions in the Unemployment Insurance Division of the state."

Cites Deep Sympathy.

"Governor Lehman," he continued, "has shown a tremendous interest and deep sympathy for the problems of colored people. His prompt action whenever any complaint is brought to him relative to discrimination in public or private institutions has proved that he is determined that colored people shall receive fair treatment in every respect in the State of New York."

Mr. Carter prophesied that, as the unemployment insurance division of the Department of Labor developed there would be further appointments of qualified and trained Negroes to important positions. Elmer Andrews, industrial commissioner of the state, and Glenn A. Bowers, director of the unemployment insurance division, have co-operated ever since the division has been established in the efforts which Mr. Carter has made to secure Negro representation in the division.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
POST-STANDARD

MAR 22 1936

Negro Legislator Speaks Tuesday At Church Meet

William T. Andrews of New York City, Negro state assemblyman, will be principal speaker at a meeting in the People's African Methodist Episcopal church at 711 East Fayette street at 8 o'clock Thursday night. Assemblyman Andrews, who represents the 21st (Harlem) district at Albany will speak on "The Negro and His Social Security."

A graduate of Howard university in Washington, D. C., he is a practicing attorney in New York city. He will be a guest here of the Dunbar center forum, sponsor of his appearance. Rev. George D. Gordon, pastor of St. Luke's Baptist church, heads the arrangements committee, assisted by Hamilton Jones, Mrs. Dorothy Mitchell, Mrs. William Lindsay, Miss Ada Buch, Richard Brown and Bishop Wiggons.

Prof. William C. Lehmann of the sociology department of the college of Liberal Arts at Syracuse university will address the Dunbar center forum at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon at 308 South McBride street. Speaking on "Community Planning and Human Well Being,' he will show charts and statistics of population trends in the city. Forum chairman will be Herbert A. Johnson, director of boys' activities at the center.

APPOINTED

MRS. EUNICE HUNTON CARTER

Deputy assistant district attorney of New York county, who received the highest appointment received by a Negro woman under the City-Fusion administration, headed by Mayor LaGuardia. Mrs. Carter was secretary of the mayor's commission which investigated the Harlem riot, and is now given special work in cleaning up vice in New York. Mrs. Carter is the daughter of the late W. A. Hunton, noted Y worker, and Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, nationally known civic and social worker. Her husband is Dr Lisle Carter, popular Harlem dentist.—Calvin Service Photo.

NEGRO APPOINTED CITY MAGISTRATE

Myles Paige, First Named for That Bench, Will Be Sworn Today by La Guardia.

THREE OTHERS CHOSEN

Perlman to General Sessions and Hayes to Municipal Court —Walsh Made Windels Aide.

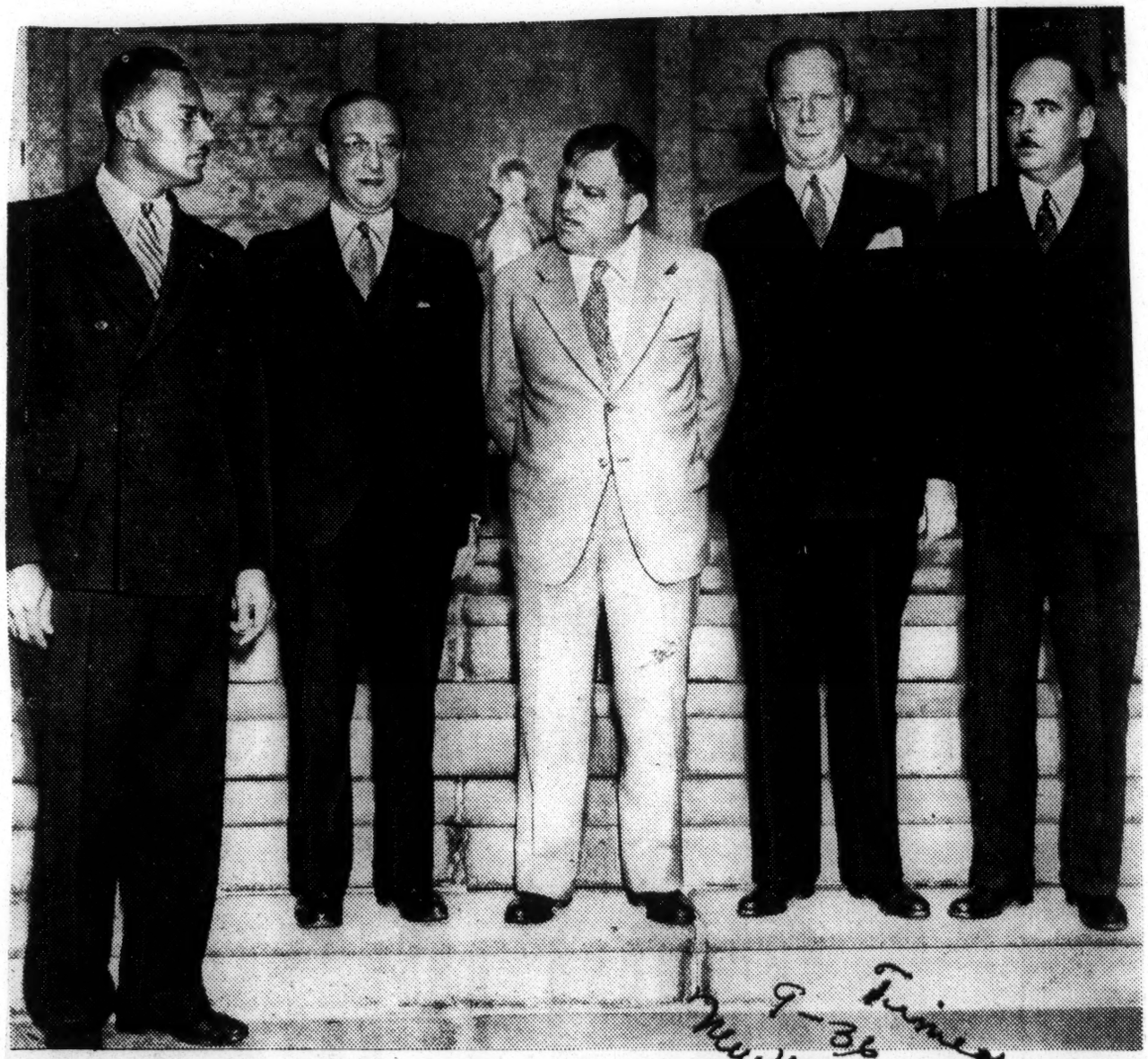
Mayor La Guardia announced yesterday three appointments to the bench, including that of Myles Paige, a Negro. He also named a Deputy Commissioner of Accounts. All four will be sworn in at 11 A. M. today at the Summer City Hall.

Mr. Paige will be the first member of his race ever to sit in magistrate's court. He will succeed Nathan D. Perlman, who has been elevated to the Court of Special Sessions. The job, the term of which expires April 30, 1945, pays $10,000 annually.

Magistrate Perlman will succeed Daniel F. Murphy, who will retire because of illness. The term will expire Nov. 26, 1937. A Special Sessions judge receives $12,000 a year.

Hayes to Be Justice

Carroll Hayes was appointed a Municipal Court justice in the Ninth District, Manhattan, succeeding Charles Garside, who retired.



Times Wide World Photo.

THE MAYOR GREETS NEW APPOINTEES AT SUMMER CITY HALL

Mr. La Guardia at Pelham Bay Park yesterday with the four men he designated for duty on the bench and in the city Finance Department. Left to right are Myles Paige, named a magistrate; Nathan D. Perlman, elevated to the Court of Special Sessions; the Mayor; Carroll Hayes, appointed a municipal court justice, and Major William Walsh, promoted to be Deputy Commissioner of Accounts.

The term expires Dec. 31, 1945. The salary for the office is $10,840.

Major William Walsh, secretary to the Armory Board, was promoted to a Deputy Commissioner of Accounts and assigned to the Mayor's office. He will succeed Kenneth Dayton, who was elevated to Assistant Budget Director.

Mr. Paige, who is 38 years old, is married and lives at 100 West 121st Street. He has two children. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree at Harvard University and his Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees at Columbia University. He was admitted to the New York bar in June, 1925. At one time he was a Deputy Attorney General, in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Division.

Active Civic Worker

The new Magistrate is a Catholic and a member of the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Coumbus. He is an active civic worker in Harlem and heads the North Harlem Community Council. He is a member of the Urban League, the National Executive Council ad the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He is a commander of an American Legion post in Harlem and vice commander of a disabled veterans organization. He is also a member of the Guild of Catholic Lawyers, the New York County Lawyers Association and the Harlem Lawyers Association.

Magistrate Perlman was sworn in by Mayor La Guardia in May, 1935. He succeeded Magistrate Benjamin Greenspan. Mr. Perlman had previously served in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hayes, a Republican, was a member of the Municipal Court from 1919 to 1929. He served on the State ABC Board and was overseas in the World War. He is a former president of the Catholic Club and now a vice president of the League of Catholic Lawyers.

In announcing Justice Murphy's retirement from the Special Sessions bench, Mayor La Guardia expressed appreciation for his service. Justice Murphy, who lives at 1,140 Fifth Avenue, was appointed to the Special Sessions Court in November. 1917.

A Negro Magistrate

MAYOR LAGUARDIA'S belated appointment of a Negro attorney as magistrate comes as pleasant news. In selecting Myles A. Paige, prominent young Harlem lawyer, he is fulfilling at last a promise which he is reported to have made some time before his own election. There were many persons in Harlem who expected Mr. LaGuardia to place a Negro on this important, although lower, bench many, many months ago.

We believe that Mr. LaGuardia (whom we criticize frequently) has made a wise choice, and should be commended for picking a young man whose education, experience and interest in the community fit him for larger service.

The Magistrates' Court is the court of first jurisdiction for criminal cases, and, unfortunately, Negroes contribute more than their full quota of the defendants who face its judges. As a matter of fair representation, the Negro should have been represented on that bench long before, just as he should be in Special Sessions, the county courts and the Supreme Court.

We cannot refrain from giving the mayor credit for the magistracy, which ranks along with the naming of Hubert T. Delany as a tax commissioner in charge of Manhattan. Yet, on the other hand, we must remind Mr. LaGuardia that Negroes may not be expected to be satisfied with a few outstanding appointments. There are other posts of varying responsibility given at intervals, and Negroes look for their share of them also. Too, we cannot permit Mr. LaGuardia to forget that the masses of Negroes want more from him. They want equality of opportunity for Negro nurses, doctors, internes and lay workers in all city hospitals. They want courteous and considerate treatment for patients in the city hospitals. They want to be policed by men who do not consider themselves officers and judges, and they want inquiries and proper action to follow brutality. They want everything to which citizens of a great city, legally bound to treat all its peoples equally, are entitled.

The appointment of a Negro magistrate is one step in the right direction, and we hope the mayor plans to go much further.

A Negro Magistrate

THE appointment of Myles Paige, a Negro, to the New York magistrate's bench is a victory, however limited, in the struggle for Negro rights. It meets a long-standing demand of the Negro population of the city.

This appointment is a step toward remedying a condition that has deprived more than 300,000 Negroes of any representation among the civil authorities and has placed them at the mercy of corrupt politicians who have been only too ready to give the Negro the dirty end of the stick.

Mayor LaGuardia should now seriously consider the meeting of another important demand of the Negro people: representation on the Board of Education. The term of Mrs. Margaret McAleenan, a Tammany holdover, expires in 1937. A Negro should be appointed in her place.

For the masses of the Negro people, however, such concessions, while important, do not solve the fundamental problems. The report of the Mayor's special committee which investigated the causes of the Harlem outbreak of March 19, 1935, has revealed conditions which will not be materially altered by reliance on political appointments and favors.

The All-People's Party of Harlem, the development of the independent political action of the Negro and white masses in our city, state and country—this is the road toward ending the ghastly conditions revealed by the Mayor's committee.

DARWIN W. TELESFORD, assistant attorney-general...was assigned to the Albany office in 1934 at a salary of $4,000 a year...is a graduate of City College and the New York Law School, where he received his degree in 1927...Before his present appointment he practiced law in Harlem, specializing in criminal law...He is the second Harlemite in recent years to hold such a post...Attorney Harry C. Bragg, also holding office, is the other...Was recently transferred from Albany to New York City, where he will continue work in the claims bureau of the State's Law Department...Has been a member of the Cayuga Democratic Club for past eight years...Is only thirty-four years old...He's in the Vanguard.

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New York

F.D.R. APPOINTS JOHN W. WALKER

New Commissioner of Deeds Named Here

News leaked out this week that John W. Walker, prominent realtor, located at 168 West 135th street, was recently appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a commissioner of deeds for the District of Columbia to do business in New York City. The position carries no salary.

Mr. Walker, who is one of the few Negroes on the Real Estate Board of New York City, has been in business here for more than seventeen years. Prior to that time he operated offices in Washington for more than four years.

A graduate of South Carolina State College at Orangeburg, Mr. Walker has also studied at the Howard and Columbia law schools. He was a member of Murray's old Chicopee Democratic Club and is now connected with Bruce's Ramapo-Beavers Club.

Mr. Walker lives with his wife at 37 West 142d street, a co-operative apartment house, of which he is president. This is one of the most successful ventures of its kind in the community.

Colored Judge Honored in Boston

HON. JAMES S. WATSON OF N. Y. IN CITY DURING RACE PROGRESS WEEK — MANY FUNCTIONS GIVEN FOR HIM

Judge James S. Watson of the New York Municipal Court delivered a stirring address before an audience that filled the vestry of St. Cyprian's Church last Sunday afternoon. The discourse dealt with the elements of success and held the audience spellbound by its homely philosophy and dignified and eloquent appeal. Attorneys Wm. H. Lewis, Sr., John W. Schencks and Editor Alfred E. Haughton extended the greetings of the bar and press, and President Jackson of the Jamaica Associates, under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided.

The judge was royally entertained during his brief sojourn in Boston. A guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Parnell of Harold st., Roxbury, he was tendered a reception at the Parnell home last Saturday night and was greeted by a host of invited guests. Receptions were also held for the distinguished New Yorker at the homes of Atty. and Mrs. Cyril F. Butler of Watertown and Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Garland of Brookline, and by the Jamaica Associates at the Women's Service Club.

On Monday, the judge was the special guest of Atty. Wm. H. Lewis, Sr., at a Parker House luncheon together with Attys. Cyril F. Butler, John W. Schencks, Wm. H. Lewis, Jr., and Mr. John Parnell. Later, this group, Mr. Lewis, Sr. excepted, had an audience with Atty.-Gen. Paul Dever, who tendered the judge the greetings of the highest law officer of the Commonwealth. Acting Governor Joseph L. Hurley, too, at the Governor's office, extended to Judge Watson the felicitations of the Commonwealth. In these last two activities at the State House, Atty. Julian D. Rainey joined up with the delegation.

Following the State House visit, Judge Watson was escorted by Mr. Butler through the Pemberton Sq. Court House, and was presented to several county officials, Judge Francis J, Good among them, the latter extending to the visitor cordial welcome from the bench of Second Session of the Boston Municipal Court.

Judge Watson returned to New York at noon last Tuesday and was expected to resume judicial duties on Wednesday. Colored Bostonians are indebted to the Jamaica Associates for the presence of this brilliant and distinguished visitor from the Empire State, for many Bostonians had not seen a Colored judge since Judge Ruffin many years ago, unless perchance it was in New York, Washington or the West Indies

J. T. DOLES GETS POLITICAL PLUM

Appointed Chief Office Deputy In Internal Revenue Dept.

John T. Doles, jr., prominent attorney with offices at 200 West 135th street, was sworn in on Tuesday morning as chief office deputy under collector Joseph T. Higgins in the Department of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District at a salary of $5,000 a year. His appointment was announced on Monday by Tammany Leader Herbert L. Bruce of the 21st Assembly District.

The new appointee was born in Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1906. His father, John T. Doles, sr., is a professor at the North Carolina State College for Negroes. His mother, the late Mrs. Mary E. Doles, taught for many years at Shaw University.

A graduate of Shaw University from which he received the B. S. degree in 1926, Mr. Doles received his M. A. at Columbia University in 1928, and was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1931 with the degree of juris doctor. He was one of the honor students in his class, an all around athlete and a member of the varsity debating and dramatic teams.

Mr. Doles has been a member of the New York State bar since 1932 specializing on election and labor cases. He is chairman of the law committee of the Beaver-Ramapo Democratic Club of the 21st Assembly District, a member of the rector's advisory council of St. Phillips P. E. Church, and member of the Y. M. C. A., Elks and Harlem Lawyers' Association.

JOHN T. DOLES

Lawyer Gets $5,000 Post in Internal Revenue Bureau

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Two years of service to the cause of colored political leadership in the Twenty-first Assembly district was rewarded this week when John T. Doles, Jr., attorney, of 200 West 135th Street, was appointed chief office deputy in the department of internal revenue. The salary is $5,000 a year.

Doles, a graduate of Shaw University, Columbia University and the New York University School of Law, was one of the first to rally to the standards of Herbert L. Bruce, Harlem's first colored Democratic leader. He relieved Mr. Bruce of all legal responsibilities and was in the thick of the leadership fight until Bruce won.

Mr. Bruce did not forget the debt. Early Monday he phoned Mr. Doles and surprised him with the news that he had just been appointed as second in command to Joseph T. Higgins, white, collector of internal revenue for the Third New York District. Doles was sworn in Thursday morning in the room which formerly served as the private office of Charles Anderson, of Harlem, when Anderson was collector.

Although Mr. Bruce has handed out about ninety temporary jobs since the time of his election, the deputy collectorship was his first major appointment.

Keen Rivalry for Job

There was keen rivalry for the post by other district leaders, and among the candidates suggested to James J. Dooling, leader of Tammany Hall, were Roy Morse, a protege of Martin J. Healy of the Nineteenth Assembly; Dr. Godfrey Nurse, of the Nineteenth; Samuel Allen of the New York Urban League, and Henri W. Shields, who preceded Mr. Bruce Mr. in the fight for colored leadership.

Supporters of Mr. Bruce waxed happy this week over the appointment. They choose to regard it as a tangible sign that Mr. Dooling, Tammany boss, intended to give Mr. Bruce his full share of district patronage.

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Political-1936

Office Holding.

New York

F.D.R. APPOINTS JOHN W. WALKER

New Commissioner of Deeds Named Here

News leaked out this week that John W. Walker, prominent realtor, located at 168 West 135th street, was recently appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a commissioner of deeds for the District of Columbia to do business in New York City. The position carries no salary.

Mr. Walker, who is one of the few Negroes on the Real Estate Board of New York City, has been in business here for more than seventeen years. Prior to that time he operated offices in Washington for more than four years.

A graduate of South Carolina State College at Orangeburg, Mr. Walker has also studied at the Howard and Columbia law schools. He was a member of Murray's old Chicopee Democratic Club and is now connected with Bruce's Ramapo-Beavers Club.

Mr. Walker lives with his wife at 37 West 142d street, a co-operative apartment house, of which he is president. This is one of the most successful ventures of its kind in the community.

Colored Judge Honored in Boston

HON. JAMES S. WATSON OF N. Y. IN CITY DURING RACE PROGRESS WEEK — MANY FUNCTIONS GIVEN FOR HIM

2-15-36

Judge James S. Watson of the New York Municipal Court delivered a stirring address before an audience that filled the vestry of St. Cyprian's Church last Sunday afternoon. The discourse dealt with the elements of success and held the audience spellbound by its homely philosophy and dignified and eloquent appeal. Attorneys Wm. H. Lewis, Sr., John W. Schencks and Editor Alfred E. Haughton extended the greetings of the bar and press, and President Jackson of the Jamaica Associates, under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided.

Boston, Mass.

The judge was royally entertained during his brief sojourn in Boston. As guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Parnell of Harold st., Roxbury, he was tendered a reception at the Parnell home last Saturday night and was greeted by a host of invited guests. Receptions were also held for the distinguished New Yorker at the homes of Atty. and Mrs. Cyril F. Butler of Watertown and Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Garland of Brookline, and by the Jamaica Associates at the Women's Service Club.

On Monday, the judge was the special guest of Atty. Wm. H. Lewis, Sr., at a Parker House luncheon together with Attys. Cyril F. Butler, John W. Schencks, Wm. H. Lewis, Jr., and Mr. John Parnell. Later, this group, Mr. Lewis, Sr. excepted, had an audience with Atty.-Gen. Paul Dever, who tendered the judge the greetings of the highest law officer of the Commonwealth. Acting Governor Joseph L. Hurley, too, at the Governor's office, extended to Judge Watson the felicitations of the Commonwealth. In these last two activities at the State House, Atty. Julian D. Rainey joined up with the delegation.

Following the State House visit, Judge Watson was escorted by Mr. Butler through the Pemberton Sq. Court House, and was presented to several county officials, Judge Francis J, Good among them, the latter extending to the visitor cordial welcome from the bench of Second Session of the Boston Municipal Court.

Judge Watson returned to New York at noon last Tuesday and was expected to resume judicial duties on Wednesday. Colored Bostonians are indebted to the Jamaica Associates for the presence of this brilliant and distinguished visitor from the Empire State, for many Bostonians had not seen a Colored judge since Judge Ruffin many years ago, unless perchance it was in New York, Washington or the West Indies

J. T. DOLES GETS POLITICAL PLUM

Appointed Chief Office Deputy In Internal Revenue Dept.

3-7-36

John T. Doles, jr., prominent attorney with offices at 200 West 135th street, was sworn in on Tuesday morning as chief office deputy under collector Joseph T. Higgins in the Department of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District at a salary of $5,000 a year. His appointment was announced on Monday by Tammany Leader Herbert L. Bruce of the 21st Assembly District.

The new appointee was born in Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1906. His father, John T. Doles, sr., is a professor at the North Carolina State College for Negroes. His mother, the late Mrs. Mary E. Doles, taught for many years at Shaw University. A graduate of Shaw University from which he received the B. S. degree in 1926, Mr. Doles received his M. A. at Columbia University in 1928, and was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1931 with the degree of juris doctor. He was one of the honor students in his class, an all around athlete and a member of the varsity debating and dramatic teams.

In these Mr. Doles has been a member of the New York State bar since 1932 specializing on election and labor cases. He is chairman of the law committee of the Beaver-Ramapo Democratic Club of the 21st Assembly District, a member of the rector's advisory council of St. Phillips P. E. Church, and member of the Y. M. C. A., Elks and Harlem Lawyers' Association.

JOHN T. DOLES

Lawyer Gets $5,000 Post in Internal Revenue Bureau

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Two years f service to the cause of colored political leadership in the Twenty-irst Assembly district was rewarded this week when John T. Doles, Jr., attorney, of 200 West 135th Street, was appointed chief office deputy in the department of internal revenue. The salary is $5,000 a year.

Doles, a graduate of Shaw University, Columbia University and the New York University School of Law, was one of the first to rally to the standards of Herbert L. Bruce, Harlem's first colored Democratic leader. He relieved Mr. Bruce of all legal responsibilities and was in the thick of the leadership fight until Bruce won.

Mr. Bruce did not forget the debt. Early Monday he phoned Mr. Doles and surprised him with the news that he had just been appointed as second in command to Joseph T. Higgins, white, collector of internal revenue for the Third New York District. Doles was sworn in Thursday morning in the room which formerly served as the private office of Charles Anderson, of Harlem, when Anderson was collector.

Although Mr. Bruce has handed out about ninety temporary jobs since the time of his election, the deputy collectorship was his first major appointment.

Keen Rivalry for Job

There was keen rivalry for the post by other district leaders, and among the candidates suggested to James J. Dooling, leader of Tammany Hall, were Roy Morse, a protege of Martin J. Healy of the Nineteenth Assembly; Dr. Godfrey Nurse, of the Nineteenth; Samuel Allen of the New York Urban League, and Henri W. Shields, who preceded Mr. Bruce Mr. in the fight for colored leadership.

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HARLEM IS FORTUNATE

FORTUNATE INDEED ARE the citizens of Harlem to have representing them in Harlem such able men as Assemblymen Robert W. Justice and William T. Andrews of the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts. Already their activities in the current session of the State Legislature have focussed the eyes of the people of this State on them for the type of bills which they have introduced are of benefit to all, regardless of race, color or creed.

Among the proposed legislation of these two Assemblymen are the following acts:

To amend the Labor Law in relation to hours of labor of nurses and other employees of hospitals.

To reduce the age of recipients of Old Age Pensions from 70 to 65 years.

To amend the Penal Code making it a misdemeanor in the Magistrates Court of playing, accepting or backing "numbers."

To amend the divorce laws to allow marriages to be dissolved or a divorce procured on other grounds than adultery, i. e.

1. Where the parties have been separated for a period of two years and there appears to be no chance of a reconciliation.
2. Where the action of the defendant towards the plaintiff is such that it endangers the health and well being of the plaintiff.

To amend the Civil Practice Act in reference to deficiency judgements on furniture.

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to proceedings for condemnation of unsanitary buildings by the New York City housing authority and providing for payments by the city to the authority of moneys necessary for the payment of awards and expenses of such proceedings.

To amend the penal law, in relation to attendance of children at theatres exhibiting motion picture.

To amend the New York City municipal court code, in relation to directing the payment of rent into court where defense of failure to make repairs on part of landlord is sustained.

To amend the multiple dwelling law, in relation to penalties for violations and in relation to liens for penalties and for the expenses of executing orders relative to multiple dwellings.

To amend the civil rights law, in relation to equal rights in places of public accommodation, resort or amusement.

All of these proposed amendments and acts are now pending in the Assembly and from reports will be passed by that body because they fill long-felt wants. That the proposals came from Negro Assemblymen is all the more creditable.

RESOLUTION IS KILLED AGAIN IN COMMITTEE

Solon Will Demand an Open Fight on Floor of Legislature

ALBANY, Feb. 27. — Supported by Governor Lehman, a score of powerful labor unions and Socialist party leaders throughout the state, Assemblyman William T. Andrews made preparations today to force a showdown on the floor of the Legislature on ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

The Andrews resolution, providing for ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution, was killed Tuesday by the Assembly Judiciary Committee, of which Horace M. Stone, a Republican, is chairman. The committee vote was 9 to 2.

A similar resolution, introduced by Assemblyman Andrews, was killed in committee last year, despite the support of Governor Lehman.

The Legislator prepared today to serve notice on the Assembly that he will seek to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution and bring it out on the floor, where assemblymen would be forced to have a showdown vote. Mr. Andrews made an effort to do this last year and lost only after a sharp debate on the floor.

The Child Labor Amendment which will make it a federal offense to employ children in industry, has been ratified by several states. The fight for ratification here has been conducted in the Assembly, almost single handed, by Mr. Andrews.

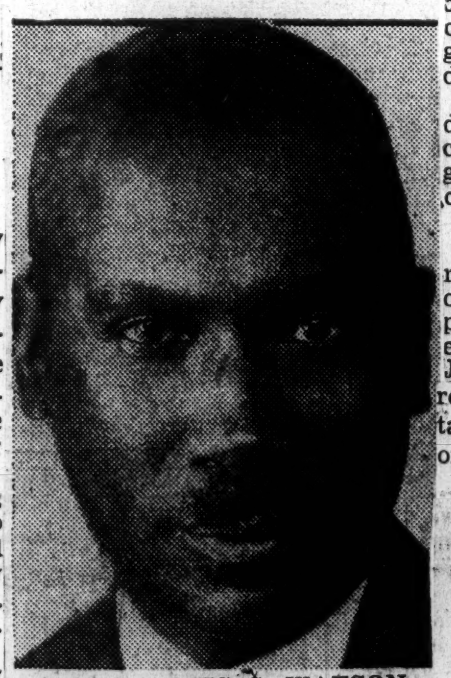
Labor Support.

A delegation of labor leaders and Socialists visited Governor Lehman here this week, just before the committee killed the resolution, and urged him to assume the leadership in the fight. The delegation charged that "the peril of driving children of tender years back to factories is now real and menacing since the outlawing of the NRA."

Republican opposition of Governor Lehman's program is blamed in part for the defeat of the measure in committee. Chairman Stone was condemned by the Chief Executive in his recent crime bill broadcast as "one of the most reactionary legislators I have ever known."

Assemblyman Andrews is assured of the support of Robert W. Justice, Harlem's other legislator, and several other assemblymen in his fight to the floor.

Harlem's Municipal Court Judges Kept Busy



JUDGE JAMES S. WATSON

NEW YORK—That Harlem's two judges, Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson, have had a busy season is indicated by a report issued by the president justice of the municipal court, this week.

According to the report:

"Judge Toney held court 196 days, took 195 inquests, tried 1142 cases, heard 4001 motions and granted and signed 2994 final orders.

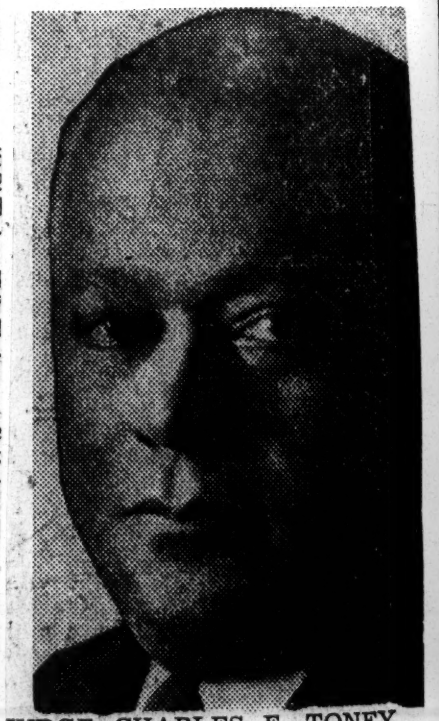
"Judge Watson held court 204 days, took 123 inquests, tried 927 cases, heard 3,668 motions and granted and signed 1475 final orders.

34 Appeals Taken

"It is further disclosed by the records in the office of the Clerk of the Appellate Term, First Department that 34 appeals were taken from judgments and orders of Judge Toney and that ten were reversed, and that 29 appeals were taken from orders and judgments of Judge Watson and 4 reversed.

"It is also interesting to note that their five-year record on the bench has been uniformly good, as shown by the following record for that period of time: Judge Toney held court 1063 days, conducted 6611 trials, took 3,241 inquests, heard and decided 16482 motions, granted and signed 32942 final orders in summary proceedings and had 130 affirmances on appeal and 65 reversals for the five years.

Judge Watson held court 1034½ days, conducted 3378 trials, took 2519 inquests, heard and decided 13507 motions, granted and signed 21875 final orders in summary proceedings and was affirmed 137 and reversed 84 times on appeal during the five-year period.



JUDGE CHARLES E. TONEY

Political—1936

Office Holding

North Carolina

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
July 31, 1936

NEGRO LEADERS OPPOSE WARREN FOR HIGH POST

President Not Expected To Be Moved Because Of Protests

Washington Bureau of
The Asheville Citizen

WASHINGTON, July 30—Having kept a North Carolinian, Judge John J. Parker, off the United States Supreme Court bench, the National association for the Advancement of Colored People, and allied organizations, are now sharpening their harpoons for another Tar Heel who is about to be appointed to a high federal post.

This time Representative Lindsay Warren, of Washington, is the subject of attack from the negro association. It became known here today that, following newspaper reports Warren would be given one of the prize appointments in any administration, that of comptroller general, the White House was bombarded with protests from negro leaders.

In fighting Judge Parker, the negro association claimed the North Carolina jurist and member of the Circuit Court of Appeals had by his decisions demonstrated bias toward the civil and political rights of the colored race. In opposing Warren, the negro associations are claiming that, because as manager of the house restaurant at the Capitol he kept up the color barrier, the North Carolinian is biased against the colored race and should not be given the prize 15-year appointment.

As chairmen of the house committee on accounts, Warren has demonstrated a keen scrutinizing ability and has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars by forcing congressmen to hold down expenditures for telegrams and other office expenses. He has so successfully run the house restaurant that when representative DePriest, Illinois, Republican, raised the issue of not opening the Capitol restaurant to negroes, the house backed up his position. DePriest was allowed to eat in the restaurant with negro friends but this right was not extended to members of his office force or outside colored people.

Representative Mitchell, negro Democrat, who succeeded DePriest, had made no attempt to lower the color barrier at the Capitol.

Warren is being considered as a successor to former Comptroller General McCarl because of his ability for the job and it is believed here that the President will not be moved one iota by the protests which are coming from negro associations.

Judge Parker was also opposed by labor organizations because of a so called yellow dog contract decision but it is fully realized here that he would have been confirmed had it not been the active negro lobby which button-holed senators with their opposition.

Political - 1936
Office Holding

Ohio.

Named Deputy Auditor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29—Announcement of the appointment of Wade H. Franklin, Jr., as deputy auditor for Franklin County has been made by Auditor Robert Huffman.

Councilman McClain Wins Places On Vital Cincy Committees

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—(By J. T. Whitney for ANP)—Dr. Richard P. McClain, one of the councilmen-at-large for Cincinnati, was placed on three important committees: public institutions, highways ,and sewers, of which he is chairman, when the council was organized for 1936-37 on New Year's

Reports from Columbus that Charles H. Hubbell of Cleveland had requested John W. Bricker, Ohio attorney-general, to bring suit to collect $1,000 of the salary paid to Councilman McClain for services in the General Assembly have failed to disturb the new councilman. Dr. McClain declared the matter was entirely up to the attorney-general and the General Assembly. Three other members of the House of Representatives also received their full salaries for the biennium before they resigned. Dr. McClain said he would take no action until he hears from Attorney-General John W. Bricker. Similar requests have been made of former assembly members who have resigned, but the requests failed to result in past action.

CINCINNATI, O.
TIMES STAR

FEB 12 1936

Negro in Town Office 53 Years

CADIZ, O.—(INS)—Cadiz's eighty-year-old town clerk, William H. Lucas, a Negro, is rounding out his twenty-eighth consecutive term in office, nearly fifty-three years of continuous service.

Since taking office in 1882, so courteously and efficiently has he performed his duties that for the last quarter of a century he has been nominated for re-election without opposition.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
PRESS

APR 17 1936

CHARGES BORAH CAN'T OBTAIN COLORED VOTE

Maschke Asserts Thousands Will Flock to Dems if Senator Is Nominee

By RICHARD L. MAHER
The Press Politics Editor

Cuyahoga County Republicans will scuttle their own ship and drive thousands of colored voters into the Democratic Party if they swing to William E. Borah for president, Maurice Maschke, retired G. O. P. leader, asserted today.

In a statement issued as treasurer of the local Robert A. Taft-for-President Committee, Mr. Maschke blasted at the Idaho senator for his attitude on anti-lynching legislation and his "inflationary and soft-money leanings."

It was a terrific thrust at the Borah movement here, where the colored bloc forms the bulwark of the party strength in a primary vote, and it fans into flame their growing opposition to the "lone wolf" for the presidential campaign.

Sees Borah as Handicap

Although confined to his home by a leg injury, Mr. Maschke has kept constant watch on the progress of the Borah-Taft campaign in Ohio. His statement in part follows:

"It is difficult for me to understand why anyone interested in Republican success in this county should support Senator Borah for president. His nomination will so seriously handicap the party here as to make it impossible to elect anyone on our own ticket this fall.

"There are more than 40,000 colored voters here, and it is only through their steadfast attachment to the Republican Party that we ever elect anyone in the city or county. Substantially all of these people are opposed irreconcilably to the senator from Idaho.

"His attitude on anti-lynching bills and his remark of some years ago, 'They were given the vote before they were ready for it,' have been so widely spread among them by their newspapers and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that they are extremely bitter.

"The argument about the constitutionality of the federal anti-lynching legislation is of no avail with them. 'Let the courts decide, they say,' and they add, 'the senator voted for the triple A bill and that was knocked out by the courts.'

Fears Permanent Break

"They will tell you frankly that if the Republican Party nominates Borah, thousands of them will vote for President Roosevelt and join the Democratic Party. Now Cleveland is one of the few large cities where the colored vote still supports the Republican Party. In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large centers, a majority of them are Democrats.

"Should a break come here, it is likely that it will be a permanent one, and with it will go our chances to elect anyone in this county for many years to come.

"Then, I'm not in accord with the inflationary and soft money leanings of the senator. His attitude in the economic field is resented by thousands of business men in this city, and this group usually affiliates itself with the Republican Party."

Political – 1936

Pennsylvania

Office Holding

HAMILTON SWORN IN AS PITTSBURGH ASSESSOR

The Smoky City's Mayor Scully, left, administering the oath of office to Attorney Theron B. Hamilton as City Assessor of Pittsburgh. Attorney Hamilton's appointment was sponsored by Attorney Robert L. Vann.

Courier 12-26-36 Pittsburgh Pa

Political - 1936
Office Holding

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA'S FIRST COLORED CITY COUNCILMAN

JAMES H. IRVIN

Recently inducted into office as the first colored man ever to sit in the law-making body of Philadelphia, the nation's third largest city.

The New City Councilman is a novice in politics, but gained the united support of an overwhelming majority in last year's elections. His election and the appointment of Ernest. Wright as deputy Recorder of Deeds mark a new advance by the colored voters of the City of Brotherly Love.

HAMILTON TO SUCCEED VANN IN WASHINGTON

Becomes Assistant to Attorney General On Feb. 1

PITTSBURGH. —Theron B. Hamilton, local attorney, has been appointed assistant to the attorney general of the United States, it was announced last week.

The position was offered Mr Hamilton upon the suggestion o: Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh newspaperman, who resigned from the office on January 15.

Takes Oath February 1

Mr. Hamilton was ordered to be in Washington Saturday, February 1, to take oath of office.

Business duties forced Mr. Vann to resign the office he has held for the last three years. He was honored by being given the privilege to name his successor.

Attorney Hamilton has been a staunch Democrat for years. Senator Guffey and David L. Lawrence, state chairman, supported the selection.

Graduate of Wilberforce

Hamilton is a graduate of Wilberforce university and is a member of a pioneer Atlanta family. He completed a course in accountancy at Wilberforce before entering Duquesne university's law school here.

Vann Retires From U.S. Post

CHICAGO, —(ANP) Mr. Robert Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, reaffirmed here Saturday that he had tendered his resignation as Special Assistant To The U. S. Attorney General to take effect Feb. 1. Mr Vann who had been appointed June 30, 1933 in a definite statement as to his reason for leaving the governm[illegible]'s service, said that he did [illegible] purely because of the demands of his own business which has been increasing in enormous volume during the past few years. Reports from Washington which had rumored that Mr. Vann would assume charge of the democratic campaign among colored voters this year were denied by the publisher. He admitted as Washington dispatches had indicated that he had been permitted to name his successor and that Theron Bertram Hamilton of Pittsburgh would succeed to his post Feb. 1.

Mr. Vann will accompany Mr. Hamilton to Washington to have him sworn in. Mr. Vann was attached to the Public Lands Division of the Attorney General's Office and is said to have won both the esteem and admiration of his associates by his efficiency in the department.

Political – 1936
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Gets Political Post

ALBERT READING

MEDIA, Pa. — Albert Reading, president of the Pennsylvania Association of Elks, and Exalted Ruler of John A. Watts Lodge of Chester, Pa., has been reappointed in the District Attorney's office of Delaware County.

A political supporter of Senator John J. McClure ever since he has been in politics, Reading is political leader in Delaware County and formerly held the post to which he has been reappointed.

Reading was born in Chester. His wife, Mrs. Helen Rothwell Reading, is a daughter of one of Chester's oldest families.

The salary of the office is $2,500 per year and his political followers and members of the Elks are planning a testimonial dinner in his honor to take place in the near future.

Hamilton Sworn Into New Office

WASHINGTON — Theron B. Hamilton, an attorney, of Pittsburgh, took the oath of office as a special assistant to the Attorney General last Saturday.

He succeeds Robert L. Vann, also of Pittsburgh, who resigned in order to devote his time to his private business interests. He is the editor of a Pittsburgh newspaper and a lawyer.

The swearing in of Mr. Hamilton was without fanfare. While newspaper men were trying to find out in whose office the ceremony would take place, the oath was administered to him.

Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Vann, and Wilbur C. Douglass, former assistant city solicitor, of Pittsburgh, were present.

SPEAKERS PAY TRIBUTE

In the evening, the Justice Club, an organization of employees of the Department of Justice, of which Morrissey S. Koonce is the president, gave a dinner at Harrison's Cafe, in honor of Mr. Vann.

A long list of speakers paid tribute to Mr. Vann in the various avenues in which they have known him. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, praised him as a public-spirited newspaper publisher.

William L. Houston, an attorney, complimented him on being the only colored officeholder since Frederick Douglass, who had voluntary resigned from public office. Eugene Kinckle Jones, adviser to the Secretary of Commerce, told of his boyhood struggles to attain an education.

VANN RESPONDS

Other speakers included Mr. Vann's successor, Mr. Hamilton; Judge Armond W. Scott, of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, William C. Hueston, a former assistant solicitor to the Post Office Department; Wilbur C. Douglass, of Pittsburgh; Joseph H. B. Evans, Edgar B. Brown, F. D. Wilkinson, J. Finley Wilson, Joseph Green, and James E. Kelley, grand secretary of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

Mr. Vann responded. He declared that he was retiring because he could not, while on the Federal payroll, attend to his business. Other than his private interests and his law practice, he described his job as seeing to it that certain things were done for the colored people of Pennslyvania.

His objectives he gave as the enactment of certain legislation by the State Legislature of Pennsylvania and the allocation of certain patronage.

Louis R. Mehlinger, an attorney in the Department of Justice, was the master of ceremonies. He was introduced by Mr. Koonce, who outlined the struggles of colored employees in the Department of Justice over a period of 40 years. Robert B. Thompson, Jr., explained the purposes of the Justice Club. Walter L. Clarke whistled two selections. The Dixie Harmonies Quartet sang several selections.

RECOUNTS SERVICES

Maurice H. Ferguson recounted the services of colored men who had held high positions under the Department of Justice from William H. Lewis, an attorney of Boston, Mass., who was an assistant attorney general under President land, vice president of the Justice Taft, to Mr. Vann. Thomas Hol- Club, also spoke.

Besides the guest of honor, other guests at the dinner were Theron B. Hamilton, Edgar B. Brown, James E. Browne, William Jones. Louis R. Lautier, Joseph H. B. Evans, F. D. Wilkinson, William C. Hueston, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Garnet C. Wilkinson, Judge Armond W. Scott, J. Finley Wilson, William L. Houston, Oren Thompson, Wilbur C. Douglass of Pittsburgh. James E. Kelley of Bir-

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

JAN 12 1936

NEGRO COUNCILMAN POLITICAL NOVICE

Irvin, Undertaker Here 50 Years, Never Before Sought Office.

By ORRIN C. EVANS

The seating of James H. Irvin as City Councilman last week marked the culmination of a three-year drive by united Negro organizations throughout the city.

Although many of them were at daggers' points on other questions the groups joined forces for the first time since 1932 in an effort to gain representation in Council, the effort which now has been crowned with success.

Novice at Politics.

Irvin, an undertaker here for the last 50 years, never before ran for public office, nor had he ever taken an active part in politics. One of the wealthiest Negroes in Philadelphia, he was drafted by a group of West Philadelphians to run for the seat in the 4th Senatorial district.

Irvin, who lives at 743 N. 47th st., is Philadelphia's first Negro Councilman since the days of the old Common and Select Councils, which merged in 1920 into the present single body.

In former years, however, Negroes had served in Common Council. Chris J. Perry, Negro newspaper editor, served three terms, retiring in 1905. He was succeeded by Richard Cooper, still active in 7th ward politics.

Sparing of Oratory.

Goateed, with straight black hair, Irvin is an impressive figure. Parsimonious in the use of words, few flights, if any, into the realm of oratory are expected of him. He carries himself with the dignity common to his profession.

A native of Baltimore, he has lived here for more than 50 years. He is the founder of Reeve Memorial Presbyterian Church, 50th and Aspen sts., one of the largest and most influential Negro churches in Philadelphia. He also is the largest stockholder in Mt. Lawn Cemetery, Sharon Hill. His wife, Cornelia; a son, Henry, and daughter, Catherine, aid him in the conduct of his business.

CITY SOLICITOR

Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, who has been appointed assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia by Mayor S. Davis Wilson. The position pays $3,000 a year. Considered one of the ablest practicing attorneys in the Quaker City, Mrs. Alexander is the wife of the noted lawyer, Raymond Pace Alexander.

Hart's Widow May Be His Successor In Legislature

(Special to Journal and Guide)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The widow of Samuel Beecher Hart, who died suddenly here last week, may succeed to the vacancy his passing leaves in the Pennsylvania Legislature if the efforts of powerful politcal leaders, pledged to that end, are successful.

Mrs. Hart, the former Miss Anna Roselle, is characterized as eminently fitted for the legislative post her husband, a Republican, held without nterruption since he was first elected in 1924. Returned to the Legislature each year since 1924, Mr. Hart was slated for renomination at the coming spring primaries.

There was not a single bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature designed to better the condition of the Negro citizens of this state that was not endorsed heartily, if not introduced, by Mr. Hart. It was he who first drew attention of the legislative body to the Negro unit of the National Guard and the erection of the All Wars Memorial in Fairmount Park to Negro soldiers. Through his activity on state committees, Mr. Hart was able to see that Negroes received proper recognition

Political-1936
Office Holding.

Pennsylvania

Vann Quits Justice Post Because of the Lack of Dignity of His Office

Washington Tribune

Washington Star

Official Says Vann Handled No Case of Importance During Tenure in Office

HAD SMALL OFFICE; NO SECRETARY

Automobile Accident Only High Spot of His Career In the Department

Theron B. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed to succeed Robert L. Vann as special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, the Associated Negro Press announced this week.

Vann, in confirming the report, admitted that he had been permitted to name his successor and that Hamilton would take over the office February 1, Vann will accompany Hamilton to Washington on that date to witness the oath of office administered. Hamilton will be assigned to the same division that Vann occupied — Public Lands Division.

Hamilton, a native of Atlanta, is a member of the well-known Hamilton family of that city, his father having achieved prominence as a contractor there. Mr. Hamilton took his college work at Atlanta University and law at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dissatisfied because of the lack of importance and dignity his position carried is given by a high official in the Democratic ranks as reasons why Vann, Pittsburgh publisher, resigned his position in the Department of Justice.

Vann, one of the members of the "Big Four" in the Roosevelt 1932 campaign, was appointed to the Department of Justice and assigned to the public lands division, shortly after President Roosevelt assumed the office of the Chief Executive.

A small office was assigned him in the old Department of Justice Building, and a white man usually occupied the outer office to answer the telephone that seldom rang. All during this period of more than a year Vann did not prosecute any cases or handle any case of importance that would place him in the limelight or before the public.

Was Forgotten

Those who were aware that he was associated with the Department of Justice had forgotten it until about a year ago when he met with misfortune while en route to Washington from his Pittsburgh home.

The heavy car in which he was riding overturned, fractured his skull and caused him internal injuries that placed him in the hospital hovering between the point of life and death for several weeks.

His Resignation

As soon as the attorney was able to leave the hospital and return to his office in the Department of Justice, he was again lost sight of until the Washington Tribune broke with the news of his resignation, which Vann, himself, had said nothing about.

At the Department of Justice it was said that Vann stated in his resignation that he was resigning to enable him to devote his full time to his private affairs in Pittsburgh.

Got $5,0000 Per Year

Why he should give up his position in the Department, which was paying him $5,000 a year, to return to his private affairs in Pittsburgh, was a question of great speculation here and abroad. Many knew that Vann's private affairs had been given consideration when he was appointed to the Department of Justice, who had an understanding with him that he was to be permitted to go to Pittsburgh each week-end, leaving here Friday, and returning Tuesday. This was to give the publisher opportunity to give some time to his publication in Pittsburgh.

It has been said that during Vann's entire career in the Department of Justice, he was unable to get an appointment with the Attorney General and was otherwise shoved in the background in his small office which later was moved to the new Department of Justice Building.

No Secretary

In the new building, Vann had no secretary, and during the periods that he was out of town, his office could not be contacted by telephone. The switch-board operator served to say to callers that the office was not open.

While Vann was drawing the salary for doing little work, he was not the kind of person who liked to fiddle on his time. He is naturally energetic, and likes to be doing something all the time. To be paid for doing nothing, as a plum for his activities in the 1932 Democratic campaign, was more than he could stand.

DR. SADIE ALEXANDER GETS CITY LAW POST

Amsterdam News

Again Serving Philadelphia as Solicitor's Aid

3-7-36

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, prominent attorney and law partner of her husband, Raymond Pace Alexander, was appointed an assistant city solicitor last week by Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

The mayor also named Mrs. Rose J. Satterwhite a policewoman, the first of her race to hold such a position. Mrs. Satterwhite will be one of five policewomen who will co-ordinate work among children under 16.

Dr. Alexander, who holds a Ph. D. degree in addition to her collegiate and law school degrees, served before as assistant solicitor in the administration of former Mayor Mackey. She will receive $3,000 annually.

MRS. ALEXANDER IS NAMED PHILADELPHIA PROSECUTOR

Pittsburgh Courier

Served Four Years In Solicitor's Office During Administration of Former Mayor Mackey.

Pennsylvania, where she also earned her Master's degree and Doctorate. She is a niece of Dr. Nathan F. Mossell and of Henry O. Tanner, internationally known artist and a cousin of Paul Robeson.

The Alexanders are attending Frog Week in Pittsburgh this week and the sessions of the National Bar Association of which Mr. Alexander is a former president.

Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander

Appointed Friday As Assistant City Solicitor By Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6—Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, only woman lawyer of her race in this city, was named an Assistant City Solicitor by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, on Friday.

Mrs. Alexander, who is the wife of Raymond Pace Alexander, local attorney, served four years in the Solicitor's office during the term of Mayor Mackey.

The former Sadie Tanner Mossell is a graduate of the University of

Political—1936
Office Holding.

Pennsylvania

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Pittsburgh Courier 3-8-36

Pittsburgh Pa

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The Alexanders are attending Frog Week in Pittsburgh this week and the sessions of the National Bar Association of which Mr. Alexander is a former president.

Dr. Maxwell Named Philly Police Surgeon

Courier 10-10-36

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 — Dr. Charles W. Maxwell, well known Philadelphia surgeon, has been appointed police surgeon by the City Council and his election has been received generally as a wise choice, in view of the fact that he has every qualification for such a position.

Dr. Maxwell is a native of Sumter, S. C., and son of the late Senator H. J. Maxwell. He matriculated at Howard University Medical School in 1904. He spent 18 years practicing in Sumter, S. C., and 14 years in Philadelphia.

His discovery of the therapeutic action of a drug that aids in controlling hemorrhages is looked upon as his most outstanding achievement. Many of his articles have been published in some of the leading national medical jolrnals of the country.

Dr. Maxwell holds membership in medical and social organizations in the city as well as being well known in political circles.

Appointed to Posi of Police Surgeon

Afro-American 9-26-36

PHILADELPHIA — The appointment, Wednesday, of Dr. Charles W. Maxwell of 616 S. Fifteenth Street, has increased the number of colored police surgeons in Philadelphia to two, the first appointee being Dr. John P. Turner, member of the board of education.

Born in Sumter, S.C., Dr. Maxwell received his education at Biddle University in Charlotte, N.C., and Howard Medical School, Washington. He practiced in Sumter for eighteen years and has been in Philadelphia fourteen years. He has been active politically and also in civic circles. The position pays $2,200 a year.

"I deeply appreciate it because it represents further advancement for our group," he told the AFRO.

Dr. Turner said, "I am very glad that he has been appointed and we out to have an equal representation of colored people in all of the departments of the city."

Dr. Maxwell is the son-in-law of ex-Congressman Thomas E. Miller.

New Police Surgeon

DR. CHARLES W. MAXWELL, of 616 S. Fifteenth Street, appointed last week as police surgeon, who was sworn in by Director of Public Saftey, Emanuel. Dr. Maxwell is the second colored police surgeon to be appointed in Philadelphia—two out of a total of twelve.

SURGEON

DR. C. W. MAXWELL

Second Negro in the history of Philadelphia to be appointed police surgeon. He will receive $2,200 a year. Dr. Maxwell, who has practiced medicine 32 years, gained recognition in nation-wide medical circles for the discovery in 1916 of the therapeutic action of a drug that aids in controlling hemorrahges. Dr. John P. Turner, now a member of the Philadelphia board of education, was the first Negro police surgeon in that city. —ANS Photo.

Political – 1936

Tennessee

Office Holding

DR. J. A. NAPIER CHOSEN MEMBER OF STATE COMMITTEE

Well Known Dentist Defeats Dr. M. E. Lawrence in Listless Primary

With a superior organization for getting out the vote, and strongly by the "inner circle" of the local Republican organization, Dr. J. A. Napier, well known dentist, easily defeated Dr. M. Lawrence for membership on the Republican State Executive Committee in the listless primary held in Davidson County and two other counties of the Fifth Congressional District last Thursday. Dr. Napier, the nephew of the Hon. J. C. Napier, had the support of his distinguished uncle, long conspicuous in the affairs of the Republican party. It is conceded that the efforts of R. C. Grant, member of the Davidson County Primary Board, was the most decisive factor in bringing about the defeat of Dr. Lawrence.

The latest tabulations of votes from the primary shows that less than 900 Republicans in Davidson County went to the polls to vote and that 110 voted in Montgomery County and 300 in Macon county.

Dr. Napier is credited with having received 559 votes to 197 for Dr. Lawrence.

Mrs. Clemmie White of Davidson county and Mrs. Bessie Dillard of Macon county had no opposition for re-election as committeewomen. Both, however, received a good complimentary vote, with Mrs. Dillard leading all other contestants in total votes received. Next to Mrs. Dillard was the vote rolled up for Dr. W. W. Taylor, the other member of the committee.

The Hon. Dwayne Maddox of Huntingdon received a majority of the vote in this county over the Hon. Henry N. Camp, Jr., of Knoxville. They received 251 and 195 votes respectively, according to report.

In four of the seven counties of the district no primary was held. Most Republicans, it is learned, voted in the Democratic primary and were unwilling to vote also in the Republican primary because the law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, to vote in more than one primary on the same day.

ONE

HON. RICHARD M. ATKINSON
(14,144 votes)

TWO

HON. WILL T. CHEEK
(14,131 votes)

THREE

HON. J. CARLTON LOSER
(12,530 votes)

In what proved to be an honest-to-goodness three cornered race for congress in the Fifth District of Tennessee the Hon. Richard M. Atkinson nosed out the Hon. Will T. Cheek in the hectic primary held Thursday of last week. Gen. Atkinson's plurality was only 13 votes in an election where more than 40,000 votes were cast. Gen. J. Carlton Loser who ran third trailed the winner by only a few thousand votes. All three candidates conducted dignified campaigns and were strongly supported by colored citizens in all parts of the district.

Alitical-1936

Office Holding.

Texas

FORMER NEGRO LEGISLATOR IS B. T. W. SPEAKER

Informer

Encourages Students To Want To Be Somebody

3-14-36

DALLAS.—As one of its most important features in the observance of Texas History Week, the Texas History class of Booker Washington high school, under the leadership of Thomas Tolbert, instructor presented R. L. Smith, Texas' only living Negro legistator, as guest speaker in a program dedicated to the Texas Centennial.

In his lecture Mr. Smith dealt with the achievements of the Negro during the period of his active years of service as legislator, giving high points of occurences in his career. "We must learn to be somebody, and decide just who we are" he said, "and when we do that we may consider ourselves somebody."

President of the Farmer's Industrial and Agricultural School at Wolfe City, Texas, he asserted that there is a need of courage and energy in the Negro race, "because this is the only true means of putting things over."

Mr. Smith also mentioned several men who at the time of his election were of great service to the race, among them being the late Fred Douglas, also a legislator.

The Bellerophon Quill Club, under the sponsorship of J. Masor of Brewer, was presented also on this program in a group of verses titled "Patriotic Moments", composed by members of the club. Those who read poems, Annie Mae Richards, Walter Boykins, Gusy Lee Body, Maoma Caxson, Lucille Bosh, Annie Mae Conley, Margaret Dixon, Shelton Garrett, Alvin Hatcher, Hattie Logan, Alma Fay Stafford, Jimmie Bruce Lee president and Wilma Lyons, secretary.

Remarks from principal, L. V. Williams and Texas songs rendered by the Ambassadors completed the program.

Political - 1936
Office Holding

Unveiling Ceremony of Portraits of the Recorders of Deeds.

THEIR PORTRAITS UNVEILED IN D. C.

Above: former Recorders of Deeds of the District of Columbia whose portraits were unveiled Tuesday, December 15, in the Government Auditorium, Constitution avenue.

Oil Portraits Of Recorders To Be Unveiled

Journal and Guide
12-12-36

Ceremony To Be Held In Government Hall On Dec. 15

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government officials and leaders in all walks of life will participate in a mass unveiling of oil portraits of former recorders of deeds for the District of Columbia, in the government auditorium on Constitution Avenue, Tuesday, December 15, 8 p. m. Journal

Portraits of the former recorders were done in oil by three prominent artists employed by the Workers Progress Administration. Among the artists was Miss Velma Buckner, a Washington girl and a graduate of Dunbar High School and Howard and Columbia Universities. She lives at 1129 Fairmont Street, Northwest. The other two artists were Wadsworth Moore and Alan Flavelle. and

Many of the paintings, though copies from old, faded pictures and newspaper prints, were skillfully done. L. G. Hyman, an expert in photography and a grandson of the late John A. Hyman, congressman from North Carolina, aided in the selection of photographs from which the paintings were done.

The first recorder of deeds for the District was Simon Wolf, appointed May 15, 1869. Upon his resignation in 1878, George A. Sheridan, a Negro, was appointed. Since that time all of the recorders, with one exception, have been Negroes. Guide

Following the unveiling, the paintings will be presented to Dr. William J. Thompkins, the presen recorder, by Russell Parr, supervisor of the art department of the PWA that did the paintings.

The Howard University School of Music will furnish music. Cadets from the three Negro high schools here will serve as atendants and ushers during the ceremony.

The paintings of each recorder will be unveiled by someone well acquainted with the individual. The paintings to be unveiled and those to perform the ceremony are as follows: 12-15-36

Simon Wolf, unveiled by Attorney Maurice Rosenberg; Frederick Douglass by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell; James C. Matthews by Attorney Belford V. Lawson, Jr.; Blanche K. Bruce by Attorney William L. Houston; Charles H. J. Taylor by Congressman Joseph B. Shannon of Missouri; Henry P. Cheatham by Dr. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church.

John C. Dancy by C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.; Henry Lincoln Johnson by Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Chicago, Ill.; John F. Costello by Malcolm McConine, Democratic national committeeman for the District of Columbia; and Arthur G. Froe by Harry J. Capehart, Welch, West Virginia.

Recorders of Deeds for the District of Columbia: Norfolk, Va. Norfolk, Va.

SIMON WOLF was appointed as recorder of deeds effective May 15, 1869, and confirmed August 21, 1869.

GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, upon the resignation of Wolf, was appointed, effective May 17, 1878, and confirmed May 21, 1878.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, upon the resignation of Sheridan, was appointed, and confirmed May 17, 1881.

JAMES C. MATTHEWS, upon the resignation of Douglass, was nominated, the Senate rejecting the nomination July 31, 1886. Matthews, being again nominated, was again rejected January 26, 1887, having served a recess appointment.

JAMES M. TROTTER was then nominated to succeed Douglass, being confirmed March 3, 1887.

BLANCHE K. BRUCE succeeded Trotter, being confirmed February 6, 1890.

CHARLES H. J. TAYLOR was nominated to succeed Bruce and though the nomination was reported adversely April 20, 1894, it was confirmed May 23, 1894.

HENRY P. CHEATHAM, upon the resignation of Taylor, was nominated, and confirmed May 13, 1897.

JOHN C. DANCY was nominated, upon the resignation of Cheatham, and was confirmed January 13, 1902.

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON was nominated upon the resignation of Dancy and confirmed March 14, 1910. He took office May 2, 1910, serving until his resignation was accepted, effective June 30, 1914. Robert W. Dutton, deputy recorder, as recorder until July 13, 1916.

JOHN F. COSTELLO took office July 13, 1916 having been previously confirmed.

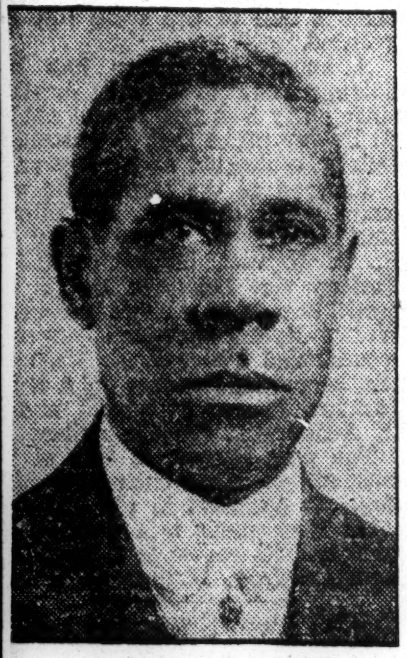
ARTHUR G. FROE, upon the resignation of Costello took office March 1, 1922, having been confirmed February 15, 1922.

JEFFERSON S. COAGE succeeded Froe October 1st, 1930, upon the latter's resignation.

WILLIAM J. THOMPKINS succeeded Coage April 20, 1934, having been confirmed April 17, 1934. Is present incumbent.

TO BE HONORED IN OIL

DR. W. J. THOMPKINS



JEFFERSON S. COAGE

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON

Among the former Recorder of Deeds to be honored next Tuesday at Washington when government officials and leaders throughout the nation gather for a mass unveiling of oil portraits of each, are the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jefferson S. Coage and the present Recorder, Dr. William J. Thompkins. The portraits were done in oil by artists employed by the WPA. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, C. C. Spaulding, Roscoe Conkling Simmons and other outstanding persons will have prominent parts on the program.

WPA ARTIST

Miss Velma Buckner, Howard University graduate, who was one of three artists who drew the portraits of thirteen former recorder of deeds and the present incumbent, scheduled to be unveiled Tuesday.

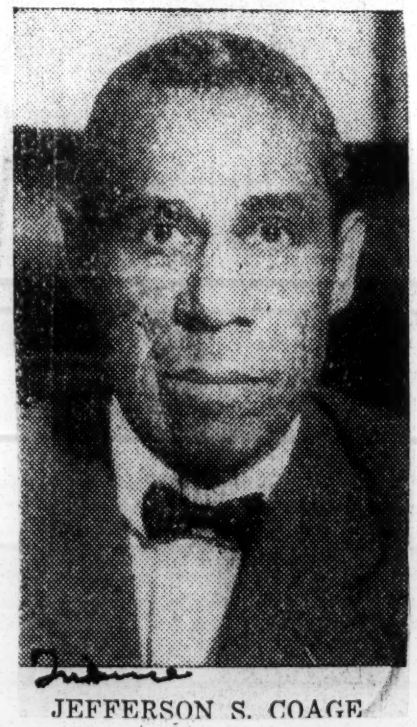
Political - 1936
Office Holding

Unveiling Ceremony of Portraits of the Recorders of Deeds.

Recorders to be Unveiled at Ceremony Tonight

Indianapolis 12-15-36 Washington, D.C.

Portraits of the present recorder and former holders of the office which will be unveiled tonight (Tuesday) in the Government Auditorium on Constitution Avenue. Setting a precedent, Dr. William J. Thompkins, present office-holder, who is in charge of the program, is having his own portrait unveiled. To the right is a picture of Jefferson S. Coage, only living former colored recorder, whose picture is left out. John F. Costello, living white former recorder, is included in the ceremony. Hundreds of citizens and civic associations have protested against the exclusion of Mr. Coage and the inclusion of Mr. Costello and the present office-holder.

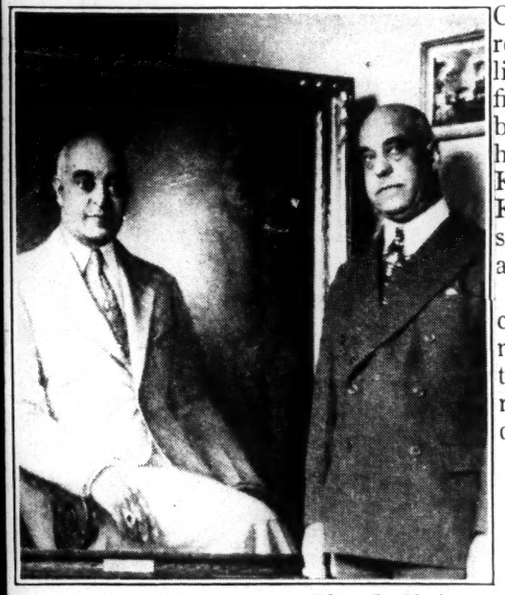


JEFFERSON S. COAGE

RACES

Recorders Recorded

Last week from the auditorium walls of Washington's new Department of Labor Building ten flat black & tan faces stared importantly out over a large audience. In the audience, hundreds of three-dimensional black & tan faces beamed pridefully back. The flat faces belonged to Federal



Thos. D. McAvoy

DR. WILLIAM J. THOMPKINS

President Garfield created a little island.

Art Project portraits of men who have served the District of Columbia as Recorders of Deeds since Reconstruction days. The three-dimensional faces belonged to leaders of Washington's large Negro population who turned out in formal attire to witness the unveiling of the portraits. They had come to pay homage to a little administrative island in the U. S. Government which has remained in charge of colored folk for most of the past 60 years.

After the Civil War, U. S. Negroes began to clamor for official positions with the Government which had set them free. An active early colored Abolitionist was Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, slave son of a slave mother by a white father. When he fled from Maryland to the North after the wife of his master had secretly taught him to read and write, he changed his name to Frederick Douglass, became famed as an Abolition orator and editor. As his fame grew, Northern friends who feared he would be returned to Maryland under the Fugitive Slave Law sent him to England to drum up sympathy for his black brothers. Back in the U. S. after the War, Abolitionist Douglass became a potent leader of freed U. S. Negroes. In 1871, President Grant appointed Frederick Douglass Assistant Secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission. President Grant's appointment proved so popular with U. S. Negroes that President Garfield named Douglass Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia in 1881, allowed him to staff his office with Negroes. Since then U. S. Presidents have failed to follow President Garfield's precedent only twice. Present incumbent is colored William J. Thompkins appointed by President Roosevelt in 1934.

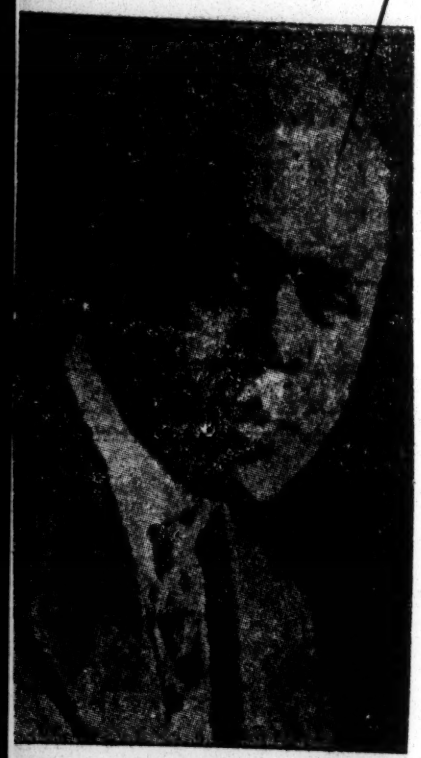
Washingtonians of Southern extraction still dislike dealing with Negro clerks when they go to the Recorder's office in the Century Building to file records of their real estate transactions. Dr. Thompkins, like other Negroes who have held the office, is used to this. A distinguished member of his race, the 56-year-old Missourian has studied at three universities. In Kansas City, where he is editor of the Kansas City *American*, he was first Negro superintendent of General Hospital No. 2 and chief of its surgical staff.

After last week's ceremonies the Recorders' portraits, which gave three months' employment at $79 a month to three artists, were hung in the dusky corridors of Recorder of Deeds Thompkins' offices.

Political—1936
Office Holding.

Virginia.

Gets Post



1ST LT. WHITTIER H. WRIGHT
Who received a telegram last Saturday to report immediately for the CCC camp No. 349 located at Edgeston, Va., to serve a term of six months as camp physician. Out of the 276 physicians assigned to service by the Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania units, 11 are members of the Race.

Appoint Two Enumerators

Dennett
3-7-36

W. P. Smith, Supervisor of the Census of Business, today announced that two colored enumerators have been appointed to present the Census forms to Colored business houses and help them fill out the necessary information. They are Rose L. Coleman and Elisha Chandler.

Political - 1936
Office Holding

Virginia

THE DARKY JOKE

We are not in a position to assign the causes for the defeat of David Satterfield, Jr., in his close race for Congress against former governor Andrew J. Montague. We do know, however, that Mr. Satterfield lost many votes last Tuesday as a result of the "Old Darky Joke" with which he opened his radio speech last Monday evening. We are reliably informed that a number of Negro Democrats either changed their minds as to how they would vote the next day or refrained from voting at all, after hearing this bantering of a race by the young Congressional aspirant.

For our part, we would have expected Mr. Montague to indulge in this type much more readily than his opponent. The aged Congressman sees behind him whereas Mr. Satterfield should be able to discern a changing world with its changing outlooks and sensibilities. The term "Darky" might have been regarded in days long since spent, as a term of endearment. In the present day, however, it is regarded as an insult and some Negroes are learning to resent insults. We find ourselves pondering over the reason which prompted Mr. Satterfield to employ an unnecessary "Darky Joke" on the eve of an important election in which the best man should have been returned victor.

PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Berkley Williams was removed from his position as postmaster of Richmond two years before his term of office expired upon a trumped-up charge of pernicious political activities, when there was not the slightest evidence to sustain the charge. Of course every sensible person knows that Mr. Williams was a victim of the Farley spoils system which is condoned and approved by the President of the United States who uses smile and rhetoric to conceal broken promises and political profiteering. In view of the ravages made upon the merit system by this comet-like administration which wanders from one constellation to the other in order to hide its inconstant ways and gypsy tendencies, its latest executive order pertaining to the Civil Service occasions no surprise. The order is laughable. The administration prefers the dreaming of noble dreams to the doing and especially when the doing interferes with its political future.

This is patent when it is remembered that Mr. Williams was removed by the administration allegedly for pernicious political activity. But what about his successor? The rule does not apply to Acting Postmaster Clyde W. Saunders who has vied with Chief Spoilsman Farley in the effort to reinvigorate the spoils system and to establish it as it was in the days of "Old Hickory". No pernicious political activity this, when according to the testimony of a reputable citizen Mr. John Randolph Tucker, Mr. Saunders served as co-adjuster of the Henrico County Democratic Committee and dictated the disfranchisement of two hundred Henrico Democrats because they loathed boss rule and bad government.

This New Deal is such a pious thing it drives us to read again Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter". The urge is quickened when we think of its pernicious political activity in everything it touches even when it pretends to extend a helping hand to the needy, the distressed and the unfortunate.

Political-1936
Office Holding.

West Virginia.

ALTERNATE

DANIEL A. AMBROSE

Land clerk in the auditor's office of West Virginia who was alternate delegate from West Virginia to the national Democratic convention in Philadelphia. — ANS Photo.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation.

All Peoples Party.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 22 1936

Harlem Forms Own 3d Party For Home Rule

Marcantonio Speaks at Convention, Support of Father Divine Asserted

The matter of third political parties reached Harlem yesterday when the All Peoples party, dedicated to "home rule in Harlem," concluded its first convention by claiming the support of Representative Vito Marcantonio, Father Divine, Negro cult leader, and 116 civic, social, religious, and trade union organizations of the Negro community.

Representative Marcantonio attended the convention, which was held at the Renaissance Casino, Seventh Avenue and 138th Street, and, although he did not address the 150 delegates, said afterwards that he would support the movement. Father Divine, who passed the day speaking elsewhere, said that he understood the platform adopted by the convention represented his political beliefs, and that he or a representative would attend a meeting of the executive committee tonight.

Attack Arouses Divine

Father Divine's speeches of the day had to do with a recent magazine article in which the father, or "God," as he is known to his Negro followers, was depicted as George Baker, itinerant gardener of not so many years ago. The father branded the attack as "scurrilous," and asked his disciples not to read "prejudiced" newspapers and magazines.

"Was your name ever Baker?" he was asked by a reporter.

"I am Father Divine," he responded, while some 500 followers chanted "Father Divine is God."

The new political party, pledged to "rid Harlem of the corrupt political control of the two major parties,' has as its immediate objective the winning of the 21st Congressional District, and the 17th, 19th and 21st Assembly Districts. No candidates were nominated yesterday, but a slate will be presented at another convention next month, according to Ignatius C. Lawlor, secretary of the combine.

Representative Marcantonio, a Republican, represents the 20th Congress District, which includes a portion of Harlem.

The new party will be composed largely, although not entirely, of Negroes, Mr. Lawlor said. He also said that it "will probably be classified as 'radical.'"

Would Unionize Negroes

A tentative program was adopted by the convention calling for a reapportionment of Congressional and Assembly districts in Harlem, enforcing of the recommendations made by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's committee on conditions in Harlem, unionization of all Negro workers, and the removal of Inspector John J. Di Martino, who is in charge of police in the Harlem district.

Donelan Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants' League, was elected chairman of an executive committee of thirty-seven. Arthur A. Madison, a Father Divine lieutenant, was named vice-chairman. The committee will meet tonight at 139 West 125th Street, with both Representative Marcantonio and Father Divine expected to attend.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES

JUN 22 1936

NEW PARTY FORMED BY HARLEM GROUPS

All-Peoples Organization Will Put Tickets Into Senate and Assembly Districts.

PLATFORM IS PRESENTED

Whites Join Negroes to Fight Old Parties—Promised Help by Father Divine.

Formation of an independent political party—to be known as the All-Peoples party—which will enter a slate of candidates in the coming elections in the Congressional, State Senatorial and Assembly districts of Harlem was unanimously voted yesterday afternoon at the closing session of a two-day convention at the Renaissance Casino, Seventh Avenue and 138th Street.

A twelve-point platform, outlining the aims of the new party, was drawn up at the meeting which was attended by 209 delegates, representing eighty-nine social, religious and civic organizations of the community. The slate of candidates will be made public later by the newly elected executive committee of thirty-two members.

Those districts in which candidates will be entered include the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, the Twenty-first Congressional District and the Seventeenth State Senatorial District. The Seventeenth and Twenty-second Congressional Districts and the Nineteenth and Twentieth Senatorial Districts are also partly included in Harlem and it is probable, according to leaders of the new party, that candidates will also be entered in these four districts.

The platform of the party, which was presented to the convention by Theodore Bassett, chairman of the platform committee, was as follows:

1. Strict opposition to the gerrymandering of Harlem.
2. More employment for Harlem people at trade union wages and conditions with a unionization of all workers and no discrimination of any race.
3. Adequate unemployment relief and medical care for the unemployed of the community.
4. Enactment of the Frazier-Lundeen social insurance bill and the Marcantonio relief bill.
5. Adoption by Mayor La Guardia of the recommendations made in the report of the committee he appointed to investigate conditions in Harlem.
6. Protection of civil liberties of the people of Harlem and the immediate decrease of the police force to a proportion equalling that of any other law-abiding community.
7. Continued opposition to war and fascism.
8. Adequate school facilities to care for the youth of the community.
9. Opposition to any deportation drive of aliens, regardless of race or color.
10. Abolition of fire-trap tenements and a 40 per cent decrease in rents.
11. Independence for Puerto Rico.
12. Freedom of all political prisoners.

The platform also called for the establishment of party clubs in all Assembly districts in the community and the formation of an executive committee on which representatives of lower and upper Harlem as well as Washington Heights would have representation in proportion to the number of people in those sections.

At the morning session of the convention the delegates were promised editorial support in the columns of Father Divine's publications and the Porto Rican Graphic. A. L. Maranda, permanent vice chairman, presided at the morning session, while Donelan Phillips, permanent chairman, presided at the afternoon session.

Candidate Is Undetermined About Action

Journal and Guide

Failure To Pay His Poll Tax In Time, Cited As Cause

10-10-36

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND — Josephus Simpson, Negro candidate of the People's party for Congress from the Third District, was notified by Colonel Peter Saunders, Secretary of the Commonwealth, last week that his name cannot be printed on the official ballot for the November election as he failed to pay his poll tax by May 2.

Simpson had declared he would seek court action to see that his name is placed on the official ballot so he could vote in the November election. He contends that he has been a registered voter here since 1920, but did not pay his poll tax this year until July.

Mr. Simpson told the Guide here Monday that he was not certain yet just what actions he would take, but would be somewhat governed by the Library case that is now pending in court.

"This is an important case," Mr. Simpson said, "and I am going to throw all my forces to aid it."

Mr. Simpson is scheduled to speak at Hood Temple Church Thursday night October 8, representing the People's party.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation

American Moors.

Harlem Moors to Have Own Party in 1940

Afro-American
11-7-36
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—Announcement that the American Moors, a nationalist sect, will put up their own candidates in the next New York election was made this week by E. Marshall-Bey, assistant grand sheikh, on the eve of the Presidential election, Monday.

Mr. Marshall Bey, who claims to have 150,000 followers said it was the plan of the Moorish science group to enter the present campaign with all-colored candidates but they were successful in filing only 7,000 signatures due to the late starting, while 25,000 are needed. The Moors have two temples in Harlem and four in Brooklyn.

All members of the sect are represented in legal and other conflicts by a Moorish council general F. Turner-El of Brooklyn. Mr. Turner-El recently returned from Hartford, Conn., where he was to establish temples, but struck a snag when the orthodox clergymen protested to the city authorities and attempted to have him driven out of town. The contest was carried to Governor Closs and resulted in the organizer being given a clean bill of health.

According to E. Marshall-Bey, who is located at the newly opened Temple at 272 W. 136th Street, the supreme grand advisor Col. C. Kirkman-Bey, issued no instructions as to which candidate to support Tuesday. The Moors, he said, believe that every voter is his own master. They believe in Jesus, the Man, but not in Jesus Christ. They also have no belief in either Heaven or Hell.

Communists

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - WEEK OF AUGUST 10,1936.

FORD CHARGES
REPUBLICANS BETRAY
LINCOLN TRADITIONS

---- (Crusador News Agency)

SCRANTON, Pa., August-- In a radio broadcast delivered before a cheering audience of white and Negro miners last Wednesday night at the Argento Hall her James W. Ford, Negro Communist Vice Presidential candidate, assailed Governor Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate, as "tied up with the enemies" of the Negro people and of all that is decent and progressive in America.

Crusader News Agency

It was Ford's first speaking engagement in a national tour in which he will cover scores of Northern, and several Southern, cities in the next few weeks, traveling by fast train and airplane. He is running on a ticket headed by Earl Browder, National Secretary of the Communist Party and its Presidential candidate. Ford was also the party's Vice Presidential candidate in 1932, when he was teamed up with William Z. Foster, leader of the 1919 steel strike and now National Chairman of the Communist Party.

New York, N.Y. 8-36

The Harlem Communist leader also attacked President Roosevelt for what he termed his constant retreats "before the pressure of the Hearst-Republican enemies of the American people," but his heaviest artillery was reserved for the Republican candidate who he declared "symbolizes all that is viciously reactionary, un-American and anti-labor" in the country.

Accusing the Republicans of "betraying the traditions of Lincoln" by resorting to policies aimed at destroying the liberties of the Americanpeople, Ford contended that no Negro who hates oppression can logically support the Republican Party in the present campaign. He claimed that the Communists were the only group in America today who are carrying forward the traditions of Lincoln and of 1776.

"The Communist Party," he said, "has consistently fought for equal rights for Negroes, to bring this important ally to the working class against capital. By arousing white workers, farmers and middle class people to support the great Scottsboro and Herndon campaigns, the defense of Ethiopia and against lynching, we strengthen the bonds between the labor movement as such and the Negro people."

"The program of the Communist Party is clear-cut," he continued. "It contains no double-faced demagogy. We call for the building of a Farmer-Labor Party. Our program has no empty words because, for every point in the party program, American Communists have worked and fought and sacrificed. It calls for providing jobs and a living wage., unemployment insurance, old age pensions and social security., saving the young generation., freeing the farmers from debts and guaranteeing them the land., making the rich pay., defending civil liberties and curbing the Supreme Court., for full rights and complete equality for the Negro people., for keeping America out of war by keeping war out of the world!"

Ford attributed the nomination of Landon to the influence of the anti-Negro fascist millionaire publisher, William Randolph Hearst. He warned that the triumph of the Republicans in the elections "would mean the smashing of democratic rights (achieved in 1860, yes even in 1776), the legalizing of company unions and the establishment of a regime based on terror against the American toilers.

"The real program of the Republican Party," he averred, "is the program of the Hearst-Talmadge-Liberty League outfit. In the name of 'liberty' they would kill every vestige of freedom for which Americans have fought and died from the Battle of Lexington in which a Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first man to die in the War for Independence, to the Civil War where Negro regiments joined with the Northwestern workers and farmers to preserve the Union."

Landon, he said, is Hearst's choice for President of the United States and was "unknown to the people of the United States until William Randolph Hearst selected him to carry out the fascist program of the Liberty League gang."

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"Landon does not have the friendly respect of the colored citizens of

his home town," he continued. "One of the most sensational statements of the present campaign is attributed to Oscar De Priest, former Negro Republican Congressman from Illinois who declared, 'I'll have to go back home and lie like hell for that guy Landon.'"

FORD, DEFYING
LYNCHERS, ASSAILS
JIMCROW IN SOUTH

RICHMOND, Va., Aug.--(CNA)- Invading Richmond in defiance of local American Legion officials who sought to bar him from this Southern city, James W. Ford delivered a thirty-minute radio address over station WRVA here in which the Negro Communist Vice Presidential candidate struck out sharply at those reactionary forces which are seeking to destroy the civil liberties of the American people and to perpetuate the present inferior position of the Negro people.

Crusader News Agency 8-24-36

The campaign to bar Ford from this city was led by Major Darte, U. S. reserve officer and a leader of the local Legion post, and resulted in the Negro Communist leader being barred from the John Marshall High School auditorium. Ford's address over a local broadcasting station is considered here as a partial victory for Richmond workers and liberals who protested the ban and who will try to force the Richmond School Board to lift it for a Ford meeting here on Sept. 20.

New York, N. Y.

"Not An Inferior People"

In his address, delivered over the most powerful station in Virginia, Ford assailed the ruling class conception of the Negro people as an inferior people. "We are not an inferior people," he declared. "It is true that reactionary forces, the same forces that try to destroy all liberties, keep us in an inferior position. But we shall fight to preserve human rights and liberties. These are the things we have always stood for."

The Communist leader traced the oppression and humiliation of the Negro people in the South directly to the rule of Wall Street. "All that is un-American in the South and in the country as a whole can be traced to the power and influence of the bankers and industrialists of Wall Street," he asserted.

Assails Landon, Hearst

He characterized Gov. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate, as the banner bearer for Wall Street, the Liberty League and William Randolph Hearst, fascist millionaire publisher. He warned that a Republican victory in November would be a blow at the aspirations of the Negro people, the rights of labor and the civil liberties of the American people.

"Their program is directed toward cutting wages, raising prices, smashing legitimate trade unions, squeezing the poor and tenant farmers out of agriculture, cutting relief, wiping out social and labor legislation, balancing the budget at the expense of the poor and cutting down the taxes on the very rich people. They intend to wage war against my people, the Negro people. We Communists say that reaction can be checked in this country, and that our democratic rights can be preserved."

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Communists

1936 C.P. Convention Significant to Negroes

By Blaine Owen

"The greatest significance undoubtedly attends the 1936 convention of the Communist Party," Roy Wilkins, assistant national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of The Crisis, said today. "It must be patent to anyone who has kept track of the news that the political left wing—and especially the Communist program—has been an important factor in bringing the plight of the Negro people, along with other under-privileged groups, more sharply to the attention of those parties which have been in power," Wilkins explained. He added that he considered this pressure toward progressive demands on the major political parties "the chief and most useful function at the present time.

"When Negroes come to me and talk Republican Party," he continued, "I've got to point out that the Negroes supported them for decades without getting any just share of the rewards of government.

"These Republicans are making an awful to-do about the failure of the Roosevelt government in respect to any anti-lynching legislation. That's right. Yet the Republicans were in complete power in the White House and in both Houses of Congress for years and years—and they brought forth no anti-lynching bill!"

When the interview turned to the obvious inspiration of William Randolph Hearst behind the nominations at the recent Republican convention, Wilkins was not so optimistic.

"One of the biggest jobs that faces progressive forces and Negro leaders is the education of the people to what Hearst really is. The masses of the Negro people outside of the large centers, such as New York and Chicago, don't realize what Hearst really stands for. To explain that is a necessary and important task."

He contrasted the issues raised by other political parties with "the attention the Communists have focused on the sharecropping evils, their emphasis on old-age pensions and unemployment insurance paid for by those who really should pay. This has meant more to the Negro people than all the other issues raised by the other parties," he said.

"And no Negro can forget," he insisted, "the invaluable work for the Scottsboro boys. Scottsboro has permeated everywhere, to all the Negro people—even the timid have felt it, even those who don't approve of the whole Communist program.

"You have asked me my attitude toward the coming Communist convention. I don't believe any informed Negro can remain ignorant of the significance of this convention and of the work of the Communist Party, though I myself can't sincerely embrace Communism as my conviction.

Basic Demands

"Nevertheless, there is no doubt in my mind that the program and demands of the Communists have had a very wholesome effect on the Negro people themselves.

"They have been emboldened by the basic and basically right demands put forth.

"'Why, hell, yes,' Negroes are saying to themselves, 'we ought to have those things, we ought to get this and that.'

"'Of course, we're not Communists,' they remind themselves, 'but those are our demands and we ought to have them.'" This, it was pointed out to Wilkins, is what the Communist Party means when it bases its entire campaign on the proposal for and toward the realization of a broad People's Front.

He nodded.

Times Wide World Photo.

LIKELY TO HEAD THE COMMUNIST TICKET

Earl Browder, left, foremost candidate for the nomination for president, and James W. Ford, who is expected to be named for vice president, seen at the opening of the convention of the party yesterday in the Metropolitan Opera House.

COMMUNISTS OPEN NATIONAL SESSION

751 Delegates Parade Noisily After Plea for Building of a 'People's Front.'

Browder in Keynote Appeals for Fight on Three Parties in Coming Campaign.

URGES FARMER-LABOR AID

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In a two-and-a-quarter-hour keynote address before the ninth national convention of the Communist party at the Manhattan Opera House, 311 West Thirty-fourth Street, Mr. Browder also accused the Roosevelt administration of reactionary tendencies and urged the support, wherever possible, of local Farmer-Labor party candidates.

He insisted, however, that it was essential that his party enter Presidential candidates and become "the only banner in the national elections rallying and organizing all the forces of the people against reaction, fascism and war."

Stage Noisy Demonstration

At the close of his address the 751 delegates and alternates from every State in the Union staged a fifteen-minute demonstration. The delegates paraded on the floor, carrying their State standards, waving red hammer-and-sickle banners and chanted "Red Front! Red Front!" and sang the "International." Nearly 1,000 spectators in the balcony joined in the demonstration, throwing torn newspapers down on the paraders and adding generally to the pandemonium.

The convention, the first time in the history of the party to which the press or the public has been invited, was opened shortly after 11 A. M. by Charles Krumbein, New York State party secretary, who extended greetings to the delegates.

He introduced William Z. Foster, party chairman and three times its candidate for President, who, in a short address, asserted that the Communist party "is now the only party which is carrying on the old American tradition and which offers the only way out, the only possible solution of the crisis into which the whole world is plunged."

"Today the American people face a crisis, deeper and more far-reaching than those of 1776 and 1861," Mr. Foster continued. "We have the most complete confidence that our people will meet this crisis in its best revolutionary traditions. This convention represents the vanguard of the American people, come together to discuss the difficult problems of our working masses and to find the best, the quickest and the least painful way out."

Mr. Browder, the first speaker at the afternoon session, was introduced by white-haired "Mother" Ella Reeves Bloor, well-known Communist figure and a delegrate from Pennsylvania, who presided at that session.

Reports 50,000 Members

In his speech, which was the report of the central committee of the party, Mr. Browder said the present membership of the party was more than 50,000, with 11,000 of that number enrolled in the Young Communists' League. This figure, he said, represented a 66 per cent increase since 1934 and a 500 per cent increase since 1929.

Mr. Browder summarized the issues for the Communist party as follows:

"1. The chief enemy of the peace, freedom and prosperity of the American people is the Republican party and its reactionary allies. Defeat the Landon-Hearst-Liberty League-Wall Street alliance.

"2. Roosevelt and his administration are retreating before the attacks of reaction and surrendering

Aims Listed for Masses

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Lists Aims

Mr. Browder said he had "full knowledge that the masses with a governmental position after position to the mainties, it is organizing itself on a guarantee of a minimum standard of living and trade unionization of all industries; a consolidation and extension of social and labor legislation; a curb on the "usurped power" of the Supreme Court with the maintenance of democratic rights and civil liberties; a restoration and fundamental aims of the people's organizations through a broad people's front, ple against reaction, fascism and war. Vote the Communist ticket."

These included increase in the living standards of

front, and a unification of the peace forces of the world to "restrain war-makers and keep America out of war by keeping war out of the world."

The convention will hold daily sessions until Saturday evening. On Sunday the final session will be held in Madison Square Garden, where the party platform will be drawn up and Presidential candidates chosen.

Communists, but 15 Per Cent Non-White

NEW YORK—Fifteen per cent of the membership of the Communist party is colored, it was revealed by the report of the credentials committee of its ninth annual convention held here recently.

Other figures brought out in this report of the political party which nominated JaJmes W. Ford Harmelite to run as vice-president.

There were 211 delegates in attendance, twice the number of the 1932 convention. Sixty-five per cent of the delegates were under 34 years and sixty-two per cent had been in the party for less than five years. Eighty-eight per cent of the delegates were of the proletarian class and twelve per cent of middle class orgin.

Some Ex-Socialists

Twenty-one per cent of the delegates were formerly with the Socialist party; nine per cent in the Democratic Party, and 5 per cent were in the Republican Party.

Other figures reveal that 70 per cent of the members were native-born; 30 per cent foreign-born Americans; 11 per cent, women; 67 per cent from basic industries like steel, metal, automobiles, textiles, railways and shipping and 23 per cent from the building trades, needle, shoe, food, white-collar and professional groups.

Livingston, Ala., Home
August 5, 1936

GADSDEN OK'S ANTI-RED LAW

Gadsden, Ala,, July 28—An ordinance striking at reported communistic activity in the city was adopted by the Gadsden City Commission Tuesday.

The new city law entitled "an ordinance making it unlawful for mixed assemblies of white and negro races provided that it shall be illegal for three or more persons, some of whom are white and some negroes, to hold either a public or secret meeting in which is advocated a movement looking toward destruction of the governments of the United States, the state of Alabama or the city.

Neither may such meetings, the ordinance says, advocate or promote evasion or violation of any law, state or city; or advocacy of marriage or of social equality between the races forbidden by law.

Other paragraphs forbid advocacy of the destruction of property or property rights; or proposals that persons join or participate in a movement to set up or adhere to any government not Republican in form; or advocacy of substitution of public ownership by a Soviet or communistic form of government in place of private ownership.

Another section of the ordinance makes it unlawful to advertise, or cause to be advertised, such meetings or to circulate printed matter advocating any of the acts prohibited by the new law.

Browder to Be on the Ballots in 31 States; Communists Seeking 64 Seats in the House

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A survey showed today that the Communist Presidential ticket will be represented on the ballots in at least thirty-one States on election day, Nov. 3.

Arrangements for filing were still under way in some States, and it was said at headquarters of the party in New York that several additions were expected. In 1932, Communist votes were cast in thirty-seven States for a total of 102,442 out of about 40,000,000 given to all candidates.

In five of these States the voting resulted from "write-in" campaigns, which are planned again this year in some sections.

Only the names of Earl Browder, the Presidential nominee, and James W. Ford, Negro Vice Presidential nominee, will be printed on the ballots in some States this year, but in many a regular slate of electors is being set up.

In addition, Communists are contending for Governorships in at least eleven States, for Senatorships in six, and for election to the House of Representatives in sixty-four districts, as follows:

Governor—Colorado, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana New York, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington.

Senator—Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Virginia, Wyoming.

House Districts—California 12, Delaware 1, Massachusetts 1, New Jersey 9, New York 35, Ohio 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2, Wyoming 1.

The States where Browder and Ford are to have representation so far are:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In Wisconsin they will be listed on an independent ballot. The candidate there has the choice of declaring after his name whether he is a Communist. Each party prints a separate ticket in South Carolina, and officials there said that they knew of no move by the Communists to be represented.

The entry in Arkansas is despite the fact that the Communist ticket failed to poll a single vote there four years ago. Its showing in the respective States then ran from a high of 27,956 in New York to twenty-three in Georgia and none in eleven States, mostly in the South.

Communist Votes to Be Recorded in 46 States

Votes for Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist candidates for President and Vice President will be recorded in 46 states, it was predicted yesterday by the National Campaign Committee of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party has an official place on the ballot to date, in 32 states. Two others, Illinois and Tennessee, are still uncertain. The Federal and the United States Supreme Courts have been asked to place the Party on the ballot in Illinois where it was ruled, after the full quota of signatures had been filed. Tennessee is yet to be heard from.

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Communists.

REDS GO RIGHT . . . STAGE OWN NOISY CONVENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS

JUN 25 1936

Mother Bloor and Earl Browder at the Communist convention.

(NEWS fotos)

COMMUNISTS staged old-time party rally yesterday at opening of ninth annual convention at Manhattan Opera House. Right: Earle Browder makes keynote speech that brought demonstration. Above: Andrew Onda, Angelo Herndon, colored Communist awaiting appeal to Supreme Court, and Anita Whitney, daughter of former Justice of California Supreme Court, lead cheers for Tom Mooney. —Story on page 51.

REDS SWING TO RIGHT AT PARTY RALLY

The Communist Party, appropriating the thunderous demonstrations of the major parties, revealed a swing to the right yesterday with the opening of its national convention in the Manhattan Opera House.

Earl Browder, keynoter and probable nominee for President, disclosed the current trend when he exclaimed to the 750 delegates: "Ours is not a program of revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. It can be realized within the present American form of government."

It was an unprecedented enunciation of Communist policies, probably dictated by the news from Moscow setting up a constitution and a parliament for the Soviet.

In more ways than one, the ninth annual convention broke away from tradition. The hour's whistling, parading and cheering after the keynote speech was one evidence. Another was the invitation to press and public to visit the sessions, hitherto held behind closed doors, with reporters curtly kept outside.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

JUN 24 1936

REDS BACK BROWDER FOR U. S. PRESIDENT

Communist Party Opens National Convention Here.

The Communist Party National convention opened today in Manhattan Opera House, 34th st., Manhattan, to adopt a platform pro-probably will be James Ford, col the WJZ network from 5 to 6 o'clock.
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Presidential and Vice Presidential For the first time, proceedings of a Communist Party convention will be broadcast simultaneously by both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Only will be broadcast, but over the acceptance of the Presidential and dential nominees at a sting in Madison Square nday.

Columbia network, through ABC, will broadcast the rom 5 to 5:30 P. M., and network of NBC will be to 6 o'clock.

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Earl Browder, wiry, black-mus- and nationally tached former Kansas bookkeeper, Broadcasting Co is expected to be the Presidential lumbia Broadca nominee. As the party's secretary-one session will general, Browder has long been itsit will co v e actual leader. William Z. Foster, speeches of the Com- Vice Presiden for the last three elections the Com- public meeting munist candidate for White House from Garden Sunday. nunist occupancy, withdrew his name The Columbia Station WABC, Station WJZ, The Vice President candidate program from 5 consideration this year. He was elected convention chairman.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Communists.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.
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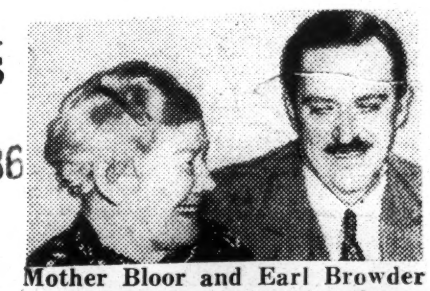

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REDS BACK BROWDER FOR U. S. PRESIDENT

Communist Party Opens National Convention Here.

The Communist Party National candidate for President, occupancy, withdrew his name from consideration this year. He was elected convention chairman. The Vice Presidential candidate will be James Ford, colored leader. William Z. Foster, for the last three elections the Communist candidate, was nominee. As the party's secretary-general, Browder has long been its actual leader.

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The Columbia network, through Station WABC, will broadcast the program from 5 to 5:30 P. M., and from 5 to 6 o'clock.

Earl Browder, wiry, black-mustached former Kansas bookkeeper, is expected to be the Presidential candidates.

HARTFORD, CONN
COURANT

JUL 12 1936

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

It Will Afford Him More Protection Than Other Parties

To the Editor of The Courant:—

I was indeed sorry to read several days ago a letter in the People's Forum, written by Clara Southergill, in which she attacked the Communist Party and Earl Browder, its presidential candidate. I realize that a reply is useless; people prejudiced and uninformed find it impossible to give impartial and intelligent attention to any question which, like Communism, is met with a violent and unreasoning emotional reaction by the mass of people.

For a collection of bald misrepresentations, I should preserve the following sentences from the letter: "Under Communism we would all be worse than slaves. Has Russia any freedom? Religion of all creeds prohibited. Marriage laws not enforced. Children are brought up as if in an orphan asylum while mothers and fathers work at tasks set for them by those in authority." It should be interesting to know where Clara Southergill gets her notion first, of communism, and second, of communism in Russia.

Be that as it may, the real irony of the letter is contained in the last paragraph. "I am sure when the Negroes study the character of the man and the party, they will do as their white brothers are doing in regard to all political parties, and that is not be carried away by the fanfare of hired bands, of flowery speeches (the cost of the Republican campaign is estimated at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and surely the Democrats will not be outdone), but vote for the man who has the interest of the people of this country in mind regardless of race or color, poor as well as rich, young and old."

Some years ago a negro woman was lynched in one of our patriotic and chivalrous southern States. A man who described it to an investigator said essentially, "You should have heard the wench howl when we strung her up. Best show I've had in years." The ordinary lynchings are now so commonplace as to be of small news value. Punishment of lynchers (of Negroes) is almost non-existent.

Negro schools throughout the South are a disgrace even to our educational system. Transportation over the frequently long distances to school, furnished for white children, is usually denied to the Negroes. In Kansas two dollars is allotted for the education of negro youth to every eleven dollars for the education of the white, and the estimate is that only twenty-five of every hundred negro youth attending school in the South are able to continue further than the sixth grade. Negro students are deliberately barred from southern State colleges. These facts could be multiplied indefinitely. In our progressive North the discrimination is less violent, but quite effective none the less. Hartford has just engaged its second negro teacher. That, I must admit is exceedingly broad-minded and tolgrant. Any negro going through our northern colleges has to overcome or ignore an intolerable amount of prejudice.

The communists have undoubtedly made a lot of enemies in putting up a negro for Vice-President. Even our liberal-minded northerners would hesitate to cast their votes for a negro. A negro on the Democratic (or Republican) ticket would be a request for defeat. "Their white brothers"—I am not sure that the relationship is complimentary to the Negroes—have paid no attention to their plight even in campaign promises, which no one expects to be fulfilled, anyway. If the Negroes of this country really took the advice of Miss Southergill's letter, they would raise the Communist votes in direct proportion to the amount of study they gave the question, always provided of course, that they were not kept from voting by intimidation—a usual occurrence in the South.

Russia is the only country in the world today where race prejudice is non-existent. That is a fact, not an opinion. Communism, as a little study will show Clara Southergill, is an ideology bigger than race, bigger than religious sects, bigger than economic classes. The very fact that Clara Southergill points out our "poor as well as rich," probably not knowing the implications of poverty, spiritual as well as physical, behooves us to give some serious and intelligent thought to this persecuted Communism. If it is "un-American" I am not sure that I am proud of America.

P. F. ASHTON.

Hartford, July 10, 1936.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 1, 1936

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Earl W. Browder, of Kansas, who Saturday outlined the objectives of American Communists as including "confidence and respect of the masses of workers and toilers," so widespread that "no enemy can attack us without rallying millions to our defense," now becomes the presidential nominee of the party. James W. Ford, Harlem Negro, is his running mate.

On Browder falls the mantle of William Z. Foster, three times the Communist candidate for President, and who has predicted a Soviet Government at Washington. Foster, in addressing the 710 Communist delegates at the New York convention, urged them to lay the foundation for a "great people's front party."

In substance, this was the plea of Browder, who warned that the major hope for Communist victory rests in alliance of the farm and labor element under the red banner. Pride in the enlistment of 50,000 members should not blind Communists to the goal of 40,000,000, Browder reminded the cheering delegates.

Concerning the policies of his party, as incorporated in part in the platform finally adopted, he called attention to the cooperation assured labor in its "fight against capitalism." Strikes and unrest he held to be the weapons most effectively wielded by Communist-inspired men.

For the first time in American history is communism and its related doctrines so openly avowed. Morris Childs, Illinois secretary, in presenting the report of the resolutions committee, obtained consent to send "revolutionary greetings" to the Communist International and to party organizations in Germany, China, Italy, Cuba, Canada, and practically every other nation. By another action, the convention went on record as demanding release of all political prisoners, and abolition of laws against criminal syndicalism.

One item of particular interest and significance is the report by the credentials committee, which shows how the delegates are divided. Of the 710, 70 per cent were native born. Eleven per cent were women. Fifteen per cent were Negroes.

A total of 215 had been arrested in the "class struggle," and 156 had been convicted at some time or another.

Of this material, and in a candidate chosen by such a group, the party hopes to evolve a political Utopia, through coordination of two legitimate and highly important and valuable groups of industry and citizens.

But these groups, the Communists will find to their dismay, are composed of thinking men and women swift to recognize the tenets of the party however lofty its demeanor. Those to whom the appeal will go will penetrate its thin disguise, and see beneath a glossy exterior and veneer the tendencies and trends it publicly disavows but privately indorses. They will see the destructive influences of hostility to established theories and policies. More, they will read between the lines of every speech a determination to destroy what it cannot control. Such is the record, the purpose and the way of communism.

By their fruits ye shall know them.

Selma, Ala. Times
July 10, 1936

THE COMMUNISTS AND PLATFORM

The fourth party tomake its appeal this year to the American electorate is the Communists. They will very probably run true to past records and poll a small vote.

The Communist National Convention held at New York City recently nominated Earl Browder, general secretary, and James W. Ford,negro leader from Harlem, as candidates for President and Vice-President, respectively. Their platformdemands:

Enactzment of Frazier-Lundeen Social Security bill; curtailment of the power of the Supreme Court; sharply graduated taxation upon incomes in excess of $5,000 a year; extension of WPA; thirty-hour week; increased educational and occupational opportunities for the youth; freeing of farmers from debts, unbearable taxation andforecloseures; dealth penalty for lynching; imprisonment of employers guilty of discharging workers for union or political activities; full and equal rights for negroes.

A Communist proposal of a general united front with the Socialist Party was rejected by the New York State Socialist organization, the latter favoring united action on specific issues rather than united election tickets.

Vote Communist!

FOR THIS PROGRAM:

1. *Put America back to work—provide jobs and a living wage.*
2. *Provide unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and social security for all.*
3. *Save the young generation.*
4. *Free the farmers from debts, unbearable tax burdens and foreclosures. Guarantee the land to those who till the soil.*
5. *The rich hold the wealth of the country—make the rich pay.*
6. *Defend and extend democratic and civil liberties. Curb the Supreme Court.*
7. *Full rights for the Negro people.*
8. *Keep America out of war by keeping war out of the world.*

The fight for these demands will organize and strengthen the people. It will give them deeper political experience and understanding. It will prepare them for the great decisions to come when it will be necessary to move forward to socialism.

For Negro Rights

REPUBLICAN Party forces are displaying a sudden solicitude for the Negro and his vote.

Of late the Republicans have been making a concerted drive to win Negro support for the Hearst-Landon ticket. The Herald Tribune, Republican-Liberty League organ, reflects this concentration in its article yesterday on Missouri and the Negro vote.

The Negro people can well ask themselves: What will be our fate should Landon come into power? As an oppressed minority, they will be the butt of the pro-fascist forces of discrimination and race hatred. Fifty per cent of the Negroes in St. Louis are now on relief, the Herald Tribune admits. It is against these very people that the Hearst-Landon-Liberty League combine has lashed out most viciously.

At the Landon acceptance speech ceremonies, the Negroes present were subject to jim-crow discrimination. When the Afro-American—Baltimore Negro newspaper — queried Landon about lynching, the Hearst candidate side-stepped the issue. Upon this great crime against the Negroes, Landon refused to comment.

The election of Landon would be a calamity for the Negro people. To prevent such a calamity, they can join to defeat this pro-fascist tool, by similar steps to those taken by the people of Harlem. Through the All-People's Party, they have

there begun a fight for Negro rights and against those forces of reaction and oppression which Landon and the Republican Party represent.

Political — 1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic.

THE CASE AGAINST PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

AS THE CAMPAIGN DRAWS to a close it is well that summation of the issues be put before the readers of The New York Age.

In a general way, the Republicans have proved that there has been waste and extravagence in the handling of relief, resulting in an unwarranted increase in the national debt:

That President Roosevelt not only accepted the powers of the legislative branch of the government (Congress) which were given him temporarily in the fight against the depression, but he has sought to increase and enlarge the powers of the chief executive to the extent that he would become a more powerful dictator than Mussolini or Hitler were he allowed to get away with it.

That he has sought to undermine the U. S. Constitution by referring to it as outmoded — "A horse and buggy vehicle in an automobile age." And that he has put into positions of power such men as Harry L. Hopkins and Rex Tugwell who are out of sympathy with the American traditions and manner of government and who have expressed sympathy with and admiration for the Soviet government in Russia.

Specifically, The New York Age believes that President Roosevelt has not kept faith with the American Negro and should not get his suffrage because he is dominated by the southern section of his party which is bent on keeping the Negro down.

1. As far back as the administration of President Wilson, when the present Chief Executive was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he condoned the imperialistic invasion of Haiti by the U. S. Marines and boasted that he wrote the new Haitian constitution, which brought that nation into subjugation to the United States. This wrong was partially righted by the withdrawal of the Marines and the returning of the government to the Haitian people, but there can be no compensation to the widows and orphans of brave Haitians who were shot down in defense of their country. Nor can it be denied that the American government still has a controlling influence over the finances and revenue of the Haitian government.

2. While Governor of New York and since he became President, Candidate Roosevelt has shown a desire to be friendly with white South. He has on numerous occasions referred to Georgia as his second home and claim to skill at all were classified as skilled as president of the Warm Springs Foundation for the treatment of paralysis, he allowed that organization to accept money from the Negro portion of the public for the support of this foundation, while at the same time their children were denied the benefits of its treatments.

3. Segregation and the separation of races in Washington, which gained much headway under the late President Wilson, have been allowed to grow under President Roosevelt's administration. So that southern representatives and senators control the local government in the District of Columbia and have issued orders that Negro employees in the various departments and bureaus must eat in separate dining rooms, use separate toilets, etc. from the whites. This segregation has been extended so that there is an advisor on Negro affairs in the Department of Commerce (a segregated appointment), twenty years by Charles W. Anderson, a Negro appointed by the President's illustrious cousin, Theodore Roosevelt and re-appointed by Taft, dropped by Wilson and reappointed by Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. Dropped by President Roosevelt, who has made no outstanding appointments of Negroes.

4. Under President Roosevelt the Negro has been treated as a ward of the government in much the same way as someone not quite able to take care of himself in the complex civilization of the South.

5. In the matter of political appointments, the President Roosevelt has shown the same lack of sympathy towards the aspiration of the Negro to a federal position in the South — the local where once the Negro had a Controller of Customs at New Orleans, several postmasterships, and federal paymasters — but he has also refused to name Negroes to posts separate in the North which they formerly held. A specific example is that of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York, which position was held for nearly twenty years by Charles W. Anderson, a Negro appointed by the President's illustrious cousin, Theodore Roosevelt and re-appointed by Taft, dropped by Wilson and reappointed by Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. Dropped by President Roosevelt, who has made no outstanding appointments of Negroes.

6. Finally President Roosevelt has not given the Negro due consideration in the matter of social legislation such as the proposed of the motion of an anti-lynching bill. With both the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives controlled by the Democratic Party, the President refused to use his influence to have the Wagner-Costigan Anti-lynching bill made a law, nor would he order the use of "G-Men" in the investigation of lynching and prosecution of such lynching cases as one case in Florida where citizens from both Florida and Georgia took part.

All these things lead us to believe that the President is following the advice of his southern friends in the handling of the affairs of the Negro. These friends are responsible for present discriminatory laws in the South.

Contrast this record with that of the Republican party over a long period of years, from the days of Abraham Lincoln down. And add to this the assurance from Governor Landon that he will push through an anti-lynching bill as soon as he becomes President and will show no favoritism to any class of citizens because of race, color or creed, we feel that we owe it to ourselves and future generations to support the Republican ticket from top to bottom in this election.

Governor Landon stands for a government of laws and not individuals. He does not feel that he is above the constitution and will protect every right guaranteed the Negro under its terms. When such staunch friends as former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Col. William Hayward, Col. Arthur Little of New York, and leading Negro citizens of Kansas put their stamp of approval on Governor Landon as a square shooter, you

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4. Under President Roosevelt the Negro citizen has been treated as a ward of the government in much the same way as the Indian — as someone not quite able to take care of himself in the complex civilization of today. Moreover, this wardship has not been on par with that extended other portions of the citizenry in indigent circumstance. In many parts of the South one standard of pay is maintained for whites on WPA jobs and a lower standard for Negroes. And even in the North, this segregation has been prevalent, but in a more subtle manner. In New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and even New York, most Negroes have been classified as unskilled laborers and given WPA jobs accordingly, while whites who had any claim to skill at all were classified as skilled so that they might receive higher pay. Even on the WPA housing projects being erected for Negro families most of the skilled mechanics have been white and the Negro mechanics have had to fight for the few jobs given them.

5. In the matter of political appointments, President Roosevelt has shown the same lack of sympathy towards the aspiration of the Negro. He has not only followed the prevailing custom of refusing to appoint any Negro to a federal position in the South — where once the Negro had a Controller of Customs at New Orleans, several postmasterships, and federal paymasters — but he has also refused to name Negroes to posts in the North which they formerly held. A specific example is that of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York, which position was held for nearly twenty years by Charles W. Anderson, a Negro appointed by the President's illustrious cousin, Theodore Roosevelt and re-appointed by Taft, dropped by Wilson and reappointed by Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. Dropped by President Roosevelt, who has made no outstanding appointments of Negroes.

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Political – 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic

Booklet Tells How F. D. Has Helped

Afro-American
10-10-36

NEW YORK. — A booklet entitled "Has the Roosevelt New Deal Helped the Colored Citizen?" has been published by the National Colored Committee of the Good Neighbor League, and may be had free, simply by writing the National Colored Committee at 103 Park Avenue, New York City.

Detailed Information

The booklet gives detailed information on many phases of the Roosevelt administration, including:

The National Youth Administration, the Department of the Interior and Public Works Administration;

The Federal Educational Program, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Treasury Department and the U.S. Health Service, the Post Office Department, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, the War Department, Department of Labor, Credit Unions under the Farm Credit Administration, and a partial list of colored citizens appointed to important positions under the New Deal.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., is chairman of the colored committee of the league.

Southerner Seeking Law To Prevent Public Office Going To Race

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The resentment of the part Negroes played in the recent convention of the Democratic party in Philadelphia is reflected by the following letter appearing in The News, daily newspaper:

Editor The News:

It seems from various and sundry comments reaching me these days, that the action of the Democratic convention in making a bold bid for the Negro vote has stirred up considerable interest in my oft repeated proposition to amend our state constitution to prohibit Negroes holding public office in this state coupled with the warning of much evil to follow failure to so provide.

One man writes: "I was sorry to see in the Press and Banner your statement declining the offer of many friends to furnish your campaign expenses to make the race for the House of Representatives. Your proposed amendment is badly needed and we know you would push it, if you were in the legislature. I heard a lawyer say that it conflicted with United States Constitution, but I don't believe he knows. Tell us about it in The News."

I have watched the present democratic acceptance of Negro suffrage slowly develop for many years, and the present situation is no surprise to me, as I have often warned of its approach and advocated making Negroes ineligible to hold office as a stop-gap to their budding political aspirations. As long as only the Republican party bids for the Negro vote, we could easily control the situation down here through our white primary system. But when Mr. Roosevelt ran as the Tammany candidate and put Farley in command, that Tammany trickster knew how to get the Negro vote and promptly got it for his candidate and is holding it tight now on the basis of "Whose bread I eat; his song I sing," and will deliver the almost solid Negro vote in November.

Now, our Southern people are "asleep at the switch," in my opinion and will awake at no very distant day to find the Negroes in the South in the full exercise of not only the suffrage now enjoyed by white people alone. For with both major political parties actively bidding for their political support it will be impossible to much longer maintain the present status quo, as both parties will afford them government protection in the exercise of the right of suffrage guaranteed them by the federal constitution, but now denied them by various subtifuges which cannot stand against determined federal opposition.

As to the constitutional question involved in each state making only white people eligible to hold office, by state constitutional amendment. I know some lawyers think it would conflict with the federal constitution, but I can find nothing in that instrument to prohibit and no lawyer who so expressed himself to me was able to point it out, so I am satisfied that we have the power to do that.

If I am incorrect in this, will appreciate it if some good lawyer will point out the error and prove it from the Constitution. Now in conclusion, it is plain that Roosevelt favors Negro suffrage, so let's get busy and scotch it now, for "he who would not when he should, may not when he would."

W. P. BEARD.

WITH BIAS IN O COLORED PEOPLE

Chicago, Aug. 25—The dual system of relief administered in those states where Negroes most need federal aid and a few thousand WPA jobs given impoverished colored people do not in any way compensate for the staggering increase in taxes both you and I are forcedly to pay out daily to the spendthrift Democratic New Dead administration.

This tax issue is not merely a white man's problem. It is of vital importance to every Negro who must pay rent and buy any commodity from hairpins to motor cars. It is particularly important because exorbitant taxes taken against their will from needy Negroes are used to fatten gluttonish politicians and high moguls on alphabet agencies, many of them filled to the gills with color prejudice.

As a matter of fact, Negroes pay out taxes to support party jobholders who spend a large portion of their time keeping these same Negroes in subordinate positions. Meanwhile they get nothing like their proportionate share of jobs in return. Their tax money actually is used against them.

That starving colored citizens have been either flatly refused federal relief or else given far less per person than that received by whites is no secret. It is also known that WPA and other alphabet agency jobs never have been given Negroes in direct proportion to the population and those who have been put on are as a rule classified in the lowest laboring class no matter what their skill, while workers have received less pay than whites because local federal officials think Negroes just simply shouldn't get what a white man does.

Talking with Assistant Chairman Arthur Curts, the other day, I pointed out that what few realize is it that not only the genera coored citizenry but those on relief and working on U. S. projects pay back a huge portion of their paltry pennies to the government in taxes. They are placed in the position of not only supplying the funds for their own jobs and relief but of helping give the cash needed to create thousands of better paid jobs which they do not get.

Even President Roosevelt himself admitted on September 2 of 1935 that "what is known as consumer's taxes, namely the invisible taxes paid by the people in every walk of life, fall RELATIVELY MUCH MORE HEAVILY UPON THE POOR MAN than on the rich man. In 1929 consumers' taxes represented only 30 per cent of the national revenue. Today they are 60 per cent . . ."

Since the Negro, taken collectively, does not fall into the rich man's class, this is a direct admission that you and I have had to pay more than our share of these increased taxes which the government has needed and will need for a long time to come to pay for this wild spree of federal spending.

Here are facts and figures which cannot be denied.

They prove that the family with a yearly income of from $200 to $2,000 pays more than $60 out of every $100 received by the federal government. Most of us fa in this class. Despite the "Sock the rich" ballyhoo of the Democrats, this shows that the majority of every $100 taves come out of the pockets of those least able to pay. Under the much-maligned Hoover administration, Negroes paid only $30 out of every $100 federal taxes—or less than half of their today's assessment.

If you pay $15 a month rent, your landlord has to pass on $3.60 for federal taxes alone; if your rent is $20, the U. S. government gets $4.80, and so on. Cigarette smokers who use a package a day pay the New Deal setup $21 yearly in taxes. Total tax on a $5 pair of man's shoes is 98 cents. For a dollar tie a buyer pays 20 cents in taxes. A woman pays 12 cents tax on a 60 cent pair of hose and $1.57 tax on an $8 dress.

Remember that YOU pay this, not the landlord or the manufacturer. They take this into consideration when establishing a sale price and pass the tax on to the buyer. This represents money you would not have to pay were it not for the extravagance of the Roosevelt administation. Those living off relief vouchers and funds pay the same taxes back to the government.

It's not a question of sentiment but a matter of good common sense for you to protect your limited earnings by voting for Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas and the Republican party who are bitterly opposed to federal waste and sworn to curb government extravagance. You simply can't afford to do otherwise.

DEMOCRATIC BODY ELECTS LEON JORDAN

Call

Local Organization Affiliated With National Committee

10-16-36

Negro Democratic headquarters were opened in the Thompkins building Monday, night, October 5, when an organization was set up by James P. Aylward, Democratic county leader.

Leon Jordan was elected president of the organization which is affiliated with the Jackson County Democratic organization and the national Democratic committee.

C. H. Astwood is vice president, Bernice Shakespear, secretary, and A. V. Monholland, treasurer.

Seven representatives were present from each of the three Democratic factions.

Three Factions Represented

From the Shannon faction were A. V. Monholland, Ed Wilson, Sam Royston, Dorsey Moore, John Baisley, J. J. Bates and Beatrice Shakespear.

From the Bourk faction: Mrs. Mazel Washington, George Goldern, Dr. L. M. Tillman, C. H. Astwood, Felix H. Payne, John Reynolds, Quincy J. Gilmore.

From the Pendergast faction: A. G. Nelson, Dr. T. A. Jones, Dr. Howard M. Smith, Frank Clark, Leon Jordan, William Maupin and R. D. Albrought.

Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds from Washington, was present at the meeting and spoke.

NEGROES IN INDIANA BACKING ROOSEVELT

City Workers and Steel Mill Forces Are Also Reported Abandoning Landon.

MAIN FIGHT ON STATE RULE

Republicans Concentrate on State Offices and Say They Have Chance to Win.

By ARTHUR KROCK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Defection of the Negro vote in a large proportion from its ancient party mooring in Indiana, and the plain intention of workers in the cities and the Calumet steel region to vote Democratic by an even larger majority, have persuaded competent observers and even the Republican workers here that the President will carry Indiana by 60,000 to 75,000 votes. His plurality in 1932 was 185,000.

Therefore the Republicans are concentrating on their State ticket, which has an excellent chance of election. Only lately have the candidates been mentioning the national aspirations of Governor Landon, so obvious was the localizing strategy.

The reason for the advantage of the Republican State ticket over the national is to be found in a combination of the methods and personality of the Democratic Governor, Paul V. McNutt. These methods have ranged from old Republican tactics of assessing the State employes to make up a factional McNutt war chest, to the imposition of a gross income tax which makes consumers pay twice, once on what they earn and once on what they buy.

Negro Vote Put at 80,000

Previously in normal Indiana elections, 1932 was not, labor has been divided, the white urban and rural population has split almost evenly, and the Republican plurality in the State was almost equivalent to the Negro vote, which now is estimated at 80,000. This year that vote is gone Rooseveltward, and frantic efforts to regain it seem to have been unavailing.

"We are wasting every dime we spend on these people," said a Republican organizer.

Some of the loss among the Negro groups has been regained by the Republicans in sections of the population such as have reacted against the New Deal in other States, farmers, business men and old-fashioned Democrats.

But these are at once offset by the industrial workers in the Lake region, where the polls are fantastic in the percentages of support they reveal for the President. The result is a Democratic State majority in the making, much reduced from 1932 but apparently impregnable.

In Indianapolis and Marion County the colore dvoters particularly have been the mainstay of the Republican organization. Experts predict a Democratic margin of 11,000 in the metropolis this year. Other cities and industrial regions are looked to for 45,000 more plurality, and there are still about 12,000 WPA workers uncounted.

Northern Areas Unaffected

There are bad spots, around South Bend, for example, where the farmers are reported off the reservation; and among the German Catholic sections in Southern Indiana, usually Democratic, where Father Coughlin's championship of the Lemke ticket is being strongly pressed. But among the northern voters of Irish Catholic affiliation the scouts report no material disaffection.

One technical complication besets the President's interests as differentiated from that of the State ticket. For political reasons the McNutt Legislature passed a law providing for separate national and State ballots, and then finding a tide against the State ticket in the cities, provided by law for voting machines in the cities.

It is hoped by the Republicans that this may increase their prospects somehow.

The Jeffersonian Democrats (ex-Senator Reed's organization) have been busy in Indiana, a natural activity in the State of the late Godfrey G. Gloom of Amity. But the organization has been on the watch for them, and here is a typical incident:

Republican county committees furnished names of Democrats believed to oppose the New Deal, and to all of them were sent letters on the Jeffersonian stationery. Postmasters are blamed for making lists of these for the regular organization, but, whether or not that is true, the presumed Jeffersonians received personal visits from Democratic leaders, who said:

"We understand you got a letter from that crowd of bolters. What do you intend to do?" The results, according to the regular Democrats, were generally pleasing.

Private and newspaper straw polls abound in Indiana. One has been showing a Democratic vote of 55 per cent in a region normally Republican by 5,000. In the Lake district 80 of 1,100 mill workers polled voted for Mr. Landon. Gary is reported to be 8 to 1 for the President, so far as industrial labor is concerned.

Roosevelt Signs in Parade

The Republicans would be proof against these discouraging returns, however, if it were not for their experience among the colored voters. For example, when Jesse Owens came here and was the central figure of a large colored "Landon parade," four of the nine automobiles bore Roosevelt signs.

The situation with respect to the State ticket is more interesting because it is less one-sided. Governor McNutt has nominated to succeed himself M. Clifford Townsend, a farm bloc leader, now Lieutenant Governor.

Opposed to him is a Republican member of the American Legion almost as powerful in that group as the Governor, who was a national commander. This is Raymond S. Springer, who proposes to repeal the gross income tax and whom Mr. McNutt defeated in 1932.

Indiana is tax-ridden. Governor McNutt has been a harsh boss, and the old Taggart faction, headed by Senator Van Nuys, has been ground under. The 2 per cent levy, more or less, on State employes has been used to operate the McNutt factional machine rather than the party as a whole.

The Governor's 1940 Presidential ambitions are among the issues, the understanding being that he (a former dean of the State University Law School), will become president of the university, while biding his time, unless one of the several Cabinet places for which he has been "mentioned" shall come to him.

The Governor is the type of man to precipitate a personal issue in any State. Able, handsome, bold, intellectual, he has governed in barrack fashion. To protests against the "2 per cent club" of State employes, he has answered that this is a better way of raising money than exchanging public favors with industrial and banking contributors.

To protets against the gross income tax, he has answered that he will welcome a better suggestion and is investigating several proposals now. To assertions by the minor party faction that the Democratic State ticket would lose by 150,000 this year, because of McNutt methods, if this were not a national election, he has replied with a smiling: "But this is a national year."

With his very practical henchman, Frank McHale, the Governor has proceeded with his political program in a way to elicit admiration from Tammany, from Boss Pendergast of Missouri, and from Pennsylvania Republicans who remember Penrose and Quay. Though a recruit from academic halls, Governor McNutt is definitely a pragmatist.

Government spending is disturbing the propertied classes of Indiana, including the farmers, though WPA, carefully guarded by Washington, has escaped unusual criticism and has many good works to show for its cost. While the social and religious splits which are disturbing other States are not invisible here, they do not seem to have produced an excess of feeling.

Tucker Offers Figures

The consensus that the President will carry Indiana by from 60,000 to 75,000 means a close result, and ordinarily the forecast would not lead a visiting observer into prophecy. But it comes from those who have personally investigated every disputed area in the State, notable among them—Robert G. Tucker of Indianapolis.

Mr. Tucker, State correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has never made a wrong prediction on Indiana nationally, and seldom in State contests. On his surveys betting odds have been made for years. In complete familiarity with Indiana folkways, Mr. Tucker more nearly approaches those famous foreign correspondents of the Times of London, to whom nations were open books, than any other man in a similar position in the United States known to this writer.

That he has not the slightest doubt of the national result in Indiana this year, he more than fortifies the opinions of other experts. Mr. Tucker believes also that the Democrats will win nine of the twelve seats in the House of Representatives.

Democratic.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation-

YOUNG DEMOS PULL OFF LID AT BIG RALLY

Minor, Davis, and Cobbs In Bristling Speeches Stir Huge Crowd.

Characterized as one of the greatest demonstrations of Negro Democratic enthusiasm ever held in Cuyahoga County, more than three thousand persons jammed the auditorium of the Cotton Club, at 2226 E. 55th Street, Saturday night, where they heard the eloquent John Cobbs sing the praises of Franklin Delano Roosevelt—Thomas J. Davis, the praises of Martin L. Davey, and Norman S. Minor the obituary of Edwin D. Barry.

Minor ripped into the former safety director as far back as his history as a city official was known to reach, and in each instance brought out well-remembered facts that Barry had been a vicious Negro-hater throughout the entire history of his career. Minor urged the election of Martin L. O'Donnell.

John Cobbs, dealing with the question of our President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, characterized him as the saviour of our age; the man who had found the "corner" Herbert Hoover spent four years looking for, and had safely turned it to put the nation on the soundest economic footing it has known in a decade.

Thomas J. Davis, organizer of the Ohio State Democratic League, in his enthusiastic appeal for the reelection of Governor Martin L. Davey, launched a vitrolic attack on John W. Bricker, the Governor's opponent, for his infamous ruling in the Doris Weaver case. Davis urged that Bricker be defeated, and cited the numerous instances in which Governor Davey has acted in favor of the Negro as no other Governor before him had done.

Davis brought out the fact that since the Governor's induction into office he had made no less than fifty-five prominent appointments to members of our group and numerous others of minor importance. These appointments range all the way from statistician in the Central office to assistant superintendent of Ohio State Penitentiary. The speaker was vigorously applauded when he urged his audience to eliminate taking chances by voting the straight Democratic ticket.

Judge Frank J. Lausche, running for election to the Common Pleas Bench on the non-partisian ballot, gave a fine demonstration of his enthusiasm in the meeting when he came forward to speak and got so warmed up on the subject of "Re-elect Roosevelt", that he forgot to tell his audience he was running for election to the judicial bench. Tom Davis, however, acting as chairman, picked the judge up and presented his cause to the people.

The meeting, sponsored by the Negro Democratic Council of Cuyahoga County, has aroused more enthusiasm in the cause of Democratic candidates than any other meeting to date, and it is annuonced by State Organizer Davis that a series of others of similar magnitude are to be held right up to the date before election.

"Killing two birds with one stone", the Council took advantage of the opportunity Saturday evening and held its installation of permanent officers. The officers are: Thomas J. Davis, 11th ward, chairman; Mrs. Zephyr Newlan, 18th ward, vice chairman; R. S. Starks, 16th ward, executive secretary; Tony Wright, 11th ward, cor. secretary; Chas. V. Carr, 17th ward, treasurer; Walter Williams, Sgt.-at-arms, and Grain McKinnon, 11th ward, chaplain.

John Carmock, Steve Kelley and Tony Wright, comprising the entertainment committee, deserve much credit for the efficient manner in which all activities were carried out. The meeting was closed with dancing and the serving of refreshments.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

15,000 NEGROES PRESENT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TO HEAR PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Richberg Assails Hearst For Attacking Program Of Pres. Roosevelt

RANSOM KEYNOTER

Cab Calloway, Michaux Steal The Show With Entertainments

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

Uptown Harlem and downtown Brooklyn moved to the Madison Square Garden on Monday night, when an enthusiastic crowd of more than fifteen thousand listened to a rousing Roosevelt Rally sponsored by the Good Neighbor League.

The mass meeting, which was given in celebration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, was characterized by addresses from prominent local and national Democratic figures and nationally known entertainers.

Opening the program at eight o'clock, the Monarch Elks Band, under the direction of Lieut. Fred W. Simpson, played several selections, one of the most significant being a special request "Happy Days Are Here Again," following which Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, sensational radio preacher introduced his famous "Happy Am I Choir."

Garbed in white caps and gowns, the group of men and women who form the choir marched about the rostrum and seated themselves in a specally reserved section of the platform. To tumultous applause the radio preacher saluted the audience, gave them the benefit of his "million-dollar-smile" and then led the choir in a few marital hymns. The Elder presented the Rev. D. Ward Nichols, pastor of the Emanuel A. M. E. Church who in turn introduced the Rev. J. J. McNeil, pastor of the Harlem Community Church.

Rev. McNeil prayed eloquently stating that the Negro people feel that "God Almighty has sent a courageous and splendid leader in the person of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to guide the nation." The prayer was followed by a brilliantly rendered soprano solo by Mrs. Owens.

Rev. Nichols in a few short remarks preparatory to turning the program over to Elder Michaux spoke of the progress of the Negro "in which we are justfiably proud."

Michaux asked that we fight "not with carnal but with spiritual weapons."

"One thing," he said, "which I like about President Roosevelt is this—he never leaves God out of his addresses or his programs." He then led the choir in 'Are You Ready For The Battle," and additional selections which reflected a fighting spirit.

Celebrities Introduced

Rev. Nichols presented some of the celebrities present, among whom were Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; Assistant District Attorney Richard E. Carey of New York Count; Aaron Smith, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; Daisy Reed, executive secretary of Utopia House; Assemblyman William T. Andrews of the 21st Assembly District; John Scott, president of the Metropolitan Relief Workers Guild; Alderman Eustace V. Dench, of the 21st Assembly District; W. C. Handy, noted composer, and Frank Wilson, prominent theatrical figure.

W. C. Handy summoned to the rostrum declared that he had come with a definite purpose in mind. Whimsically, he recalled that in 1915 he had written a song dedicated to the race to which he belonged, entitled "The Afro-American Hymn," at the same time composing the St. Louis Blues. How significant it was, he pointed out, that the St. Louis Blues, which he had thought so little of had remained until this very day in the hearts of the world, while the other creation had been almost discarded. And he proceeded to play the song, which in his own words, 'his race had almost forgotten to sing."

Further presentations were made of Edgar C. Brown, Special Assistant to the Director of the CCC in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Cecelia Saunders, executive secretary of the 137th street YWCA, and Mrs. Emma Ransom, wife of Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom.

A highlight was reached in the evening's surprises when the Michaux chorus stood and turned to the rear of the rostrum, chanting a battle hymn, and pointing upward to two huge American flags suspended from the ceiling. The flags drew apart and the audience responded appreciatively as there slowly came into view a huge painting depicting Jesus Christ in the center as the Emancipator of Sin, Abraham Lincoln on the left as the Emancipator from Bondage, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the right as the Emancipator of Social Injustice.

Reads President's Message

The Rt. Rev. Richard R. Wright, former president of Wilberforce was presented by Rev. Nichols who lauded him as "a great Negro statesman." Bishop Wright, chairman of the Colored Division of The Good Neighbor League, read a telegram sent by the President and sent to the colored peoples of America. The President stated his appreciation of the opportunity of extending greetings to those taking part in the celebration and lauded "the personal and racial development and contribution to the material advancement of the country and the promotion of its ideals of the Negro."

The message further went on to extend hearty congratulations on the record the Negroes of America have made, and expressed the hope that "in the future as in the past, they will continue to show intelligence, industry and fortitude in striving for the best our democracy offers.'

Very warmly received were the Negro Melody Singers, under the capable direction of Juanita Hall. The Singers rendered "Great God Almighty" and were accorded generous applause. Following their selections, Clyde Barrie, of radio and concert fame, sang "Land Of Degredation."

Bishop Ransom Speaks

The guest speaker of the evening, Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, of Wilberforce delivered an energetic and forceful speech. He claimed that no parallel in progress has ever been attained by any race of people which is comparable to that attained by the Negro race.

"The Negroes of America" he declared, "will never be emancipated or freed in spirit until they have conviction and courage enough to use the weapons placed in their hand. We must learn to use the ballot, and we must use it, not on the strength of traditions of the past, but to combat living issues of the present. We have the opportunity of casting what might be the decisive vote as to whether or not the social program inaugurated by Franklin Delano Roosevelt shall be allowed to continue."

The speaker declared that the Negro race had been more benefitted by the Roosevelt administration than by any other administration since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

WPA Head Speaks

The next speaker of the evening was Donald S. Richberg, National Administrator of the WPA, who opened his speech with a biting barrage directed against William Randolph Hearst. As soon as Richberg mentioned the name Hearst, the Garden was filled with an almighty "boo" which lasted for several minutes.

"Hearst has dubbed me a revolutionist," he gibed. "But I have become so used to reading things that are untrue in the Hearst newspapers that I pay no attention. For the last thirty-two years I have raised my voice against, and opposed every form of Communism. Why two years ago over a national hookup I debated against Norman Thomas on the subject of 'Socialism.' If anything, I am too little revolutionist. I do remember having said some time ago that we were passing through an economic and social revolution, and I dare anyone with intelligence to dispute that. Hearst is an unconscious comedian. That is my conclusion. He doesn't know he's funny and he doesn't know how funny he is. I don't object to his being funny about me. I am used to it. But I do," and here the speaker raised his voice in eloquent indignation, "I do object to his being funny about the Presdent of the United States."

He continued to assail Hearst and the Liberty League, protesting against their monopolizing the good things of the earth to prevent the plain and simple people from enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"You see," he shouted, "the owners of the wealth of America exercising their liberty to direct the destiny of this nation, with more than 100,000,000 people, given absolutely no choice except to sit tight and take a joy ride to disaster, while American business and banking ran wild, looping the loop, until our cars all jumped the track at the top of 1929 and rolled crazily down the broken rails to 1933."

Richberg predicted that the American people would in November go to the polls and vindicate the leadership of President Roosevelt.

Cab Calloway Scores Hit

Probably no performer on that rostrum throughout the entire evening received a more overwhelming ovation than the next person presented —the King of Hi-de-Ho—Cab Calloway, who in characteristically entertaining style led his aggregation through "Copper Colored Gal O' Mine," "Frisco Flo," and "St. Louis Blues." It was noticeable that while a number of the reverend gentlemen on the platform, and noticeably The Elder of the Potomac regarded the goings-on of the King in rather sour manner, Bishop Ransom was one of the first to applaud the really marvelous rendition which Cab gave. Introducing the number, "St. Louis Blues," Cab referred to Handy as "the greatest of them all." As a gesture of appreciation the Father of the Blues, rose came across the stage and shook hands with Calloway.

Rex Ingram, 'Star of Green Pastures" was introduced and said a few words, after which Senator Robert S. Wagner to the tune of great applause was presented. The proponent of the anti-lynching bill refused to make a speech but declared energetically that he intended to pass the bill.

The spotlight was flashed on Harlem's new magistrate, Myles A. Paige who was seated in the upper tier. Congresswoman O'Dea made a few remarks regarding the progress of the Negro, as did Mrs. Bearden, after which as a fitting conclusion to the evening, Cab Calolway satiated the eager audience with his ever famous "Minnie the Moocher."

WORK OF GOOD NEIGHBOR LEAGUE GETS UNDERWAY

Will Sponsor Meetings Throughout Nation Among Both Colored and White. Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. Former President of Wilberforce, and Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, N.Y., are Co-Chairmen.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Was a Recent Speaker to the League at Commodore Hotel in New York. The Spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt to be Emphasized.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1— Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the A. M. E. Church, and Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in New York City, are Co-Chairmen of the Good Neighbor League, 103 Park Ave., New York City, which was organized upon the suggestion of President Roosevelt for spreading the doctrines of humanitarianism and racial co-operation throughout America.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the principal speaker at a recent meeting of The Good Neighbor League, held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. Before Nov. 3rd. The Good Neighbor League will sponsor a meeting in every Church in America. Colored and White, in order to crystallize The Good Neighbor spirit in the minds of the people.

"If there is any man in the world today who has adhered to the teachings of Christ in his treatment of all peoples regardless of race, creed or color, it is our noble President, F. Franklin D Roosevelt; in every instance, he has put humanity, the alleviation of suffering, the care of all people above politics," said Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

Commenting on The Good League, Bishop Wright said, "The Government should be a Good Neighbor to its citizens as well as to private property. Before this administration, our government protected private property, but failed to care for its citizens, who own the Government.

"By protecting the interest of the laborers through wage security, old-age pensions, workmen's compensation and other social measures, our Government can bring to the Colored and White workers in America security and happiness. This is being a Good Neighbor, and this is what President Roosevelt is doing for the people."

Dr. Stanley High is one of the Executive Chairmen of the Good Neighbor League and is a member of the Board of the Cookman-Bethune College in Daytona, Fla. He is noted for his excellent work along educational lines for Colored people.

Estelle Sternberger, also Executive chairman, of the Good Neighbor League, is also Executive Director of the World Peace Ways.

The Co-Chairmen of the Good Neighbor League include George Foster Peabody, philanthropist, who has contributed extensively to Negro institutions; and Lillian D. Wald, internationally known social worker.

Other members of the Board of Directors, include: Patrick H. Callahan, Fannie Hurst, Curtiss Bach of Philadelphia; Charles Edison, Pres. of Thomas A. Edison Industries; Frank P. Graham, Pres. of University of North Carolina; Bishop R. C. Ransom of Wilberforce; Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron and Dr. Henry G. Leach.

From C. B. Powell, Publicity Director, Colored Division, Democratic National Campaign Committee, Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

Gerald L. K. Smith Says Roosevelt Is 'Leading Way To War On Side Of Soviet Russia'

By William B. Huie

Huey Long's "Mark Anthony," the 210-pound parson who wants to become the world's greatest rabble-rouser, was in Birmingham to make a speech today.

He is the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, here today with Rep. William Lemke, Union Party candidate for the presidency.

"If Roosevelt is re-elected," Gerald Smith began as he expanded at a breakfast table and ordered ham and eggs, "the South will be calling for Gerald Smith by next Summer.

"This boodle money will have run out by then, and if you want to know what will happen when it runs out, just imagine how things would be if it ran out now."

"When that money runs out, there will be a deliberate attempt to seize the South for Communism, and when that day comes, Gerald Smith will be the only man who can save us."

By this time, everyone in the Tutwiler Coffee Shop was aware that Gerald Smith was present, and while they listened Gerald Smith gulped his eggs and toast, ordered more coffee, shook his fists in the air and ripped into Roosevelt.

First Lady Rapped

"I'm a Democrat, and I'm for Bill Lemke because he's the only Democrat running. Roosevelt is only a tool in the hands of some hybrid organization headed by a former-prizefight promoter. His Administration will go down in history as the most corrupt we ever had.

"Mrs. Roosevelt, always a pink-tea Socialist, has done more to encourage Communism in the South than anyone else ever did.

"The real issue at stake in this campaign is not a national issue, but rather whether we shall have world revolution or not. I charge that Roosevelt is now unwittingly a party to a diabolical plot to enlist the United States in a war on the side of Soviet Russia."

'Blackmail' Charged

His eyes blazing and his hands waving constantly, Rev. Smith charged James A. Farley with attempting to have Father Coughlin expelled from the priesthood.

"Jim Farley, himself a Catholic," he said, "is spending money like water trying to make it appear that the church disproves of Father Coughlin's activities. He is using the same tactics he used to force us to have the Louisiana delegation endorse Roosevelt at the Philadelphia convention.

"Now let me tell you about that. The people in Louisiana are against Roosevelt, but the Farley machine had 12 of our men indicted, and held it over our heads and blackmailed us into giving lip-service to Roosevelt at Philadelphia."

26 NEGRO RALLIES BACK ROOSEVELT

Meetings Throughout the East Join Groups in Garden Here for New Deal Drive.

PRESIDENT ASKS VIGILANCE

Race Must Guard Freedom, Message Asserts—Richberg Assails Liberty League.

A nation-wide drive to enlist Negro voters in support of the New Deal got under way last night with a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. The proceedings were broadcast over a national radio hook-up and were linked with twenty-five similar meetings in cities throughout the industrial Northeastern states.

The meetings were organized by the Colored Committee of the Good Neighbor League to celebrate the seventy-fourth anniversary of the issuance of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, as well as to endorse the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

After listening to a message from President Roosevelt which warned them that they must be constantly vigilant to maintain their liberty, the crowd at the meeting here adopted a resolution asserting that "we must emancipate ourselves from mere party names and party shibboleths even though this may shatter tradition and ancient loyalties."

"Real" Lincoln Spirit Urged

Urging Negro voters "not to be shackled by the slavery of dead issues of a day long past," the resolution exhorted them to join with forward-looking citizens, regardless of race, color or origin, to "carry forward the real spirit of Abraham Lincoln by supporting the social and economic program of our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The speakers included Donald Richberg, Representative Caroline O'Day, Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, chairman of the committee that arranged the meeting; Dr. Stanley High, director of the Good Neighbor League, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. An elaborate musical program was also offered.

Bishop Wright read the President's message, which follows:

The White House,
Washington.

My dear Bishop Wright:

I appreciate the opportunity of extending greetings to all those who are planning to participate in the celebration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the issuance of the Preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation by President Lincoln.

It is an occasion for recalling the great progress which Negroes have made as citizens of our Republic. It also is an occasion for remembering that in the truest sense freedom cannot be bestowed, it must be achieved; and that there must be constant vigilance if it is to be maintained. The record which our Negro citizens have made in their own personal and racial development and their contribution to the material advancement of our country and to the promotion of its ideals are well known.

I heartily congratulate them on their record, and hope that in the future, as in the past, they will continue to show intelligence, industry and fortitude in striving for the best our democracy offers.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Liberty League Attacked

Mr. Richberg attacked the American Liberty League, whose lawyers, he said, "are principally engaged in preserving the liberty of a few men to wring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces." He charged that men of great wealth were very anxious to preserve "the right of a private property owner to dictate the amount of rent which he will demand or the wages he will pay."

"But when men and women are compelled by necessity to live in one kind of place and to work for one kind of employer, with no choice except to pay the rent demanded and to accept the wages offered—or else to starve—then the liberty of the property owner contains the power to enslave the worker," he said.

"And that sort of liberty is intolerable and cannot be preserved by a democratic government.

"We have learned in recent years that our economic system, under the unrestrained control of private owners, does not automatically keep all our workers employed producing and exchanging the necessities and comforts of daily existence. We have learned that it can get so out of order that as many as one-third of our working population can be thrown out of work, leaving them and their families dependent at first on private charity, but very soon upon the government."

Political—1936

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Boast Huge New Deal Campaign Fund Be Asked To Influence Church Leaders

Political Somersaults of Rev. A. Clayton Powell and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr , Are Considerad Very Significant

New York, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence) — Despite the fact that President Roosevelt was rebuffed when he attemted, by personal letters a few months ago, to influence the church through its ministry, yet, it appears by a recent development that at least two prominent Negro ministers have succumbed to the subtle influences of the present occupant of the White House.

Under the clever pseudonym of "Good Neighbor League" (with headquarters on aristocratic Park avenue, New York city- the press statement announcing the political somersault of Rev. A. Clayton Powell was prepared and released. Bishop Wright's political pacrobatic stunt was not ushered into existence under such auspicious circumstances, but the general impression is that it also emanated from the same source.

It is common knowledge that prominent Negro Democrats openly boasted that Democratic National Chairman Farley has allocated a huge sum of money to be used to influence Negro ministers and through them, their communicants. One can hardly conceive the method by which the benefits of thish uge sum is to trickle down to the humble and unsuspecting lay members. The general impression is that the "deducts" will get it.

Since it became known that Rev. Powell had "turned Democrat," members of his church all over Harlem were seen huddling in groups and heard discussing in suppressed tones "the reason why" the reverend was suddenly converted to his new political faith. Everyone seemed to have his own opinion which he reserved to himself. Although Democratic members of his church were apparently gleeful, yet, even they appeared to doubt his action would prove beneficial to the peace and harmony of Abyssinia Baptist church. Republican members unhesitatingly denounced the pastor for his presto-political change of faith and declared, without reservation, that he was seriously impairing his influences as a religious leader. Should the Rev. Powell try to enforce his new-fangled political beliefs on his members, it is predicted that old Abyssinia Baptist church will be shaken to its very foundation.

Bishop Wright seems to be in a mort favorable poiston for he does not preside over any local church, but both AME ministers and laymen were heard expressing in bitter terms disapproval of his action. From the general expressions of discontent heard, it is safe to say the Bishop is fortunate in at least one respect and that is the General Conference of his church will not meet again for nearly four years. That body is the only one before which members can register their protest against the bishops.

There is, to all outward appearances, decided dissatisfaction among both AME and Baptist ministers over what they consider undue political activity on the part of these two ministers.

Although Rev. Powell's recital of this Damascus-like conversion to the Democratic faith disclosed that it took place at Washington in 1933, yet, he did not like the Apostle Paul, make an immediate pronouncement of his change of faith. He waited three long years before proclaiming his conversion. The scales seemed not to fall from his eyes until a honey-toned voice from Park avenue summoned him to a "more abundant life."

Roosevelt Has a Conference with Mitchell

"I have just had a very satisfactory conference with James Farley, W. Forbes Morgan, treasurer of the National Democratic Party, both in New York, and the President, himself, in Washington," Congressman Arthur Mitchell told the AFRO Wednesday.

"The President in conference yesterday, stated that his administration would be more liberal with the colored man as it grows in age," Mr. Mitchell said and added:

"He will visit the State of Illinois during his campaign, and make a special statement on the situation of the colored man in this country.

Powell Heads Democrats' Publicity Bureau

Prepared by National Democratic Committee, Biltmore Hotel, New York

The National Democratic Committee in New York City announced last week the appointment of Dr. C. B. Powell of New York City, publicity director of the Eastern and Western sections of the colored division of the National Democratic Campaign.

Dr. C. B. Powell, X-ray specialist in Harlem, is also chairman of the finance committee of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, president of the Community Personal Finance Corporation and co-publisher of the Amsterdam News.

Dr. Powell said, "It was through the efforts of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democratic party that the man lowest down who constitutes the masses, has been able to receive food, shelter and clothing, when the capital structure of the country was crumbling.

"His program during his short administration has given the colored man opportunity for cultural and economic progress which has advanced him thirty years."

Theatrical Star for F.D.

Mercedes Gilbert, star of the Langston Hughes's play "Mulatto" now at the Ambassador Theatre, New York, formerly active in Republican politics, today announced her intention to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Miss Gilbert is a director of the newly organized Colored Actors' and Performers' Association with headquarters at 217-219 W. 126th Street, New York City, which boasts a membership of more than 700.

Good Neighbors

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the A.M.E. Church, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, in New York City, are co-chairmen of the Good Neighborhood League, 103 Park Avenue, New York.

Before November 3, the Good Neighbor League will sponsor a meeting in every church available in order to crystallize the Good Neighbor spirit in the minds of the people.

"If there is any man in the world today who has adhered to the true teachings of Christ in his treatment of all peoples regardless of race, creed or color, it is our noble President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In every instance he has put humanity, the alleviation of suffering, the care of all people above politics," said the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard.

C. B. POWELL

pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

Commenting on the Good Neighbor League, Bishop Wright said:

"By protecting the interest of the laborers through wage security, old-age pensions, workmen's compensation and other social measures, our Government can bring to the colored and the white workers in America security and happiness. This is being a good neighbor, and this is what President Roosevelt is doing for the people."

Roosevelt Aided Liberian

Lester A. Walton, U.S. Minister to Liberia, arrived in New York on the Ile de France on August 27, with his family on a sixty-day leave.

He said that under the Roosevelt administration the foreign policy of the United States has been most friendly and progressive toward the Liberian people.

He said further:

"The removal of the United States marines from Haiti, and the giving of the Haitians

responsibility in the management of their financial affairs, is only one instance of the friendly and co-operative spirit of this administration's foreign policy.

"Another instance is the constructive work carried on by the Roosevelt administration in the Virgin Islands. Previously referred to by another administration as the Poorhouse of the World, the Virgin Islands now enjoys prosperity. Moreover, the masses of people, who were formerly disfranchised have full suffrage."

Says Withdrawal Of Relief Threatened By Democratic Workers

Threats to withdraw his relief, if he does not vote the Democratic ticket this year, have placed the Negro in a worse position than that occupied by his ancestors during slavery days, George E. Wibecan, director of the Negro Voters Division of the Republican State Committee, declared Monday as he opened campaign headquarters in the Liggett Building, 41 East 42nd street.

Mr. Wibecan announced appointment of Dr. Julia Coleman Robinson, active church and social worker of the 19th Assembly District, New York County, as co-chairman of the Division. After organizing their headquarters they prepared for an aggressive drive to carry to Negroes of the State the facts and issues of the campaign.

"We will try to bring Negro Democrats back to the Republican party," said Mr. Wibecan.

VANN IS SPECIAL ADVISOR TO FARLEY

NEW YORK (ANP)—James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee this week announced the appointment of Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher, as special advisor to the Democratic National Campaign Committee.

"I have made this appointment for two reasons" he said, "first because I have known Bob Vann for a number of years and he did a fine job for us in the Presidential Campaign of 1932; second, because he has had experience in seven national campaigns, and you can't beat experience."

Reports have it that the appointment of Julian Rainey and Congressman Arthur Mitchell to head the eastern and western bureaus was Vann's suggestion.

Progressive Democrats Plan Meet In Florida

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 10—The Independent Progressive Democratic party, composed of a large group of colored voters will hold its annual convention and assembly here next week, it was announced by Dewey A. Richardson, State chairman. Headquarters of the organization have been opened in the Apollo Auditorium on Central avenue and Harrison street.

The executive committee of the organization has endorsed the Roosevelt administration it was made known and pledged support to party candidates. Mr. Richardson will organize a speakers' bureau in preparation for a State-wide campaign to be conducted by the group. He will be assisted by G. D. Rodgers of Bradenton, Fla., president of the Central Life Insurance Co., and a political leader of Manatee County and Prof. Perry V. Rooks of Clearwater.

MITCHELL HERE TO ORGANIZE

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Western Director of National Democratic Activities visited Indianapolis yesterday. Mr. Mitchell held conferences with Omer S. Jackson, state chairman; F. B. Ransom, National Director for Indiana, and other state officials and candidates, visited the Twelfth Ward Roosevelt headquarters and made other contacts while in this city.

Mr. Mitchell expressed surprise at the activity already in evidence preparatory to the campaign everywhere he went while in Indianapolis. While here, Mr. Mitchell effected all preliminary arrangements for the Indiana National set-up, and left by auto for Columbus, Ohio.

Democratic Fund Used to Influence Negro Ministers

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Mutterings Heard

Since it became known that Rev. Powell had "turned Democrat," members of his church all over Harlem were seen huddling in groups and heard discussing in suppressed tones "the reason why" the reverend was suddenly converted to his new political faith. Everyone seemed to have his own opinion which he reserved to himself. Although Democratic members of his church were apparently gleeful, yet, even they appeared to doubt whether his action would prove beneficial to the peace and harmony of Abyssinia Baptist Church. Republican members unhesitantly denounced the pastor for his presto-political change of faith and declared, without reservation, that he was seriously impairing his influences as a religious leader. Should the Rev. Powell try to enforce his new-fangled political beliefs on his members, it is predicted that old Abyssinia Baptist church will be shaken to its very foundation.

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Ministers Dissatisfied

There is, to all outward appearances, decided dissatisfaction among A. M. E. and Baptist ministers over what they consider undue political activity on the part of these two ministers.

Although Rev. Powell's recital of his Damascus-like conversion to the Democratic faith discloses that it took place at Washington in 1923, yet, he did not, like the Apostle Paul, make an immediate pronouncement of his change of faith. He waited three long years before proclaiming his conversion. The scales seemed not to fall from his eyes until a honey-toned voice from Park avenue summoned him to a "More abundant life."

Rev. Powell is now free. He may now set forth from aristocratic Park avenue on his apostolic journey to expose "Those in high places who seek to line their nests with other people's money."

REV. POWELL QUITS DEMOCRATIC ORG.

Brands Good Neighbor League A Jim-Crow Organization

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell Sr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, suddenly announced his resignation as chairman of the colored division of the Good Neighbor League, Democratic Rooseveltian re-election organization, Sunday morning.

He gave as his reason the League's Jim Crow policy as expressed by its segregated mass meeting staged in Madison Square Garden, Monday night.

Even previous to his formal resignation the duties of colored chairman had been shouldered by Bishop R. R. Wright of the AME Church who organized Monday night's meeting.

Rev. Powell declared from his pulpit Sunday that he had been misled as to the purpose of the Good Neighbor League. He said he had believed the League to be a body of both white and colored ministers interested in the promotion of the Good Neighbor policy, but said he could not support a segregated movement in the organization, such as the movement which culminated in Monday's meeting.

In some quarters it was indicated the congregation of Abyssinian Baptist Church had objected strongly to Rev. Powell's heading up the colored Good Neighbor League as a segregated body.

Neither Rev. Powell, sr., nor the Rev. Adam Powell, jr., were present at Madison Square Garden meeting Monday night.

COLORED DEMOCs Sets Up Offices with State Committee

New York, Sept. 5 (C) Julian D. Rainey of Boston has opened his office at 331 Madison ave. on the seventh floor along with offices of the Democratic State committee, where he is directing the drive among colored voters in the east. Charles P. Ray is secretary, Eve Munsey, assistant secretary Maxine C. Stockhouse and Evelyn Jones, Stenographers, and Edword Dodson, Clerk.

Democratic

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Report Dixie Congressman Insulted Race Democrats With Anti-Social Term

Says He Is Unaccustomer to Speaking at Meetings Attended By N----s; Race Democrats in N. J. Will Support Landon

PRINCETON, N. J.—A southern congressman stood up in front of a Democratic meeting held for William H. Smathers, New Jersey candidate for United States Senator, in this city last week and, noticing a group of colored Democratic leaders in the audience declared he was "unaccustomed to speaking at meetings attended by Niggers," that such attendance was not permitted in his part of the country and that he "hoped it would not be tolerated in New Jersey."

This was revealed here Tuesday night when Attorney Oliver Randolpn of Newark assailed the fact that Smathers had imported Southern Senators and Congressmen into New Jersey to aid in his campaign.

"Smathers had Pat Harrison of Mississippi speak for him Monday in Perth Amboy," Randolph said. "He had Congressman Byrnes of South Carolina boost his cause also at two Middlesex County meetings and Congressman Johnson insulted the entire race at a recent Princeton Democratic meeting when he referred sarcastically to 'Niggers' in the audience, as a result of which several leading Jersey Democrats walked out in a body. Congressman Johnson repeated the word 'Nigger' five times."

Further, Randolph added, "while Smathers was a judge in North Carolina Smathers gave a Negro a 99 year sentence for a slight, petty offense, proving what type of man he is."

Randolph urged his hearers to return Senator W. Warren Barbour to the United States Senate and reminded them of Barbour's fearless speech in support of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill and his support of favorable appropriations for Howard University. Randolph asked that all Republican assemblymen, freeholders and city officials be returned to office.

The meeting was held by the Young Republicans of Princeton.

William A. Bradshaw, attorney in the Highway Department of Kansas, pointed to the fact that Governor Landon had given equitable distribution of state patronage and the rumor circulated by Democrats to the contrary was false and slanderous. He called Governor Landon one of the best executives the state had ever had. He closed his speech with an eloquent plea for the election of Governor Landon and Colonel Frank Knox.

(Released by Eastern Division of National Committee.)

House Gets Democratic Pay Bill

WASHINGTON

The payroll of the Democratic national committee for the week ending October 24, filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives, shows the following disbursements:

Ralph Mizelle, Bronx, New York, $100; Carrie B. Overton, 449 W. 153rd Street, New York $25; Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, of Philadelphia, $100; Alice Hoffman, 142 W. 140th Street, New York, $25; Evelyn Jones, 600 W. 141st Street, New York, $25; Eve Munsey, 54 E. 130th Street, New York, $25.

$200 for J. D. Rainey

Julian D. Rainey, of Boston, $200; Charles Ray, 152 W. 131st Street, New York, $50; Maxine Stackhouse, 36 St. Nicholas Place, New York, $25; Earl Brown, 180 W. 135th Street, New York, $100; Dorothy Saunders, 580 S. Nicholas Avenue, New York, $20; Dr. Mark L. De Leon, Mount Vernon, New York, $50; Harry Douglass, 205 W. 135th Street, New York, $25; Vernon Gardner, of the same address, $25; William K. Saunders, 2816 Eighth Avenue, New York, $50; William E. Taylor, 246 W. 150th Street New York, $50; Edward Ware, 205 W. 135th Street, New York, $25;

$75 to Percy Jones

Ollie Hightower, Cnicago, $20; Percy D. Jones, Chicago, $75; S. C. McAllister, Chicago, $25; Thomas J. Davis, Chicago, $25; T. W. Henderson, Chicago, $25; Nina Peck, Chicago, $17.50; Charles F. Davis, Chicago, $50; Hortense Dean, Chicago, $20; Henry U. Mease, Chicago, $50; Frances Brewton, Chicago, $20; O. B. Jefferson, Chicago, $50; S. C. Richard, Chicago, $20.

James Casey, Chicago, $40; Ina Dora, Chicago, $20; Gloria Wilson, Chicago, $20; Emma J. Gaston, Chicago, $20; Esther B. Smith, Chicago, $25; Sonnie Burford, Chicago, $30; Elizabeth Drayton, Chicago, $25; Harriet Fulson, Chicago, $25; Inez Steele, Chicago, $25; Mrs. Annie H. Mitchell, Chicago $50.

RETURN OF ROOSEVELT SEEN AID TO LIBERALS

Continued

Nixon Tells Political Scientist 'Red-Baiters' Have Received Setback.

Professor H. C. Nixon, of Tulane University, said yesterday liberalism "can find new encouragement in the sweeping re-election" of President Roosevelt.

"With so much liberal and labor support for the Roosevelt administration, and that support avowed and recognized." Nixon told the Southern Political Science Association, "illiberal minority elements, whether on or off the Roosevelt bandwagon, should henceforth be able to make little headway with red-baiting agitation."

Nixon, history and political science professor, is vice president of the S. P. S. A. A score of educators were listed for addresses at a three-day convention of the association.

Nixon said "the general improvement in race relations" and "a more vigorous opposition to lynching" were among "the finest items pointing toward liberalism in the south."

Taking cognizance, however, of industrial disputes which have led in some instances to bloodshed, he said it was "in danger in the sphere of economic relations, particularly with reference to civil rights for labor and labor leaders."

"There seem to be Red-baiters who make no distinction between progressive democracy and communism.

"Social scientists who venture beyond cloistered walls or beaten paths must run the risk of being branded as "Reds." In fact, a liberal today in the south might be defined as a person who has been called a Communist and isn't."

Nixon added that "a few teachers, a few editors, a few preachers and still fewer lawyers" were "refreshing minority voices."

"Liberalism in the south and in the nation can take heart," he said, in the return to the White House "of a President who was charged by patrioteers or profiteers with communistic and un-American proclivities, in the re-election of a President whose wife is listed in the Red network.

David Wilbur Knepper, of the Mississippi State College for Women observed that "the new south presents two significant challenges to academic political scientists and their brethren in the related fields."

"First," Knepper said, "the challenge to provide leadership in the rapidly expanding work of adult education. Second, the challenge of the demand for the best-trained young men and young women graduates of our institutions for service in state and local governmental agencies, together with in-service training of veteran civil servants."

SIX AT DEMOCRATS' MAYFLOWER DINNER

WASHINGTON—

Contrary to rumors that an unpleasant evening awaited colored members of the District's New York State Colored Democratic Club at a dinner given by the local white Democratic group at the Mayflower Hotel, last week, there was no discrimination.

The colored included: Mrs. Colista V. Chey, Emory B. Smith, Leon V. Condol, Lawrence Hays, Lucius O. Robinson and Conrad Clark.

Mr. Robinson, the president of the colored group, sat at the table with Mrs. Marion Buck, president of the white group; Assistant Attorney General Robert Jackson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Stephen Gibbons, Public Printer Augustus E. Geigenback, and David Cohen, Mississippi author. all white.

What Democrats Spend in New York and Windy City

WASHINGTON.

The payroll of the Democratic National Committee for the period September 1 to October 21, filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives, shows the following disbursements:

Week ending September 19:

New York headquarters: Julian D. Rainey, 30 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, $200; Crystal B. Fauset, Biltmore Hotel, New York (1½ weeks at $100 a week), $150; Ralph Mizelle (1 week and 4 days at $100 a week), $166.67; Earl Brown, 180 West 135th Street (3 weeks and 2 days at $100 a week), $333.24; Oliver Harrington, 479 West 152nd Street (2 weeks at $30 a week), $60; Dorothy Saunders, 580 St. Nicholas Avenue (3 weeks and 2 days at $20 a week), $66.66.

Week ending September 26:

New York headquarters: Crystal B. Fauset, $100; Evelyn Jones, $25; Ralph Mizelle, $100; Julian Rainey, $200; Charles Ray, 152 West 131st Street, $50; Earl Brown, $100; Dorothy Saunders, $20; Dr. Mark L. De Leon, Mt. Vernon, New York (15 days at $50 a week), $125.

Week ending October 3:

Crystal B. Fauset, $100; Alice Hoffman, $25; Evelyn Jones, $25; Ralph Mizelle, $100; Eve Munsey, $35; Julian Rainey, $200; Charles Ray, $50; Maxine Stackhouse, $25; Earl Brown, $100; Dorothy Saunders, $20; Dr. Mark De Leon, $50.

Week ending October 10:

Crystal B. Fauset, $100; Alice

Hoffman, $25; Evelyn Jones, $25; Ralph Mizelle, $100; Eve Munsey, $35; Carrie B. Overton, 448 West 153rd Street, $25; Julian Rainey, $200; Charles Ray, $50; Maxine Stackhouse, $25; Earl Brown, $100; Dorothy Saunders, $20;

Dr. Mark De Leon, $50; George Jenkins, Mt. Vernon, New York, $40.83; William K. Saunders, 2816 Eighth Avenue, $58.33; James Stephens, 115 West 135th Street, $58.33;

William E. Taylor, 246 West 150th Street, $58.33; Vernon Gardner, 205 West 135th Street, $29.17; Edward Ware, 205 West 135th Street, $29.17; Harry Douglas, 205 West 135th Street, $29.17; George Douglas, Hotel Dumas, $29.17;

Chicago

Harold E. Bledsoe, Chicago headquarters, $75; Charles D Diggs, Chicago headquarters, $40 Percy D. Jones, Chicago headquarters, $75.

Week ending October 17:

Crystal B. Fauset, $100; Alice Hoffman, $25; Evelyn Jones, $25 Ralph Mizelle, $100; Eve Munsey $35; Carrie B. Overton, $25 Julian Rainey, $200; Charles Ray $50; Maxine Stackhouse, $25;

Earl Brown, $100; Dorothy Saunders, $20; Dr. Mark De Leon, $50; Harry Douglas, $25; Vernon Gardner, $25; George Jenkins, $35; George Lawson, $25; James Stephens, $50; William E. Taylor, $50; Edward Ware, $25; Harold E. Bledsoe, $75; Percy D. Jones, $75.

Democratic Advt. Bill Is $10,340

October Expenses Indicated in Report Filed in House.

$651 SPENT FOR BOSTON OFFICE

11-7-36

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic National Committee spent a total of $10,340 for newspaper advertising of which amount $1400 was spent during the week ending October 17, according to a report of party receipts and disbursements for the period of October 2 to 28, recently filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Other amounts paid included $621.50 to Silas F. Taylor for the Boston office, and $738.54 to Ralph Mizelle for expenses in New York for the week ending October 24.

Baltimore Trip

Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity magazine, received $20.30 for expenses to Baltimore, where he spoke at a meeting of the City-wide Young People's Forum.

Accounting Later

He received another advance of $2,500 on the same day he refunded the two previous advances, the report shows. The money is to be used for expenses and accounted for later.

Other disbursements made by the Democratic national committee include:

Julian D. Rainey, head of the eastern campaign among colored voters, New York headquarters, October 22, advance of $2,500 to be accounted for.

Theron B. Hamilton, a special assistant to the Attorney General, October 22, reimbursement for expenses incurred October 8-9: transportation from Washington to Columbus, $37.20; hotel, meals, telephone and miscellaneous expenses, $17.45; total, $54.65.

Julian D. Rainey, October 22, reimbursement for expenses incurred October 15-18: transportation from New York to Boston, Newport, and return, $28.30; hotel, meals, taxis, auto hire and tips, $32.75; total, $61.15.

$148 to Bishop Walls

Bishop W. J. Walls, 4736 South Parkway, Chicago, reimbursement for expenses incurred October 9-15: transportation from Chicago to Louisville, Evansville, Indianapolis, Columbus and return, $64; Indianapolis to Pittsburgh, $26; hotel, meals and taxis, $23; office rental, supplies, telephone, postage and miscellaneous expenses, $35.60; total, $148.60.

Mrs. Mary Cheney, 2588 Seventh Avenue, New York City, October 22, stenographic services, September 28 to October 3, $25.

Calvin's Newspaper Service, October 22, cuts, clippings, mats, mimeographing, and news writing service, $324.26.

William Chase, 2293 Seventh Avenue, New York City, cartoon service for week ending October 17, $25.

Dr. C. B. Powell, publicity director, colored division, Democratic national committee, reimbursement October 22 covering newspapers, messenger service and taxis, $22.11.

Newspaper advertising the week ending October 17 as follows: The AFRO-AMERICAN, $500; Cleveland Eagle, $50; Boston Chronicle, $100; Kansas City American, $50; Philadelphia Independent, $100; St. Louis Argus, $100; The New York Amsterdam News, $500.

W.Va. Man Paid

E. L. Powell, 916 First Avenue, Charleston, West Virginia, reimbursement of expenses incurred October 11-17, covering transportation from Norfolk to Charleston through Raleigh Logan, Huntington and return, room and meals, $46.50; salaries from October 19-25:

E. L. Powell, State director, $75; chairman, women's division, $20; chairman, first voters' division, $20; secretary, $20; clerical hire, $40; janitor, $10; total, $205.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander, State director, 48 Webster Place, Orange, N.J., reimbursement for expenses incurred October 12-17: auto hire, railroad fare and meals, $88.20; hall rental and advertising, $64; clericla services, messenger and janitor, $71; office supplies, printing and postage, $42.84; total, $266.04.

Theron B. Hamilton, October 22, reimbursement, transportation from Washington to Bluefield, Norfolk, Berkley, West Virginia, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and return, $57.01; hotel and meals, $48; total, $105.01.

Thomas H. R. Clarke, deputy recorder of deeds, Washington, D.C., reimbursement, transportation from Washington to York, Pa., and return, meals, taxis and tips, $6.

John T. Doles, Jr., 770 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, transportation from New York to Hartford and return, hotel, meals, taxis and tips, $17.95.

Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, October 22, reimbursement of expenses incurred September 29 to October 2: transportation from Pittsburgh to New York and return, $42.90; hotel, meals, taxis and tips, $29.30; total, $72.20.

Thomas H. R. Clarke, October 22, transportation from Asbury Park, Trenton and Washington, $9; hotel, meals, taxis and tips, $17.30; total, $26.30.

$50 to Mitchell

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago, October 23, reimbursement for expenses incurred for speaking engagements in St. Louis and points in Southern Illinois October 17-18, $50.

Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, October 23, reimbursement of expenses incurred October 13-14 for transportation from Chicago to Springfield and return, meals, taxis and tips, $43.92.

Elmer A. Carter, editor, Opportunity magazine, 1133 Broadway, New York, October 23, reimbursement, transportation from New York to Baltimore and return, $13.20; hotel, meals, telephone, taxis and tips, $7.10; total, $20.30.

Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, of Philadelphia, reimbursement, three round-trips from New York to Philadelphia, $19.20; meals, taxis, tips and office supplies, $28.61; total, $47.81.

$56 to Georgia Man

Percival Harris, Athens, Ga., October 23, reimbursement of expenses October 18-21, transportation from Athens, Ga., to Washington, D.C., Elizabeth, N.J., New York City and Asbury Park, $32.11; hotel, meals, taxis and telephone and telegram, $24.87; total, $56.98.

Harry C. Bragg, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, October 23, transportation from New York to Morristown, $4.10.

Emory B. Smith, 1707 Second Street, Northwest, transportation, Washington to New York and return, $10.85; hotel, meals and taxis, $9.70; total, $20.55.

F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, reimbursement, October 23, transportation from Indianapolis to Huntington, W.Va., and return, meals and taxis, $19.15.

William L. Houston, 615 F Street, Northwest, reimbursement for expenses incurred October 7-21: stenographic services, $50; postage and telephone, $14.29; total, $64.29.

$651 for Boston

Silas F. Taylor, 922 Tremont Street, Boston, October 27, reimbursement of expenses October 17-24: hall rental, $200; printing, advertising and postage, $143; auto service and hire, $81.25; meals and incidentals, $122.25; salaries: young director of first voters, clerical hire, typists and custodian, $105; total, $651.50.

Walter M. Murray, State director, 43 Martin Street, Hartford, Conn., October 27, reimbursement of expenses October 19-24: rally expenses, $94.03; auto hire, meals and tips, $53.33; office supplies, $28.55; salaries: Walter M. Murray, director, $50; Ruth Banks, women's division, $25; Alvin W. Napper, first voters' division, $25; total, $275.91.

Ralph Mizelle, Bronx, New York, October 27, transportation from New York to Greensboro, N.C., $40.54; auto hire, $98; meetings, $550; hotel, meals and incidentals, $43; distributing literature, $7; total, $738.54.

$367 for Rhode Island

John F. Lopez, 445 South Main Street, Providence, R.I., October 27, reimbursement of expenses October 19-24, auto hire, $100; stenographic and clerical hire, $102; meetings and incidentals for speakers, $135; postage, $30; total, $367.

John W. Dobbs, 540 Houston Street, Atlanta, Ga., October 27, reimbursement of expenses: transportation, $59.55; hotel, meals, taxis, tips and telegrams, $61.15; total, $120.70.

Guy R. Brewer, 728 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, transportation, hotel, meals, taxis and telephone, $7.10.

$74 to Oxley

Lawrence A. Oxley, in charge of colored economics, United State Labor Department, October 27, expenses incurred through October 16, $74.55.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander, October 28, expenses October 19-24, covering auto hire, meals and transportation, $50.19.

Julian D. Rainey, October 28, expenses October 5-21, covering newspapers, office supplies and taxi fares, $4.94.

NEIGHBOR LEAGUE ADOPTS NEW TASKS

Education in Support of the President's Objectives to Be an Aim of Permanent Body.

SEEKS END OF BITTERNESS

Strong Feelings Aroused in the Campaign Must Be Replaced by Good-Will, Dr. High Says.

11-9-36

Plans for continuing the Good Neighbor League as a permanent organization were announced yesterday by Dr. Stanley High, its founder. The league was organized last March, chiefly to promote the re-election of President Roosevelt.

In outlining broader objectives for the league's future, Dr. High said it would seek to educate the people on fundamental public questions, especially those having a bearing on democracy, "as opposed to subversive movements," and "to build up a stronger sentiment in favor of those measures which have for their purpose the creation of better social conditions for all classes in this country, particularly the underprivileged and those whose resources are limited because of poverty, unemployment and illness."

The league, he said, also would seek to break down racial and religious prejudices and create broader concept of our international obligations.

Referring to hte recent campaign, Dr. High said another task was to assure the ending of the bitterness which the heat of the campaign had engendered.

"The unprecedented victory of President Roosevelt was a clear mandate from the vast majority of the people in America to continue the policies which he has established," he declared. "That mandate imposes upon him a tremendous responsibility, as well as upon every social-minded citizen in the United States.

"But the 18,000,000 people who opposed him could not have been altogether wrong. While some of them did not understand, large numbers disagreed on sincere grounds. It will be one of the imperative tasks now facing us to wipe out the bitterness of the recent campaign and to win the support of as many as possible of those who voted against the President's program for the broad purposes of social progress to which a majority of American citizens are committed.

"Fortunately, President Roosevelt has prepared the way for the accomplishment of this purpose by the constant emphasis upon the 'good neighbor' ideal, until it has become a classic in American life.

"The practical development of this ideal will create a new atmosphere in Americanism, which may become the basis of a great movement that will crystalize our social, economic and political ideals into a program which will challenge every American citizen.

"To this end the Good Neighbor League has been organized. It has already rendered a conspicuous service in this direction. It is not an experiment whose value needs to be tested. I nthe most practical fashion the league has demonstrated what may be done in a broader way if given the opportunity."

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic

New York Democrats Win Right To Run Own National Campaign

CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR W. MITCHELL (left), who will head Western division of Democratic national campaign among Negroes. Julian L. Rainey (right) heads Eastern division. Victory for Herbert Bruce (above), Harlem Democratic leader, is seen in national committee's decision to place New York State in separate category. Mr. Bruce is prominent among a group demanding that New Yorkers be given right to direct their share of campaign.

Democrats Get Heads for Drive—Local Leaders Heeded

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Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago was named director of the Western division, with Julian W. Rainey of Boston as the Eastern director. The Eastern set-up does not include New York State, and it is understood that leaders here will run their own campaign independently.

The decision of the national committee tends to indicate that the power of Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher and former assistant attorney general, has waned. During the national convention at Philadelphia it was generally accepted that Mr. Vann, who deserted the Republicans in 1932, would direct the campaign among Negroes.

New York leaders, who represent officially and unofficially the largest concentration of Negro voters in the country, were reported doomed to have no part in directing the campaign with domination by leaders from other states.

Mr. Vann was bitterly opposed by Dr. William O. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia and head of the National Association of Colored Democratic Clubs. A Philadelphia organization of Democrats informed Chairman James A. Farley that it would not work under or with Mr. Vann.

Resentment was particularly acute because veteran Democrats saw their service disregarded while a newcomer enjoyed an influence tantamount to national leadership.

The selection of Congressman Mitchell and Mr. Rainey is seen as a move to smooth the troubled waters at the sacrifice of Mr. Vann. It is likely, however, that the publisher may be offered some recognition which will not affect the position of the recognized leaders.

Mr. Mitchell was not particularly anxious to accept the post, because he is up for re-election and has as an opponent Oscar DePriest, who preceded him in Congress.

Mr. Rainey is a former assistant corporation counsel of Boston and has been active in Democratic leadership for years. He will have offices in the Biltmore Hotel here.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

JUL 19 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATIC WOMEN TO HAVE MEET

Regular meeting of Colored Women's Democratic Club Inc. will be held Monday evening at home of Mrs. Mary Perchman, 308 Lahr Street.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

By CLIFF MACKAY

Virginia's Last-Living State Senate Page

YOU PROBABLY thought it was a comparatively new thing for members of your race to vote the Democratic ticket. So did the writer until the last surviving Negro page boy in the senate chamber of Virginia assembly, "set the record straight."

He is R. G. Moseley, pioneer Virginian, of 830 Lexington Street. From page boy to school teacher, to railroad man, to postman, and now retired, his experiences have been as interesting as they have varied.

MR. MOSELEY

"It took a lot of nerve for a Negro to vote Democratic back then," Mr. Moseley reminiscensed, "but a few of them did and were ostracized and scorned by others of their race."

"So hostile were members of our race to the Democrats and so loyal were they to the party they believed was responsible for their freedom, I recall one colored Democrat who was actually excommunicated from his church after some brother deacons learned how he had voted."

It was late afternoon as we sat on the front porch of Mr. Moseley's comfortable home. Mild-mannered and unassuming, he held a briar pipe in his right hand, and with the left fondled the head of his four-year-old grandson, while recalling those stirring post-Reconstruction days in Virginia history.

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The colored legislators, as did the white, all gathered at the bar in Ford's Hotel, where the issues were often more lively discussed than they were on the assembly floor.

"Everybody drank together and there was a general spirit of good fellowship," the veteran page declared, adding that in his opinion the color line has been drawn more tightly in recent years.

A registered voter in the state for thirty years, Mr. Moseley expressed the belief that the poll tax, more than anything else, has caused the apparent indifference of Negroes to the ballot. "When first given the ballot, our people were just not ready for it and as the result often abused the privilege," he said.

He visioned a reawakening on the part of colored citizens and predicted that the Negro vote in many states will be greatly sought after by both parties during the forthcoming Presidential election.

"Back in those earlier days of Virginia politics when there were no poll taxes or primaries, Negroes were both active and interested in the outcome of campaigns. The interest though, was largely confided to party, rather than issues and men," he said.

But the view of voters of our group will be just the opposite in 1936, he predicted. Instead of being centered on parties, it will be on the issues and the men who will carry them through. This new view, in Mr. Moseley's opinion, is a great improvement over the old. "If we had divided our party allegiance earlier, we would have been much further advanced politically," he said.

W. C. Cameron was governor of Virginia at that time and there were two major parties, the Democrats and Readjusters, in the state, Mr. Moseley recalled. When the Virginia General Assembly sat in the memorable session of 1881-2, ten Negroes were present in the House of Delegates and four in the Senate. Senators William McNorton of Yorktown, W. P. Mosseley of Goodson County, A. W. Jones and Wm. Stephens, whose counties were not recalled, all took active part in shaping the destiny of the Old Dominion during that trying period.

Besides himself, other pages still living who served in the House during that session are the Rev. George F. Bragg, Sr., now an Episcopal rector in Baltimore, and W. C. Pae, Mr. Moseley said. His brother, Willie Moseley, now deceased, was the first colored page

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He entered the postal service in 1902, and was retired on pension, April 31, 1934, after 31 years active service. During his long years in the postoffice as a carrier, he estimated that he averaged walking 3,530 miles a year or a total of 109,-

The father of six daughters, he has one grandson. He has served as a member of the vestry of Grace P. E. church for 30 years and is also a member of the Hiawatha Social and Beneficial Club and the Eureka lodge of Elks.

Political - 1936
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PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN OPPOSE THE APPOINTMENT OF R. L. VANN

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 7—The North Philadelphia Democratic Committeemen, headed by Edward Hazell, local president, at its regular meeting last week adopted a petition protesting the appointment of Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh as director of campaign among Colored voters.

The petition is signed by 96 members of the organization of the total 121 members, and reads as follows:

July 3, 1936

Hon. James A. Farley
Chairman, Nat'l Dem. Committee
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Farley:

We, the duly elected committeemen of Philadelphia, desire to bring to your atention a rumor that Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh is to direct the campaign among the Colored voters of the country. If this rumor be factually founded we wish to enter our protest against this appointment.

Mr. Vann is very generally disliked in Philadelphia and throughout the state and we cannot work either with or under him.

We are members of the Nat'l Colored Democratic Assn., designated as "Unit 1 of Pennsylvania" and our activities have been greatly embarrassed through the political associates of Mr. Vann, because of his opposition to our organization.

Distrust of Mr. Vann is not confined to Philadelphia but extends throughout the state and we believe that it will do the President more harm than good among Negroes if he is appointed.

His open letter to the President was but another evidence of his lack of political capacity, an ineptitude which we cite as an illustration of his lack of common sense and the elements of true leadership.

Very truly yours,
Signed: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of July, 1936.
Ethel E. Moore
My commission expires end of next session of Senate.

UNION, S. C.
TIMES

JUL 16 1936

A PROBLEM WE MUST FACE

"Contains Real Threat"

(Barnwell People-Sentinel)

In condemning Senator Smith for his action, his critics have pointed out that in 1876, white Democrats applauded the speeches of Negro Democrats and that Senator Smith himself sat in the South Carolina legislature with Negro representatives from Georgetown. True, but in 1876 the white Democrats were desperately trying to restore white supremacy to a downtrodden and violated people and Senator Smith's protest was the initial effort to prevent a return to such unspeakable conditions. In 1876 we were trying to oust the Negro from politics—in 1936 the national Democratic party seems to be committed to the task of restoring the brother in black to a place in the political sun. And against such action we join Senator Smith and the other members of the South Carolina delegation in voicing formal protest against and vigorously opposing the effort. There are some things more important to the South than the election of a Democratic president and congress through the elevation of the Negro in politics.

There may be no real danger of political equality in the South in the very near future, but this latest development contains a very real threat, to say the least.

Mrs. Browning Dissents

In my opinion the People-Sentinel has this wrong. In 1876 the struggle was to rid South Carolina of radical rule by ousting the "carpet baggers" and "scalawags" from office and let them return to those who sent them. After this was accomplished when the Blue Coats were subdued, the negroes returned where they belonged, in the field with plow and hoe, and soon realized who was their friend, their old master.

As long as the true South Carolinians are to the fore there will always be white supremacy in this state.

When Wade Hampton was dying his last utterance was "God bless my people; God bless them all, both white and black."

One Who Remembers '76 and the Red Shirts—
Mrs. L. J. Browning.

Senator Guffey has stated that he was responsible for the Negro participation in the Democratic convention. He says the Democrats could not carry the election without the Negro vote. That's why he had a Negro to pray and another to speak in the recent convention. In other words, no matter what is involved, the repudiation of white supremacy, the interference with States' Rights, the question of equal suffrage, social equality—none of these things concerns Senator Guffey. All he is affte is the Nego vote, and he does not mind saying so. As we have pointed out, Senato Guffey admits and we believe it true, that the balance of power rests in the Negro vote in Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York and Ohio. The same thing would prevail in South Carolina if we had two parties of about equal strength. Whether we will it or not, this question will loom lager and larger upon the political horizon.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
EVENING POST
JUL 25 1936

DR. NURSE URGED AS AIDE IN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

Appointment of Dr. Godfrey Nurse to head the Damocratic campaign among New York Negroes was urged upon James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, today by the New York State Colored Democratic League, of which the Harlem physician is chairman.

Political leaders backing Dr. Nurse's appointment include Herbert C. Bruce, Negro Tammany leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District; Walter Reifer of Queens County and Randal Tolliver of Westchester County.

PARTY REBELLION IN CHARLESTON

One does not expect rebellion against the Democratic party in Charleston, especially from the oldest daily newspaper in the South, The News and Courier. Yet The News and Courier is off the Democratic reservation, if we know our English language when we read it. From the beginning of the Roosevelt administration The News and Courier has opposed Roosevelt, condemning 98 per cent of his decisions, applauding about 2 per cent of them.

Since the nominations of the two parties, The News and Courier has put the heat on. It now says, because the Roosevelt administration is not anti-Negro, on which fact it bases its theory that the Democratic party is no longer the Democratic party:

> No reason remains that a South Carolinian should longer be the slave of party organization.

In another editorial The News and Courier expresses its enthusiasm for Governor Landon's acceptance address. Says that paper:

> It is heartening that Governor Landon declares unequivocally for government which would give business and industry an opportunity to catch their breath and move toward recovery without all sorts of interference. He pledges himself to do what the Roosevelt administration promised four years ago to do, but disregarded on the plea that the national emergency made reckless spendin gnecessary.

But The News and Courier realizes that revolt in South Carolina will mean nothing. Under South Carolina law, all who vote in Democratic primaries are lawfully bound to vote the Democratic ticket in November. The News and Courier therefore admits that South Carolina is safe for Roosevelt, but it continues to fight him on all fronts nevertheless.

Now it is not the purpose of The Advertiser to judge The News and Courier. The Advertiser respects and admires that newspaper and its great editor. The Advertiser is merely reporting an extraordinary turn in South Carolina history. What The News and Courier is doing is novel, and so interesting if futile.

OHIO DEMS COMMEND DAVEY FOR RACE JOBS

CLEVELAND, O., July 30—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—Reflecting the enthusiasm of the older Ohio colored Democrats and mapping out a preliminary program for the coming November election, the Ohio League of Young Deocrmats this week "pointed with pride" to the recognition given the electorate of the state by Gov. Davey's appointment of numerous Negroes to positions of responsibility and trust.

From the office of Thomas J. Davis, state organizer of the League, it was learned that some of the Governor's appointments have been as follows: Three state liquor inspectors, two office clerks, (Department of Liquor Control), two liquor store cashiers; one liquor store manager, eight liquor store clerks, one claims manager (Highway Department), one inspector, cosotology board, one resident surgeon, state penitentiary; three investigators, State Highway Patrol; lady secretary, Industrial Commission; 10 investigators and examiners, Old Age Pension Department; a liquor agency contract to Waldo Tyler of Columbus, valued at $10,000, and many other positions as matrons, custodians and porters in the Highway Department.

Appearing here recently before the Literary Forum, Gov. Davey, commenting on his appointment declared: "I do not appoint Negroes to positions as a special favor to the race, but because they are qualified citizens of this state whose ability warrants recognition and appointment to the position. I am very proud of the type of service they are rendering the state." In the same meting, when asked if he had planned to appoint a Negro on the State Parole Board, he answered. "Yes."

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
VINDICATOR

JUL 25 1936

Dr. White Heads New Negro Dem Club Here

Organization of the Youngstown Negro Democratic Club, with Robert Cochran as president, was announced Friday.

Dr. J. S. White is vice president, and Cal Harrison, secretary.

Other officers are: Eugene Hill, assistant secretary; Clarence Mayfield, treasurer; Robert Payne, sergeant-at-arms.

Vice presidents were elected for each ward. They are: C. C. Harrison, first; Walter Jennings, second; George Memis, third; Joseph Velar, fourth; Robert Hunter, fifth; Whittier Miller, sixth; George Hick, seventh.

Dr. Clyde Hall was elected chairman of the executive committee. The club will be affiliated with the Negro State Club.

Members plan to join the national organization also. Another meeting will be held July 31 at 454 W. Federal St., when plans will be made for clubrooms.

Political — 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Democrats Jim Crow Missouri Delegate

N.Y. Negro Leaders Shun Session In Protest

By Alan Max
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The menacing figure of Jim-Crow stood beside Jim Farley as he opened the National Convention of the Democratic Party today.

Although through a last minute shift, it was decided to let the few Negro delegates sit with their state delegations, Carl Glass, of Missouri, found himself left out in the cold.

When Glass, the only Negro delegate from a border state—there are none at all from the South—went to sit with his delegation, he found every seat apparently occupied. But when other Missouri delegates arrived, room was quickly found for them. Several of the Missouri delegates, it turned out, had been sitting on two seats at once.

Protests

Glass, a "Democratic wheel-horse for twenty years" as he described himself, and attending his first convention, was permitted to remain standing in the aisle throughout the entire opening session.

The race segregation did not go unprotested. There was a silent protest against this symbol of the "lily-white" Southern wing which wields so much influence in the party and which constitutes one of the principle reasons for the party not effectively fighting Republican reaction. There was an outspoken protest too.

The silent protest was the absence of Herbert L. Bruce, Negro district leader of the 21st Assembly District in New York. He has deliberately stayed away as a mark of protest, knowing that the pitifully small group of three or four Negro delegates—and not so many more alternates — were to be jim-crowed in the convention hall—not permitted to sit with their state delegations, but seated, as in years past, by themselves.

Shun Sessions

Several other leading Negro Democrats from New York, who by custom should have been visitors at the convention, have purposely stayed away too. (And when Harry Austin, Negro delegate, arrived from New York last night, he brought with him the advice of Bruce to carry on the protest during the convention by refusing to vote. Whether Austin will subscribe to this policy, is not yet known.

The outspoken protest came from the Negro correspondents. When they received their press credentials at the beginning of the week, they discovered they were not to be seated at the main press table and afforded the full press services. The excuse was that they represented "only weekly papers."

The Negro reporters were not surprised. They were, however, indignant and, unlike the Negro delegates, not afraid to speak out. A delegation of correspondents from the Baltimore Afro-American, the Pittsburgh Courier and other Negro papers, visited Democratic headquarters yesterday. When they were unable to see anyone in authority, Robert Jones, of the Afro-American, immediately sent a protest telegram to the Democratic National Committee.

"At the 1928 convention in Houston, Texas," one of the Negro correspondents declared, "the Negro delegates were caged up together behind chicken wire. This year the chicken wire is invisible—but it's still here.

Farley Bid for Vote

Not that the party is not going out of its way to win the Negro vote. Mindful of how the Republican convention threw out entire Negro delegations in the hope of winning some Southern states to its reactionary banner, National Committee Chairman Farley made an unusual bid for the Negro vote by actually visiting the convention of the National Colored Democratic Association here Sunday.

True, Farley only spoke a few sentences. He was sure, he told the delegates, that "you will wholeheartedly support President Roosevelt this year, not because you are colored people but because you are American citizens." A polite reminder that they should not ask or expect anything from the Democratic Party that would meet the special needs of the Negro people.

But the very fact that the chairman of the Democratic Party said anything at all to these Negroes, was in itself an event. And as such it was hailed by Dr. William J. Tomkins, Edgar Brown and the other leading Negro Democrats. It is on them that the Democrats count to keep the rest of the Negroes in the party well in hand so that the administration may not be caused any undue embarrassment.

Resolution Issues

To what extent the administration will be embarrassed at all during the convention remains to be seen. If the platform committee is presented with the resolutions as drawn up late yesterday by the National Colored Democratic Association, there will be a certain amount of uneasiness in the upper ranks. But it is not yet known just how the resolutions will read after they pass through the hands of Dr. Tomkins, president of the Association.

Other resolutions call for abolishing the requirement that a photograph accompany civil service applications; and suffrage for the District of Columbia, where the 136,000 Negroes could elect a large percentage of the officials—the reason, of course, that the franchise was taken away twenty-two years ago.

But most important of the resolutions is for anti-lynching legislation. On the advice of the leaders of the Colored Democratic Association, this resolution has been watered down, substituting the phrase "mob murder" for "lynching"; omitting all direct reference to the Negroes and making no mention of the Wagner-Costigan and other anti-lynching bills whose passage was promised by the administration and which died with the passing of the 74th Congress.

Scottsboro an Issue

Not all the delegates to the Association convention, however, are pleased with having the anti-lynching resolution proposed to the platform committee in such a feeble form. Jasper R. Brown, chairman of the Fourth Congressional Democratic League of this city, told your correspondent that "you got to let the other fellow know you are determined."

"You can't feed a baby on one-quarter milk and three-quarters water," Brown said. "You've got to have all the butter fats. The trouble with these resolutions is that they have no butter fat in them."

Brown was indignant, too, over the failure to mention the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon in the resolutions. "We should demand everything that concerns the Negro people," he said.

New Deal Opener

JAMES A. FARLEY

Negro Rights Plan Urged Democrats

Roosevelt Criticized in Wire From Corona Opportunities Group

A sharp wire criticizing the Roosevelt administration for catering to Northern monopoly and the reactionary Bourbon South was sent to James A. Farley, on the eve of Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia, by the Committee for Equal Opportunities, 107-08 Northern Boulevard, Corona, Long Island. Farley is chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The wire proposed that planks protecting the rights of Negroes, social legislation, and guarantees of the rights of labor, be inserted in the platform. The retreat of the Roosevelt administration before Hearst — Liberty League — Republican reaction will spur the union of Negro people with other groups for independent political action, the wire stated:

The following provisions were urged for the Democratic platform: enforcement of legislation to carry out the intent of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments; a federal anti-lynching bill with teeth; social legislation without the discrimination against Negroes present in NIRA, AAA, and the Social Security Bill; a federal housing program eliminating segregation in replacing Negro slum quarters; abolition of the civil service requirement of photographs at examinations; guarantees of civil rights of labor to organize.

The wire was signed by Thomas A. Baker, Thomas B. Dennison, and Frank Martell, active leaders of the Committee for Equal Opportunities.

Ask Negro Rights

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—A definite and decisive stand on the rights of labor, the Negro people and civil liberties was urged upon the Democratic National Convention, by the Philadelphia District of the International Labor Defense here today.

Proposals were made in a letter to Senator Joseph Robinson, chairman of the Democratic National Convention, insisting upon planks in the Democratic platform covering the right of labor to organize, strike and picket, the abolition of the inhuman chain-gang system, equal rights to Negroes, and the disbanding of all fascist and semi-fascist organizations.

Among the organizations which, according to the letter, should be dissolved are: the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion, the Crusaders, the Sentinels of the Republic; the Southern Committee to uphold the Constitution, the American Liberty League, and the Vigilante Bands.

The letter attacked the United States Supreme Court for nullifying social legislation and called for the granting of amnesty to all labor and political prisoners.

M. H. Wickman, acting District Secretary of the Philadelphia International Labor Defense, signed the letter.

Platform and New Majority Rule Bring Birth of New Party---White

Kansas Editor Sees Trend to Hamiltonian Doctrine, Alienation of South From Democratic Paths in Convention Actions.

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The new party under the old name was born today. Its new rules take the veto power from the old south, its new platform gives all reserve power to the President. It is, in essence and politically, the creature of Hamilton; its Jeffersonian ideal is to establish approximate economic equality even if it must deny to the average man much political liberty. The new party is a baby. Its features are not set, but they shine like an eugenic prophecy in its countenance—its rules, its platform, its candidates. Three days have been consumed in the accouchement—three days of twilight sleep, painless but dreary.

It is cribbed now. A definitely left-ist party, it is bred of three blood streams: first, the old south, a remote grandmother; second, the new Tammany, an all-American wigwam wherein the Irish rule the urban population, and third, in its blood is a strong strain of farm-labor radicalism! Franklin Roosevelt is its daddy as much as Thomas Jefferson was the father of the Civil War and post-war democracy and as much as Alexander Hamilton begot the republican party as it lived from Lincoln to Hoover.

"Crown Princes" Speak.

One might go further with the figure and say that the convention has heard the voice of the two crown princes of the new party, Governor George H. Earle and Senator Bennett Champ Clark. Bennett Clark tonight, presenting the report of the committee on rules, showed the convention an earnest, scholarly, well-balanced man with fine zeal and proper courage. He cut the umbilical cord that bound new democracy to its old mother by taking from the south, under the abrogation of the two-thirds rule, the right to veto a presidential nomination.

The two-thirds rule which passed out of the democratic party this evening when young Bennett Clark sat down amid the well-earned plaudits of the multitude, took away the democratic presidential nominations from Speaker Champ Clark in 1912 and William Gibbs McAdoo in 1924, which they won fairly by attaining and holding a majority in democratic national convention, but not a two-thirds majority.

The convention knew that young Clark, cast for the moment as a modern Hamlet, was avenging his father's political death. A fine, manly job he did of it, but, with his vengeance came also the death of the party his father loved and the birth of the party which may take the son to the place the father vainly coveted.

White Sees "No Flowery Path."

The new party has no flowery path before it. Franklin Roosevelt may probably will, be able to hold it together while he commands its fortunes. But the seeds of death are in it. Many of its members are bound to conflict. The city Tammany group of states needs the negro in its business as a voter. To hold him as a voter it must prosper him as a worker and as a citizen. Which is all right for the farmer-labor group in the north. But when "Cotton Ed" Smith raged to reporters, as he did this week, at having to sit under the altar of a colored preacher, listening to him invoke God's blessing on white men, and, further, when the delegates from the south fully realize that they no longer can hold their party to a policy of white supremacy even in the south without statess' rights, trouble will come into the new organization.

Another thing, the city Tammany, whether it is in Boston, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Houston or Atlanta, inclines naturally toward conservatism, a feudal conservatism. The money to operate every Tammany comes from the rich, whom the Tammany softly assess to control the poor. The attitude toward Franklin Roosevelt which the New York Tammany holds, and Al Smith's attitude does not seriously differ from that of his other sachems, is the universal feudal attitude which is never willing seriously to cripple the rich but always must furnish some kind of political pap to the poor, through political assessment of course, but always decent and moderate.

"South's Veto Gone."

The farmer-labor crowd is frankly radical. They would use taxation as a distributive agent more than will please the city democrats or the land owners who operate the feudal system in the south.

This whole new American political tendency is a reversion to feudalism, modern feudalism but typical of all feudalism—at its best a benevolent despotic paternalism. In the new party, the city Tammany rules through conservative feudalism. In the south, the landed aristocrat must maintain feudal relations with his sharecroppers. In the west, the farmer-labor group must set up a feudal relation with an all-wise, all-powerful government. In all three, the citizens surrender their political individualism for economic security. But here is the dismembering dynamite.

Under this set-up, the feudal south will have no reason to cling to the empty name of an extinct Jeffersonian party, for both the farmer-labor group and the Tammany group will be vastly more insistent upon treating the negro as a worker and not a serf and giving him social and political equality in the north and economic equality under the landlord with the whites of the south. In the twinkling of an eye, when young Bennett Clark sat down after proclaiming the new rules, even though they were sugar-coated expediency, the south lost its reason for loyalty to the new party. The south will probably not break away this year, but, with the veto gone, it can be ignored in the horse-trading which will be inevitable in the new democratic convention four years from now.

"Roosevelt and Hitler."

The platform of the new party will give to the President great reserve powers, powers purposely withheld from the delegates so that, as the head of the new, strong, Hamiltonian party, he might meet emergencies unfettered by platform promises. He is the platform—Der Fuehrer! This parallel of Roosevelt and Hitler, of course, is more or less literary. The differences between Germany and America are so deep that our brand of strongly centralized Hamiltonian government will not be the German nazi brand.

But if we do turn away from the old economic order, we must cement the new order with new political forms, we must abandon much of the old hampering political machinery of present-day America. The two-form economic feudalism, a republican democracy, cannot live in the same state. Hence, in the beginning, the party that sponsors the new feudal Hamiltonian idea must leave its leaders free. That the convention today has done. Its platform promises are few and general.

Changes in Parties.

Naturally, being the party in power, the democrats point with pride, and being the party out of power, the republicans view with alarm. Where the democrats strut, the republicans strafe in their platform, each about as foolishly as the other. Foolishly, because the forces of the system which are at work today are evident in the two parties, the republicans turning from Hamilton to the states' right doctrine under Jefferson and the democratic party picking up the fallen Hamiltonian banner. Those evolutionary forces will work their way out to their inexorable end.

Roosevelt and Landon are symbols. Roosevelt incarnates the new unhampered leadership which inspires hypnotic devotion with the lure of all its promises, Landon personifying the old average, middle-class, country-bred American. With the faults of its virtures! These two symbols, rather than the platforms and the economic forces struggling around them, will decide the battle of the year.

Senator Smith Quits Over Negro's Prayer; Convention Colleagues Let Him Go Alo

By The Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—An assertion that he was "through" with the Democratic National Convention and "sick of the whole damn thing" was voiced angrily tonight by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina after he had walked out of the political conclave in protest against the presence of Negroes.

While a Negro minister—the Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor of Philadelphia's Mount Olivet Baptist Church—was opening the afternoon session with prayer, Senator Smith, followed by a few other South Carolina delegates, left the convention hall.

Officials said that it was the first time prayer had been offered at a Democratic convention by a Negro. It was followed immediately by the playing of "Dixie."

Explaining that he had departed because of the presence of the Negro clergyman and of about thirty Negro delegates, Senator Smith asserted that he was "going home" and that he would "do some talking."

Disagreement with the Senator's attitude was expressed promptly by Claud Sapp, chairman of the State delegation, who said:

"I don't care who prays for me. I'm willing for any one to pray for me who wants to."

He attributed Senator Smith's walkout to "a chip on his shoulder."

This development climaxed a stormy twenty-four hours of c sension between the Senator a Governor Olin D. Johnston, t State's National Committeeman.

Through a misunderstandi there was no ticket or delegat badge for Senator Smith when aerrived late yesterday from Jac sonville where he had attended the funeral of Senator Fletcher of Florida.

The trouble apparently had been straightened out late last night when a badge finally was sent to Senator Smith, too late for use for the keynote address, but the Senateor expressed renewed bitterness today.

"I have represented my State in the Senate for etwenty-seven years," he said, "and when I come to the convention of my party I find no badge, no reservations, no nothing."

The Senator also expressed resentment over the fact that he was not assigned to any of the convention's committees.

Governor Johnston, who had expressed a desire to let the matter drop, heatedly retorted that "he better be thankful he got here as a delegate."

Senator Smith said that he would not support "any political organization that looks upon the Negro and caters to him as a political and social equal."

Asserting that the present tendency of the Democratic party's administration was to seek the Negro vote, he added:

"We don't need it. I'm through

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES

FEB 12 1936

PRECINCT HEADS DISCUSSED BY NEGRO VOTERS

Plans to promote the candidacies of precinct committeemen from the ranks of colored voters were discussed Tuesday night by republican and democratic political clubs.

First to announce his candidacy was John A. Searles, sixth precinct, Second district, following a meeting of the central committee of Colored Republican voters in the home of Dr. B. W. Streets, chairman of the organization. Talks on registration of voters and election laws will feature the next committee meeting with Melvin Ferguson of the Junior Republican club, in charge. It will be held at 114½ North Michigan street on March 10.

The St. Joseph County Colored Democratic club, meeting in the Harris cafeteria at 136 North Birdsell street, named a committee of four to investigate possibilities of obtaining at least two precinct committeemen in districts where colored voters reside. The committee members are Rev. R. W. Alexander, William Jordan, Albert Haynes and Leroy Fingers. Also discussed were plans to combine the men's and women's clubs. The next meeting will be held Feb. 25, the place as yet undecided.

Democratic Committeemen In Demand For Show-Down

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28—There was much dissatisfaction and indignity among the members of the North Philadelphia Race Democratic committeemen organization assembled in regular session at its headquarters, 1519 North 20th street, last Friday evening, over the failure of the Democratic chieftains to keep their campaign promises in the matter of patronage distribution.

The committeemen from the 14th, 15th 20th, 22nd, 28th, 32nd, 38th, 41st, 47th wards representing over 100,000 colored people of Philadelphia's 223,000 are raising up in arms and protest against the policy and attitide of John B. Kelly, Democratic boss of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, Governor George H. Earle.

Remembering Governor Earle's campaign pledges to the colored voters that he would support them in gaining ten per cent of amnies and positions given out by the Democratic party is the genuine reason for the reprisals.

In a letter written to John B. Kelly, who has been advanced from his Philadelphia contracting business to the secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Revenue, the committee of sixty Democratic committeeman, pointed out the facts that only two Race members have jobs out of one hundred nine vacancies that have already been filled to date. Where the Race is due representation of seventeen, it, in fact, has only two places, the other one hundred sixty seven being filled by white Democrats. It was also pointed out to Mr. Kelly that Federal allocation of WPA jobs and money and not being given to the colored population in proportion to the colored population's support at the last election.

The committeemen took exception to the reply which was sent through by a Mrs. R. B. DuVal, who has the title of secretary to the chairman. Kelly, himself the recipient of a $10,000 yearly plum, did not take even the trouble to dictate the reply.

Demand Showdown

The secretary stated in "her" reply that in due time, due consideration would be given to all the loyal colored Democrats who were loyal to the party at the last election, but that it takes a lot of time so that every deserving person would be treated alike.

Then to contradict herself and to make the committee ashamed of themselves for writing the letter, she said that the Negroes have jobs now that they have never had before. The jobs are assistant superintendent of the post office, deputy, attorney general and two high salaried employees in the comptroller's office. And to slam the committee further she even hinted that the North Philadelphia colored people should be satisfied and according to the ratio of committeeman in the ten wards that the colored populace have more than their just due.

The hitch to that statement is that there are plenty of white committeemen in the several wards that represented almost a solid black belt and neighborhood.

Edward R. Hazell, president of the North Philadelphia Negro Democratic Committeemen's organization also stated in the interview with **The Chicago Defender** correspondent that the organization is ready to take definite action pro or con after ascertaining whether or not John B. Kelly himself expressed the thoughts as advanced in the letter sent from Mrs. R. B. DuVal.

Austin Picked by Tammany for Democratic Convention

Mixed Assembly District Breaks All Precedents by Sending Harlemite as Delegate to Philadelphia Convention.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK—Tammany conferred one of its highest honors last week on a Harlemite, William H. Austin, who was named a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia in June.

The honor was especially significant in view of the fact that the Twenty-first Congressional District, which Austin has been named to represent, made up of election districts in five assemblies and is predominantly white. This is the district in which the Republican party, for several years past has named a colored candidate for Congress, but always without success. Half of the white vote was always enough to swamp the colored vote.

Want Congressman

This recognition by Tammany has given rise to renewed hopes that a Harlemite may soon be designated to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Such a designation here would be tantamount to election, for the Twenty-first Congressional District is predominantly Democratic. The present representative of the district is a white Democrat, Joseph A. Cavagan.

The district is made up of seven election districts in the Thirteenth Assembly, seven in the Nineteenth Assembly, the entire forty-two election districts of the Twenty-first Assembly, about thirty-six out of the Twenty-second Assembly, and the entire ninety-two election districts from the Twenty-third Assembly. Only forty-six of the total are considered colored election districts.

How It is Done

The rights of five assembly district leaders must be considered in the selection of a delegate to the Presidential convention. In this instance, Tammany passed over the claims of Andrew B. Keating, leader of the Thirteenth; Harry C. Perry, leader of the Nineteenth; John J. Kelly, leader of the Twenty-second, and James H. Torrens, leader of the Twenty-third.

The honor was awarded to the Twenty-first Assembly District, controlled by Harlem's first colored Democratic leader, Herbert L. Bruce. It was Bruce who suggested the name of Mr. Austin to James J. Dooling, Tammany chief. Perry, in the Nineteenth Assembly, had to be satisfied with a colored alternate in the person of Percy Foster.

Establishes Precedent

Tammany's appointment marks the first time that a colored individual has ever been named to attend a Presidential convention as a delegate from New York State. A few have been named alternates before.

Austin will be traveling in fast company, for the list of Tammany delegates to the convention reads like a page from the Who's Who. Here are a few:

Alfred E. Smith, Presidential candidate in 1928; Samuel Levy, borough president of Manhattan; David H. Knott, president of the Knott chain of hotels; James J. Dooling, Tammany chief; George W. Olvany, former Tammany chief; Royal S. Copeland, New York's senior Senator; John P. O'Brien, former mayor; James J. Hoey, collector of Internal Revenue; Robert F. Wagner, U. S. Senator, and Max D. Steur, famous trial lawyer.

Other Delegates

The names of other delegates and alternates: are Bert Stand, secretary of Tammany Hall; John T. Dooling, chairman of the Tammany law committee; Joseph M. Hartfield, automobile magnate;

George W. Loft, persident of the Loft corporation (tearoom, restaurants, and candy stores), Grover A. Whalen, former police commissioner; Joab H. Blanton, former district attorney; Daniel L. Ryan, of the board of transportation; Michael J. Cruise, Charles A. Schneider, James Di Salvo, Philip Berolsheimer, Martha Byrne, Joseph T. Higgins, Anna Naughton, Timothy J. Sullivan, Thomas J. McMahon, Arthur J. W. Hilly, Rose M. Reese, Anthony Paladino, Nathan Burkan, James W. Gerard, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, George Gordon Battle, Phelps Phelps, Philip F. Donahue, Richard C. Patterson, and John Mullen.

Austin, a successful business man, is an appraiser who does considerable work for lawyers who specialize in surrogates court proceedings. He maintains an office downtown and lives in Strivers Row. His wife is Bernia Austin, the arbiter of Harlem society.

DAWSON NAMED CHAIRMAN OF COUNTY DEMOCRATS IN REGULAR MEETING AT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

HAYWOOD MAKES KEYNOTE SPEECH PREDICTING VICTORY IN NEW PLANS OF ATTACK

3-7-36

Young Democrats To Receive Assistance From Older Heads

J. J. Dawson was unanimously elected county chairman of the Negro Democratic Central Committee Friday night, February 28, in a regular meeting of the County Democratic Central Committee, at the Christian church, 6th and Everest streets. Mrs. Ollie Brandon-Andrews was elected vice chairman and Ernest Ferguson was named secretary-treasurer.

Seventeen city and county precincts were represented in the meeting, including the townships of Choctaw, Lincoln, Crutcho and Deep Fork.

Dr. W. L. Haywood, county physician, delivered the keynote address to a very representative body of citizens. "I think we ought to compliment ourselves on the type of citizenship assembled here," declared Dr. Haywood. "I know that from a group of substantial citizens such as we number in this audience, there can come only that which is good," continued the keynoter.

J. J. Dawson, following his election and his corps of officers, announced that he was working in complete harmony with the white county organization, with whom he was in daily contact. Dawson is also a member of the state executive committee of the Negro Democratic Central Committee.

Plans are being laid for additional meetings over the county and according to Dawson, the older heads plan an intensified campaign to organize Democratic voters all over the county in cooperation with the League of Young Negro Democrats, with whom the older heads are in perfect accord.

"I think with the setup we have of old and young Democrats we will be invincible," declared Mr. Dawson. "Mr. Rhone and I are going to work out some fine plans by which the 100 per cent strength will be massed in the coming election."

Dawson said at an early date he hoped to have members of the county election board and other officials to visit his meetings and join in the general program to be fostered by the County Negro Democratic Central Committee.

Dawson exhibited a letter Tuesday from R. Q. Blakeney, Jr., secretary of the Oklahoma County Election Board, which read as follows:

"We have been handed a copy of the minutes of the meeting of your Central Committee, held Feb. 28, 1936, wherein is shown the election of J. J. Dawson as chairman; Mrs. Ollie Randolph, vice-chairman; E. T. Ferguson, secretary-treasurer.

"We are writing you this letter to congratulate each and every member of your Central Committee, and to inform you that this office recognizes the said officials as the duly elected and qualified officials of the Oklahoma County Negro Democratic Central Committee."

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

FEB 26 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTS AT MORRISVILLE

Joseph Roberts was elected president of the Colored Men's Democratic Club of Morrisville at a meeting held at headquarters, Boulevard avenue, Pennsauken township, last night.

Others elected were James Bundy, vice president; Carroll Roberts, secretary; Howard Kellum, corresponding secretary; Robert McCrary, treasurer; Charles Mosley, sergeant-at-arms; Hanney Norris, prelate, and Charles Walker, executive committee chairman.

Oliver H. Bond, president of Negro Democracy of Camden County, was the principal speaker. Charging that the Negro had been "exploited by the ruthless politician," he urged "intelligent use of the ballot" to gain recognition.

Bond said the Republican party, to which the Negro had adhered since Civil War days, had done little for him and urged support of the Roosevelt administration.

"The Negro has gotten more from the Roosevelt administration than he received from the combined administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover," Bond said

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
NEW ERA

FEB 24 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB FORMED HERE

Hot Springs Negroes Say Republicans Have Departed From Lincoln's Principles; Pledge Support to Roosevelt Administration.

Charging that the Republican party has departed from the principles enunciated by Abraham Lincoln, Hot Springs negroes gathered last night at Harper's place, 424 Malvern avenue, and organized the Colored Auxiliary Democratic club a body pledged to support the Roosevelt administration.

George Porter, elected to head the body, presided over the organization meeting at which time the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the present administration under the logical head of President Roosevelt, has done so much to relieve suffering humanity. Whereas, no former administration has ever done what the present administration is now doing, during this depressed condition of the affairs of our country, for those who toil up through poverty.

"Therefore, Be Is Resolved—That we pledge our undivided support to the administration of President Roosevelt.

"Whereas, we have also note with pleasure the accomplishment of Senator Joe T. Robinson, and whereas, we find in all legislative acts, that he has been on the side with the common people, and whereas, we find in him the essential qualities of a statesman who has been tried and proven by the events of time, therefore, Be It Resolved—That we endorse him to the highest extent.

"Be It Also Resolved—That we pledge our support Hon. John L. McClellan whose works in his very first term of congress stand out as an exponent of a true representative of the people."

Logan Co. Negro Democrats Headed By Henry House

3-7-36

GUTHRIE, Okla. Mar. 2. The largest number of persons ever to meet at an organization of this kind among Negroes in the history of Logan county, were present in a meeting of Negro Democrats.

Henry House of Guthrie, was elected chairman. Other officers elected were Mrs. McLaurence of Langston, vice chairman; C. A. Chambers of Guthrie, secretary; H. Russell of Langston, treasurer.

It is expected that by the end of the week, approximately 250 Negroes will change their party affiliation from Republican to the Democratic ranks.

There are about 250 people in the county who are eligible for registration and are eager to register with the Democrats, when the time comes for registration books to open.

The future prospects of this organization seems to be at its utmost heights, and bigger and better things are hoped for within the next two years.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
TRIBUNE

FEB 29 1936

COLORED CLUBS PLAN BIRTHDAY

The 11th anniversary of the St. Joseph County Colored Men's Democratic club will be observed at a program and celebration March 12 in the Robert Johnson American legion post home, 1521½ West Washington avenue.

The affair was planned Friday evening at a joint meeting of three colored democratic clubs in the home of Mrs. Emma Gibson, 1231½ West Washington avenue, president of the St. Joseph County Colored Women's club. Henry P. Davis, president of the county men's club, and Philip Jordan, president of the Young Men's Colored Democratic club, took part.

OKLA. CITY, OKLA.
NEWS

FEB 27 1936

URGES NEGROES TO BACK ROOSEVELT

District of Columbia Recorder Addresses Club Here

Oklahoma Negroes were urged to support the Democratic party and the Roosevelt Administration in an address last night by Dr. W. H. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, before the Negro Democratic Club here.

After pointing out that 75 per cent of the voting Negroes supported Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, the speaker voiced the hope that this support would be continued.

Executive Committeeman Elmer Deloisted said the club would work for a united front among Oklahoma Negroes in support of the present Administration.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 6 - 1936

Negro Democrats Fail To Select Leader

The Allied Negro Democratic clubs of Passaic county at a special session held yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of the First Ward Negro Democratic club at 55 Arch street, failed to elect a county leader when one of the clubs affiliated with the league failed to send their delegates to the meeting. Through some reason or other the Fourth Ward Negro Democratic club failed to send representatives and business was continued in the interests of harmony without delegates from this club in attendance.

Chairman John Wald of Passaic presided and announced that another meeting will be held at the United Colored Democratic club, 303 Main street, Passaic, on Sunday afternoon, April 19, for the purpose of selecting a county leader. Mr. Wald also invited those delegates in attendance to the pre-Easter dance of his group on Saturday evening next.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

First Negro in History To Be Sent from Iowa

Henry U. Mease, 1017 Thirteenth street, state chairman of the Iowa Negro Democratic League, was signally honored by being chosen first alternate delegate representing the Six Iowa district to the national Democratic convention, convening in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23. He has lived in Des Moines for the past seventeen years, coming here from Buxton, Iowa.

Mr. Mease's selection to this coveted post marks the first time that a Negro has represented Iowa at the party's national convention, and also carries with it the added honor of being the only Negro delegate chosen by either of the two major parties in Iowa.

Founder

Having been one of the founders of the local Roosevelt Negro Democratic club, Mr. Mease was corresponding secretary of the state organization for two years, and last June was elevated to head the state group at the Des Moines convention.

Under his administration, the organization has grown rapidly, until clubs are established in all of the principal cities of the state, and in the smaller communities wherein a representative number of Negroes reside.

Twelve For State

Twelve delegates were elected to attend the state convention, of which the following were in attendance: Mrs. Hazel Oliver, Mrs. Gertrude North, Lawrence Chapman and Mr. Mease of Des Moines: Frank A. and Mrs. Walker of Cedar Rapids,, Peter Russell and Miss Frankie Thomas of Fort Dodge, M. V. Beckley of Muscatine and Kenneth R. Drew and D. Edwin White of Burlington, Iowa. J. E. Mills of Waterloo, M. F. Johnson of Waterloo and two delegates from Sioux City were unavoidably detained from attending the convention.

Delegates and out of town visitors to the convention were feted by the Roosevelt Negro Democratic club at a banquet at the Blue Triangle Y. W. C. A. Friday evening, following the afternoon session of the convention.

Dan McEniry, prominent local democrat, and member of the central committee, addressed the group on party organization. Others appearing and giving brief talk swere: Henry U. Mease, John Beatty, D. E. Bueford, Mrs. Julia Shackleford ,M. E. Beckley, Quentin Mease and Frank A. Walker.

LEARNING AT LAST

Marion county Democrats wrote a new chapter in local political history when they wisely organized for effective action in the orthcoming election campaigns. At a banquet held several weeks ago party leaders, workers and others interested in race advancement through the polls carried out the first part of a comprehensive program that will ultimately achieve greater recognition of the rights of the colored wing of the party to share the rewards of success. Candidates for state and county offices were presented and a political inventory taken in regards not only to their general qualifications for the office each was seeking, but their genuine sympathy with the aims of colored people. The results of the weeding out process will be announced before primary day and party leaders and workers down to the last man will be pledged to help elect only those whose promises have been determined reliable.

Heading the organization, known as the Democratic Workers Council, is F. B. Ransom, one of the state's most distinguished figures, successful business man, champion of Negro rights, and a brilliant orator. Supporting him in other capacities are: Dr. Benjamin A. Osborne, most aggressive and uncompromising champion of the rights of Negro peoples and a firm believer in racial cooperation, Henry R. Wilson, brilliant Deputy Attorney General Henry J. Richardson, ardent foe of race prejudice and discrimination, and renowned attorney and progressive member of the state legislature. Scores of other highly reputable citizens, tired of the "Uncle Tom" tactics of individuals that have resulted in failure of the group to achieve anything worthwhile, are working harmoniously to extend the membership in the organization to include the overwhelming majority of colored Democrats in the county.

For probably the first time in political annals the colored members of a political party will present their demands for consideration with the support of the rank and file of the voters. Colored voters hold and have held for some time the balance of power on county politics. On the Democratic side the new organization represents an impressive answer to the charge that colored people cannot get together. What is more, it will take legitimate advantage of the opportunities inherent in possession of the balance of power to secure far more patronage for all classes of party followers on the basis of loyalty to Democratic principles and activity in election battles.

If their party wins, colored Democrats will be able to place many hundreds of party followers in lucrative positions in an equitable proportion to the service they shall render.

Colored Republicans would do well to follow the lead of the Democrats in effecting an organization that represents majority opinion and can effect fullest recognition for services rendered.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
WORLD-TELEGRAM

APR 17 1936

THE WHISPERERS FAIL TO WORRY

THE DEMOCRATS

In Fact, Campaign in South Is Expected to Help President in Election.

CALLED NEGRO'S FRIEND

Literature Pictures Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt in Company of Negro Groups.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Democratic chiefs are losing no sleep over the fact than anti-administration groups are spreading literature through the South accusing the President and Mrs. Roosevelt of being friendly to Negroes.

Instead of defeating him, such propaganda is more likely to increase his majorities in Northern States, they believe, and they point to the Chicago vote against Senator Borah—foe of the Anti-lynching bill—in support of this idea.

In Chicago the proportion of Negroes is more than three times as large as in the rest of Illinois. Mr. Borah lost Chicago but carried most of the other Illinois districts.

Renewed the Issue.

He had voted to sidetrack anti-lynching legislation when it was before the Senate, and early in this campaign he reiterated his belief that such legislation is unconstitutional. His opponents hammered this home to Chicago's Negro voters.

Testimony before the Senate Lobby Committee this week showed that Vance Muse, of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, and Alan Sheppard, of the Election Managers' Assn., have been preparing pamphlets showing the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and other administration officials photographed with Negroes, and selling them through the South. Similar sheets, published by the Women's World of Georgia, were laid on the seats of each delegate at the Talmadge "Grass-Roots" convention held in Macon last January.

Words and Pictures.

One sheet in possession of the committee shows the President receiving a delegation of colored Elks, who met in Washington last year for their annual convention. Another shows Mrs. Roosevelt attending a colored meeting at Howard University here.

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PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
APR 14 1936

Negro Democrats To Meet Tonight

The weekly meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic League will be held tonight at headquarters, 132 Governor street. President Will-

Dec Democrat

APR 13 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETS TONIGHT

A political meeting under the

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

First Negro in History To Be Sent from Iowa

son of Waterloo and two delegates from Sioux City were unavoidably detained from attending the conven-

Henry U. Mease, 1017 Thirteenth street, state chairman of the Iowa

Negro Democratic League, was sig- Delegates and out of town visitors

July monored by being chosen first to the convention were feted by the

alternate delegate representing the Roosevelt Negro Democratic club at

Six Iowa district—the banquet at the Blue Triangle Y. W.

Democratic convention, convening in C. A. Friday evening, following the

Philadelphia, Pa., June 23. He has afternoon session of the convention.

lived in Des Moines for the past sev- Dan McEniry, prominent local dem-

enteen years, coming here from Bux- ocrat, and member of the central com-

ton, Iowa. mittee, addressed the group on party

Mr. Mease's selection to this cov- organization. Others appearing and

ated post marks the first time that giving brief talk swere: Henry U.

a Negro has represented Iowa at the Mease, John Beatty, D. E. Bueford,

party's national convention, and also Mrs. Julia Shackleford ,M. E. Beck-

carries with it the added honor of ley, Quentin Mease and Frank A.

being the only Negro delegate chosen Walker.

by either of the two major parties

in Iowa.

Founder

Having been one of the founders of the local Roosevelt Negro Democratic club, Mr. Mease was corresponding secretary of the state organization for two years, and last June was elevated to head the group at the Des Moines convention.

Under his administration, the organization has grown rapidly, until clubs are established in all of the principal cities of the state, and in the smaller communities wherein representative number of Negroes reside.

Twelve For State

Twelve delegates were elected to attend the state convention, of which the following were in attendance: Mrs. Hazel Oliver, Mrs. Gertrude North, Lawrence Chapman and Mr. Mease of Des Moines; Frank A. and Mrs. Walker of Cedar Rapids,, Peter Russell and Miss Frankie Thomas of Fort Dodge, M. V. Beckley of Muscatine and Kenneth R. Drew and D. Edwin White of Burlington, Iowa. J. E. Mills of Waterloo, M. F. Johnson champion of the rights of compromising champion of the rights of Negro peoples and a firm believer in racial cooperation, Henry R. Wilson, brilliant Deputy Attorney General Henry J. Richardson, ardent foe of race prejudice and discrimination, renowned attorney and progressive member of the state legislature. Scores of other highly reputable citizens, tired of the "Uncle Tom" tactics of individuals that have resulted in failure of the group to achieve anything worthwhile, are working harmoniously to extend the membership in the organization to include the overwhelming majority of colored Democrats in the county.

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NEWS

Dan Quinn Pfd

APR 13 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETS TONIGHT

A political meeting under the auspices of the Bundesen Colored Democratic Club will be held at the Lyric Hall tonight at 8:30 o'clock.

Prof. E. L. Williams and Lillard Maples are the speakers and Holsey Dabner's orchestra has been engaged to intersperse the program with its sparkling numbers.

The public is invited to attend.

APR 14 1936

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PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 17 1936

THE WHISPERERS FAIL TO WORRY

NEW YORK, N. Y.
WORLD-TELEGRAM

Democratic.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 10 1936

Roberto Addresses Negro Democrats

Gabriel C. Roberto, Democratic candidate for assembly was the guest speaker on Wednesday evening at the First Ward Negro Democratic club in its headquarters, 55 Arch street. President Walter F. Barbour, introduced the distinguished guest.

Mr. Roberto spoke of the qualifications of the entire ticket. He declared that he was pleased to be the speaker before such a large audience. Reviewing the work of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his administration he urged those in attendance to go to the polls on Primary Day and on Election Day in November and elect not only the President but an entire slate to uphold and help him carry out his work.

Jack Ackerman, leader of the First ward spoke on the candidacy of Michael DeVita who is seeking the Democratic aldermanic nomination in the First ward. Joseph Berman and Percy Allen Hutchinson also spoke.

Mr. Hutchinson spoke on the progress of the Negro people under the Democratic administration and in closing asked that his friends vote the entire Democratic ticket.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 10 1936

Roberto Addresses Negro Democrats

Gabriel Roberto, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the First Ward Negro Democratic club at 55 Arch street, and urged support of the entire Democratic ticket in the coming campaign.

President Walter F. Barbour introduced the following speakers, who praised the ability of Michael De Vita, First ward Democratic aldermanic candidate; Jack Ackerman, Democratic leader of the First ward; Percy A. Hutchinson, Joseph Berman and J. Delaney, a member of the Alfred Negro Democratic club.

Members were told that the Polish First Ward Democratic club, the First Ward Democratic club and other organizations endorsed De Vita's candidacy as Democratic aldermanic candidate.

URBANA, ILL
COURIER

APR 6 1936

Colored Democrat To Speak Tonight

Harry A. Hawkins, colored Democratic leader of Springfield, and two of his field associates, will speak Monday night in the Church of God, Poplar and Beslin streets, in the interests of Dr. Herman N. Bundesen's candidacy for governor.

Hawkins and his aides are appearing unded the auspices of "Champaign County Regular Democratic club," which announces him as "the candidate for governor on the regular Democratic ticket." After the speaking, there will be a reception and refreshments.

The committee in charge is composed of Romeo Green, president of the Democratic downstate league; W. M. Snell, Jeff Gandy and Robert Ewing, all colored.

51 NEGROES call TO DEMOCRATS' January STATE MEET

Large Jackson County Delegation to Joplin Convention May 5

Fifty-one Negroes will be in the delegation of 720 from Jackson county to the Missouri state Democratic convention in Joplin, Tuesday, May 5.

In the delegation to be headed by Gil P. Bourk, new leader of the Welch Democratic faction, will be 25 Negroes.

The delegation was to have been headed by the late Casimir J. Welch, who died Friday, April 17.

The Negro delegates are: Q. J. Gilmore, Nannie Bunch, Dr. J. S. Wells, Ed. Ramsey, Alton Wright, Forrest Striman, Earl Smith, Charles Bryant, L. Z. Hudson, Edgar Irving.

Mayme Penn, Elijah Washington, Dr. J. O. Henley, Tressie Banks, William McAlester, William Evans, John G. Reynolds, Vivian Winn, Frank A. Young.

Charles Astwood, Fannie Sugg, Dorothy Starks, Ester Staples, Ben Swan, Joseph Todd.

Other Delegates

Other delegates are: Frank W. Murray, Morris Marks, Robert C. Stocker, Arelia Woods, John D. Burns, Walter H. Miller, Thomas Manfre, Henry McKissick, Edward Daugherty, Max Astosky.

Walter E. Lister, Jerome Walsh, Bernard Lillis, Charles M. Love, Claude Frazier, Harry Buckley, Lawrence Welch, John D. Stokes, Beryl L. Finley, J. J. O'Rourk, Jewell Head.

James H. Anderson, Pat Flannery, Frank M. Eviston, W. J. Teefey, Virgina Dana, Charles Sherrick, Horace A. Johnston, Andrew F. Wilson, Steno Gatto, Thomas Healer, George Clark, Walter Rainey, William Hornbuckle, Lucy Drummond, Anna Murphy, Sam Blair, Harry Sandler, E. P. Moriarty, Ronald Ringo, John W. Madden.

Of the 50 fourth ward delegates, headed by Preble Hall, the following are Negroes: George Golden, Dr. Howard M. Smith, Dr. L. W. Booker, George Moore, Mrs. Tessie Banks, Mozelle Washington, Dr. L. M. Tillman, Dr. D. M. Miller, Herbert Tyree, Dr. T. A. Jones, Beulah Tucker, Dr R. B. Fleming, Russell Holmes, Rose Allen, Joseph Wright, Phillip Cabell, W. J. Morton, Oscar Hardin, Rella Revelle, Dr. O. D. Pyles, O. B. Redmond, Frances Barber, Melvin Cooper, Lehman Walker, Viola Nelson, Frank McDaniel.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 21 1936

Rev. Riley Heads Negro Democrats

Paterson Clergyman Is Named New County Leader

Rev. George B. Riley of Paterson, an attache of the Internal Revenue department, under Col. William H. Kelly at Newark, was unanimously elected county leader by a large delegation from the Colored Democratic Clubs of Passaic county at a meeting held at the First Ward Colored Democratic club, 55 Arch street.

The Rev. Riley, who is standard-bearer of the Alpha Democratic league, was given the endorsement of the United Colored Democratic clubs of Passaic, First Ward Democratic Club of Paterson, his own organization, and representatives from Clifton and other municipalities in Passaic county.

Following a general call issued to all Colored Democratic organizations in the county, the meeting took place and was presided over by John Waller of Passaic. When the result of the meeting was tabulated, and Rev. Riley's election announced, the vote was ordered sent to County Chairman Mayor John Hinchliffe, of Paterson; Vice-Chairman Robert J. Neilley of Passaic; William P. Leary, leader of the municipal units, as well as the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

County gatherings will be called as required by Rev. Riley, who is recognized as the first Democratic Negro leader to bring the members of his race into the fold of the party and into active work in Passaic county, working originally under the leadership of the late Charles V. Duffy when he was county chairman. He recently served as chairman of the statewide banquet committee which honored the leader of the State Negro Democratic organization, Counsellor Hartgrove of Jersey City, assistant attorney-general.

Although he did not make any statement after his choice, Rev. Riley promised to look after both the interests of his race and of his party, promising to cooperate fully with the leaders. He held the view that cooperation by members of the Negro race will mean cooperation by the party with them.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

APR 23 1936

Negro Member of House Gets Democratic Ovation

Mitchell Warns Republicans of Change in Sentiment

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—House Democrats gave a standing ovation to Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, of Illinois, only Negro member, at the conclusion of a speech today warning the Republican party it "no longer" had the Negro vote "in its vest pocket."

A half dozen times through the twenty-minute speech, Democrats applauded loudly.

"Only during the last four or five years have Negroes felt the Democratic party was a safe place to live and vote," Mitchell said.

Mitchell cited the Illinois primary demonstration for president Roosevelt as indicative of change.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
ADVERTISER

APR 21 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO MEET THURSDAY

The last meeting of the Young Colored Democratic club before the primary will be held Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock at its Eighth avenue headquarters, it was announced today by L. N. Reaves, chairman. Representatives of the state young democratic organization will be present, Mr. Reaves said, as well as speakers of the labor unions. Candidates in the primary are invited to attend and speak, Mr. Reaves said.

LONGVIEW, WASH.
NEWS

APR 24 1936

Colored Young Men Form Bourbon Club

The Colored Young Men's Democratic club of Longview and vicinity, affiliated with a similar organization in Seattle, held its second weekly meeting Wednesday night, with W. L. Pinxton elected as president.

Oliver Smith was named secretary, and F. C. Hancock treasurer. Following the election, a general discussion of ideas and activities was held. Refreshments and entertainment followed the business session.

The club is to meet each Wednesday night at 843 Eighth avenue.

Democratic.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
CAPITAL NEWS

MAR 14 1936

John Bruner organized a strong Young Negro Democratic Club at Columbia Thursday night. He is to organize other clubs in Central Missouri towns. This is good political strategy. There is no reason under the shining sun why the negro voter should vote the Republican ticket. The old boys may be wedded to the G. O. P., but it is very evident that the young negro voters are not devoted to the pachyderm. The way they are trooping into Young Democratic Clubs argues much for their independence and future success politically. Keep up the good work, Mr. Bruner.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
NEWS-TRIBUNE

MAR 23 1936

COLORED WOMEN TAKE OUT CHARTER TO AID DEMOCRATS

The Colored Women's Democratic and Political League of Rhode Island was chartered today by the Secretary of State with the following incorporators: Bertha G. Higgins, Alice D. Brannon, Dora B. Mayfield, Pauline B. Turner, Alice M. Johnson, Elizabeth Dozier, Prudence C. A. Higgins, Henrietta Armstrong, Ethel A. Garcia.

Its purpose is to "organize colored clubs throughout the State and work for the perpetuation of the Democratic party and its policies, Americanization and good citizenship.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAR 17 1936

Negro Democrats Hold Open House Tomorrow

Open house will be held by the First Ward Negro Democratic club tomorrow evening when they open their new headquarters at Arch and North First streets. President Walter F. Barbour will preside over the ceremonies. All members and friends have been invited to attend.

County Counsel Harry L. Schoen will be the master of ceremonies and is expected to introduce the following speakers: Postmaster Thomas L. Kelley; Prosecutor Arthur C. Dunn; Overseer of the Poor James O'Gorman, Mayor John V. Hinchliffe; Chief of Police John A. Murphy; Commissioner Boris Hertzberg; Judge Vincent C. Duffy, Jr., Acting Captain of Detectives James J. Smith; Lawyer Theodore D. Rosenberg; Jack Ackerman, Jack Walsh, Edward J. O'Byrne, president of the Charles V .Duffy league; Michael De Vita, Democratic candidate for alderman in the First ward and others.

Entertainment and refreshments will be served.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 24, 1936

Tammany Negro Democrats

A correspondent of The News and Courier tells of the organization of the "Tammany Hall Colored Democracy", or club, in New York city.

In the fact of it is nothing to surprise. In the Northern and Border States the Democrats have acquired the majority of the negro voters and it is natural that negro Democrats organize, as white Democrats in great cities often do by racial groups.

The fact is suggestive. Encouraged by the Northern white Democrats and engineered by the Northern negro societies, (the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People, for example,) it is not unlikely that negro Democrats will organize clubs in the South. Members of these Southern clubs might still be excluded from voting in white primaries, but one can think of no device by which a qualified negro elector can be prevented from voting the Democratic ticket if he wants to vote it.

It would be embarrassing to white Democratic politicians to prevent negroes from voting in South Carolina for Franklin D. Roosevelt and other Democratic candidates next November, or in November, 1938.

Were a numerous negro Democratic party organized in the South the national Democracy would in time help and protect it. "There is a New Deal for negroes", said Secretary Ickes, speaking to negroes in Chicago, and he is a member of the president's cabinet.

We tell our people of South Carolina that a national movement for the admission of negroes into political activity in the South as well as the North has begun.

It is led and guided by negroes of astuteness and ability and it has the sympathy of Northern Democratic politicians.

Men like Senators Wagner of New York and Guffey of Pennsylvania mean to coddle the negro vote in their states, and they will assist the efforts of the negroes to obtain political recognition in the South rather than offend their Northern negro constituents.

Senator Wagner, a Tammany Hall Democrat, was one of the sponsors of Walter White's so-called "anti-lynching bill", however it would probably cause more lynchings.

The white people of South Carolina, many of them, do not like to hear this. It is embarrassing to their congressmen, some of whom know what is going on but do not dare raise their voices against it.

If the Northern negroes and their white advisers organize Southern negroes as Democrats, what could Southern white Democrats do about it?

No kind of law can be enacted to prevent a negro being a Democrat.

In the long run, for Democrats to stop Democrats from voting would be a puzzling task.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
PLAIN DEALER

MAR 3 - 1936

Urges Negro Candidate.

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: It has come to my attention that the local scanning committee of the Democratic party has been considering granting a vigorous out-and-out indorsement to some colored candidate for the state Legislature. My understanding is that the purpose of such a move would be to increase the party's chances of a larger vote in the colored wards.

As an ardent Democrat, I heartily indorse such a move. With great numbers of colored citizens who have benefitted from the new liberalism of the Democratic party, both in Washington and in Ohio, it seems to me to be a wise move to appeal to these people through the agency of a Negro Democrat as an indorsed candidate for the Legislature.

The indorsement and support given to Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago congressman, went far toward strengthening the Democratic party for Mayor Kelly's landslide victory last fall. The result is that Chicago's South Side, thickly populated with Negroes, is no longer the certain property of the Republican party.

There must be in Cuyahoga County a great number of rank and file Democrats who have thought about and deplored the Republican domination of the Negro vote to the constant detriment of the Democratic party's effort for victory.

Cleveland. J. A. COBBS.

POLITICIAN TO START SOON ON TOUR OF SOUTH

Galveston Texas
Dispatches

3-28-36

William Lambert Will Speak In Interest Of Roosevelt

GALVESTON. — William Lambert, nationally known advocate of New Dealism, president of the colored wing of the New Deal Association of Staten Island, New York, and orator of note, who has spent the season in Galveston as the guest of his brother, Walter, announced to the press that he is now ready to begin his Southern state tour in the interest of the Roosevelt administration.

Mr. Lambert's tour will embrace Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, touching important points in each state. He is a firm supporter of organized labor and is especially interested in the activities of the International Longshoremen's Association.

According to credentials, Mr. Lambert ranks with the nation's best politicians and is thoroughly capable of serving in the capacity mentioned. He is a personal friend friend to Hon. Robert L. Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, and former assistant U. S. Attorney, Roscoe Conklin Simmons, nationally known orator; George Schuyler, nationally known writer and Oscar DePriest, former congressman.

Mr. Lambert was sent to the Southern states by his organization.

PEORIA, ILL.
JOURNAL

MAR 19 1936

Negro Democrats Name Officers for Central Illinois

Dr. E. P. Bouldin was elected president of the Central Illinois Democratic league of Negro voters at a meeting Tuesday night at the community center, 108 South Globe st.

Other officers named were Lynch Conway, vice president; Leonard Crooks, secretary; Warren Vinston, assistant secretary, and Oscar White, treasurer.

The league has 289 members pledged to support President Roosevelt for re-election and Dr. Herman N. Bundesen of Chicago for Democratic nomination for governor. Plans for mass meetings will be made later.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

MAR 27 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRACY TO HOLD BANQUET

City and County Officials Invited to Annual Event Tonight

The United Negro Democracy of Camden County will hold its second annual banquet at 8 o'clock tonight at the Third Ward Democratic Club, 305 Benson street.

Oliver H. Bond is president of the organization. James L. Johnson, Jr., will be toastmaster.

Invited guests include: City Commissioner George E. Brunner and Mrs. Emma E. Hyland, state committee members; City Commissioners Mary W. Kobus and Frank J. Hartmann, Jr., Edward J. Kelleher, former state committeeman; Miss Marie V. Kelley, WPA office manager; Judge Frank F. Neutze, Albert S. Marvel, county Democratic chairman; Meyer Wessell, former member of the Camden Board of Education; Henry De Mott Young, District WPA director; Miss Margaret Kerney, WPA Women's Division supervisor; Robert Wren and Mrs. Catherine Corbett, county committee members from Pennsauken; B. H. Stavely, of Haddonfield; Mrs. Bertha Shippen Irving, Haddonfield postmaster; Russell Allen, Philadelphia deputy coroner; Assistant Attorney General Robert Hartgrove, of Jersey City; Sergeant McCloud, of Atlantic City; W. A. Smith, state supervisor National Youth Administration; Harry Dailey, former county committeeman from Pennsauken. Prosecutor Samuel P. Orlando; Judge Joseph Varbalow, Freeholder Anthony F. Marino.

Music will be furnished by the WPA orchestra directed by Eldon Raynor.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 1 1936

Gavin Proves To Be An Active Candidate

Addresses Mountain View And Negro Democratic Clubs

The Mountain View Democratic club at Mountain View, and the Passaic County Negro Democratic league were visited by John A. Gavin, candidate for the sheriff, last evening, during the meetings in their respective headquarters.

JOHN A. GAVIN

This is the first time that Mr. Gavin has appeared before these organizations, and he pointed with pride to the wonderful response and attendance the clubs have at this time of the year. "Nothing can please the candidates more than to see the work of your leaders and yourselves espousing the Democratic cause," he said.

"Naturally we try to cover as much ground as possible, and attempt to meet as many people as is humanly with one's means, but we, the candidates, admit that without these groups we would be absolutely at an end. You are the people who are our workers and who make the personal contact for us.

"As I have said, it is still a bit early to tell you of our issues, and at this time I can safely state that we of the Democratic party stand on our past record, from our great President Franklin D. Roosevelt down to the smallest office on the organization ticket.

"The acts of our officers whom you have elected previously under the Democratic standard speaks for itself, and it is a known fact that the equal to their standard of government has never been approached by any other party in the history of the county and country. We stand for a sound business like government, and one that will truly represent the people who have put their faith in us."

In closing he said that he was very happy to speak to the members and would take the privilege of coming again in the near future to address the clubs in detail on the vital issues of the campaign.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GAZETTE

MAR 31 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATS MEET.

About 225 attended the meeting of the Negro Democratic Club of the First and Second wards last night at 1117 Douglas street. Principal speakers on the program were Leo Lewis, James Bradley, Raymond Walker and Henry B. Harris. The meeting was presided over by John Wilson, president.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 1 1936

First Ward Negro Democrats Meet Tonight

A meeting of the First Ward Negro Democratic club will take place this evening in headquarters at 55 Arch street, to complete plans for a card party which is to be held tomorrow evening. President Walter F. Barbour requests all members to attend and make returns this evening.

The committee in charge of the card party follows: Susie Boyret, chairman; Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Randion, M. Hassenback, Mrs. Walter F. Barbour, and Mr. Randion. Players are requested to bring their own cards. Refreshments and gifts will be provided.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

MAR 26 1936

O'Byrne Addresses Negro Democrats

Edward J. O'Byrne, president of the Charles V. Duffy league, was guest speaker at the meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, held in headquarters, 132 Governor street.

Mr. O'Byrne has been elected as an alternate to the Democratic National convention to be held in Philadelphia, and in his speech he outlined the procedure taken to nominate the Democratic candidate.

The speaker declared that President Roosevelt would be nomnated for the presidency.

In conclusion, he said that the President was doing all in his power to aid the people of the nation and that it was his desire to relieve unemployment.

Mr. O'Byrne's talk was enthusastically received, and the Rev. Vernell Bland, who introduced the speaker, asked him to return and address the group when the campaign is in full swing.

CHESTER, PA.
TIMES

APR 22 1936

The Negro Vote

Certain Democratic leaders in Washington are reported to be secretly gratified at evidence adduced before the Senate lobby investigating committee to the effect that the New Deal is being accused in the south of frie ndliness toward Negroes. These leaders believe that the accusation will cost the President votes only in the south, which is sure to go Democratic in any event. And if northern Negroes become convinced that President Roosevelt is sympathetic to the problems of their race, many of them may be tempted to abandon their traditional Republicanism in national elections, and vote the Democratic national ticket in November.

It is as difficult to generalize on the Negro vote as on the woman vote, because ballots cannot be identified. Such evidence as exists indicates that most Negroes are still inclined to vote in national elections for the party which emancipated their race from slavery.

Maryland, with a 16.9 per cent. Negro population in 1930, has the largest proportion of Negroes of any state in which most Negroes may vote. The Negro vote of Maryland is supposed to be largely responsible for the fact that the state usually goes Democratic in state and local elections, but is doubtful in national elections. Maryland, south of the Mason and Dixon Line, voted for Harding in 1920, Coolidge in 1924, and Hoover in 1928. Delaware, another state south of the Mason and Dixon Line with a large Negro population, is usually considered safely Republican. It was one of the 6 states which voted for Hoover in 1932.

The 1930 census showed that Manhattan borough of New York had 12. per cent. Negroes in its population, whereas the percentages in the other four boroughs which compose New York City ranged only between 1 and 2¾ per cent. In 1932 Hoover did better in Manhattan than in New York City as a whole. In the assembly district of the Harlem section which is largely Negro, Hoover received almost two-thirds as many votes as Roosevelt, whereas in the city as a whole he received only about 40 per cent. as many.

In Chicago, two wards which are largely Negro went more than 3 to 1 for Hoover in 1932, although the city as a whole went 7 to 5 for Roosevelt.

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Democratic.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

LANCASTER, PA.
Intelligencer Journal

APR 2 1936

TWO Negro Democratic committeemen in Philadelphia had a fist fight at a party meeting there. Who says the world do not move?

Okfuskee County Young Democrats Elect Delegates

All Organized Precincts Represented

BOLEY, Apr. 9.—L. A. Hill, county chairman of the Okfuskee county League of Young Negro Democrats held a meeting Saturday, April 4, when the county precinct officers for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the state convention at Oklahoma City which convenes April 11. Every organized precinct in the county was represented in the meeting. The following delegates were elected:

J. T. Abram, county secretary; E. T. Addison, Columbus Bruner, T. A. Douglass, A. D. Jones, F. D. Brooks, L. G. Ashley, Pearline Dunn, Velma Dolphin, S. L. Ayers, Mrs. E. T. Addison, Mrs. G. B. Thomas, Cecilie Tyree and J. D. Black. Of this number there will be only ten regular delegates. The others named will serve as alternates.

Mr. Hill is to be commended for his trying efforts and persevering attitude toward perfecting this county organization. The organization is growing rapidly.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT

APR 2 - 1936

The executive committee of the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association will meet at 8 tonight at Room 208, Mosaic building, with Bishop A. Thomas Denby, vice president of the National Negro Democratic Association, as principal speaker. J. M. Robinson, state association president, will preside.

PEORIA, ILL.
STAR

MAR 26 1936

Negro Democrat Club Organized

At a special meeting Tuesday night officers were elected for the "Progressive Negro Democrats of Central Illinois Club." This club boasts a membership of 300. The following officers were elected:

Dale Robinson—president.
James Carter—vice president.
Dr. Askers—treasurer.
Harold Cruse—secretary.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Gov. Horner.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 3, 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Wake Forest, April 2.—The Negro Voters' League of Wake Forest, through its chairman and secretary, Luther L. Tuck and Arthur A. Young, announces a Negro Democratic rally to be held in the Wake Forest Negro high school auditorium Sunday April 5th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Attorney Conrad O. Pearson, consultant on Negro affairs, with the Works Progress Administration, and Attorney F. J. Carnage, of Raleigh, will be the principal speakers for the occasion.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.
INTELLIGENCER

MAR 21 1936

YOUNG NEGRO VOTERS INDORSE BUNDESON

At a meeting of young Edwardsville Negroes last night, an auxiliary of the Junior Downstate Voters League was formed and an endorsement of the Regular Democratic Organization, headed by Dr. Herman H. Bundeson of Chicago, decided upon.

The following officers were elected: Herald Spiller, president; Ralph Robinson, vice president; and Francis Burt, secretary. Approximately fifteen young voters attended the meeting.

Harlan Watson, a downstate organizer of the League, addressed the group.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL.
REGISTER NEWS

APR 8 - 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATS HEAR PROF. WILLIAMS

Colored Democrats of the city heard Professor Williams of East St. Louis discuss state and national politics in an address at the county court house last night. The meeting was sponsored by the Democratic state central committee, backing Dr. Herman N. Bundesen and the "regular" slate in the primary campaign.

Prof. Williams attacked the administration of Gov. Henry Horner and praised the candidacy of Dr. Bundesen. Referring to the national campaign, he charged that Republican presidential aspirants "are advocating a return to the same old policies that got us into the depression in which President Roosevelt found the nation when he took office."

Prof. Williams was introduced by Lillard Maples, widely known colored Democrat from Cairo.

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD-NEWS

APR 11 1936

Colored Democrats to Open Quarters Tonight

Water Commissioner Robert J. Neilley, Passaic vice-chairman of the Democratic County Committee, **and other prominent local Democrats have been invited to attend the opening of the new headquarters of the United Colored Democratic Club at a sociable tonight in the clubrooms at 803 Main Avenue.**

Freeholder Augustine M. King, Judge Walter H. Gardner and presidents and members of local Democratic organizations have also been invited to be present.

John Wallen, organizer of the club, announced that the headquarters would serve as a center for colored residents where information about WPA projects would be supplied.

The club will meet every second and fourth Monday of the month while the Woman's Auxiliary will hold its meetings every third Tuesday. Socials will be held in the headquarters every Saturday night.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

APR 10 1936

A NEGRO JEFFERSON DANCE.

Democratic Club's Event a Part o Nation-Wide Celebration.

The United Negro Democratic Club of Kansas City will give a dance Monday night at the Crystal Palace ballroom, Twelfth street and Woodland avenue, in observance of Jefferson's birthday anniversary. The dance here is a part of a nation-wide program under the direction of the Democratic national committee. Felix Payne is president of the Kansas City organization. Other officers are Dr. L. M. Tillman, vice-president; Thomas J. R. Wilson, secretary; Dr. Howard Smith, chairman of the board of directors. Funds obtained will go to the Democratic national committee.

WICHITA, KAN.
EAGLE

APR 26 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATS HOLD SESSION HERE

Sedgwick County Young Men's Club Sponsors Rally and Program This Week

The Sedgwick county Young Colored Men's Democratic club is sponsoring a rally and program in Wichita Monday and Tuesday in connection with the state Democratic convention which will bring 300 young colored Democrats here, according to W. Johnson, state organizer.

The Young Colored Men's Democratic club holds charters from the state and national party organizations, the first issued in the United States to a colored Democratic organization, according to Johnson. While the club at Wichita was the first, others are being formed in several Kansas cities.

The activities will be at the Masonic hall, 615½ North Main. Monday at 8 p. m. there will be an old-fashioned political rally with speeches by Dr. Earl Ransom, Mrs. Galena French, Rev. Payton, Attorney Reynolds and Neal Caldwell.

A ball is scheduled for Tuesday night, from 9 o'clock to 1 a. m. The committee on arrangements is made up of John Long, Dr. H. N. Sims, John Robinson, F. Davis, C. Williams, D. Gunther and W. Johnson Johnson said.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 21 1936

Democratic Colored Clubs Elect Mr. Riley

The Rev. George B. Riley of Paterson, deputy collector of internal revenue under Col. William H. Kelly at Newark, was unanimously elected a county leader by a large delegation from the colored Democratic clubs of Passaic county at the First Ward Colored Democratic club, 55 Arch street, Sunday.

Standard-bearer of the Alpha Democratic league, Mr. Riley was given the endorsement of the United Colored Democratic clubs of Passaic, First Ward Democratic club of Paterson, his own organization, and representatives from Clifton and other municipalities in Passaic county.

Following a general call issued to all colored Democratic organizations in the county, the meeting took place and was presided over by John Waller of Passaic. When the result of the meeting was tabulated, and Mr. Riley's election announced, the vote was ordered sent to County Chairman Mayor John V. Hinchliffe of Paterson, Vice-Chairman Robert J. Nealey of Passaic, and William P. Leary, leader of the municipal units.

County gatherings will be called as required by Mr. Riley. Mr. Riley recently served as chairman of the State-wide banquet committee which honored the leader of the State Negro Democratic organization, Counsellor Hartgrove of Jersey City, assistant attorney-general.

Mr. Riley promised to look after both the interests of his race and of his party, promising to co-operate fully with the leaders.

BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.
ENTERPRISE

APR 27 1936

A POLITICAL BLUNDER

Certain Democratic leaders in Washington are reported to be secretly gratified at rumors that the new deal is being accused in the south of unfriendliness toward Negroes. These leaders believe that the accusation will cost the president votes only in the south, which is sure to go Democratic in any event. And if northern Negroes become convinced that Roosevelt is sympathetic to the problems of their race, many of them may be tempted to abandon their traditional Republicanism in national elections, and vote the Democratic ticket in November.

Despite the fact that comparatively few Negroes exercise the franchise in southern states, the Negro vote in the country as a whole is not a factor to be ignored. Maryland, with a 16.9 per cent Negro population, usually goes Democratic in state and local elections, but nationally it went for Harding in 1920, for Coolidge in 1924, and for Hoover in 1928. Delaware, another state south of the Mason and Dixon line which permits Negroes to vote, likewise is usually considered safely Republican in national elections.

The 1930 census showed that Manhattan borough of New York had 12 per cent Negroes in its population, whereas the percentages in the other four boroughs which compose New York City ranged only between 1 and 2¾ per cent. In 1932 Hoover did better in Manhattan than in New York City as a whole. In the assembly district of the Harlem section which is largely Negro, Hoover received almost two-thirds as many votes as Roosevelt, whereas in the city as a whole he received only about 40 per cent as many.

The recent presidential primary in Illinois is another case in point. Senator Borah's opponents stirred up sentiment against him among the Negro voters because he had opposed a federal anti-lynching bill on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. Borah lost Chicago, where the Negro vote is more than three times as large as it is in all the rest of Illinois, although he carried most of the districts in the remainder of the state.

SCRANTON, PA.
SCRANTONIAN

APR 26 1936

Negroes Will Never Vote Democratic

Certain Democratic spell-binders in Washington have been secretly chuckling among themselves over the idea that the New Deal is being accused in the South of friendliness toward negroes. These leaders believe that the accusation will cost the President votes only in the South, which is sure to go Democratic in any event. And if Northern negroes become convinced that President Roosevelt is sympathetic to the problems of their race, many of them may be tempted to abandon their traditional Republicanism in national elections, and vote the Democratic national ticket in November.

It is as difficult to generalize on the negro vote as on the women vote. The 1930 census showed that Manhattan borough of New York had 12 per cent. negroes in its population, whereas the percentages in the other four boroughs which compose New York City ranged only between 1 and 2¾ per cent. In 1932 Hoover did better in Manhattan than in New York City as a whole. In the assembly district of the Harlem section, which is largely negro, Hoover received almost two-thirds as many votes as Roosevelt, whereas in the city as a whole he received only about 40 per cent. as many. In Chicago, two wards which are largely negro, went more than 3 to 1 for Hoover in 1932, although the city as a whole went 7 to 5 for Roosevelt.

It is apparent that the Democratic fixers and backroom roustabouts are chuckling in vain if they are counting on the votes of the colored men. When the negro casts a vote against the party that emancipated his race from slavery, it will be evidence that the younger generations have not been properly brought up.

COLUMBIA, MO.
MISSOURIAN

APR 27 1936

The Negro Vote

CERTAIN Democratic leaders are reported to be secretly gratified at evidence adduced before the Senate lobby investigating committee to the effect that the New Deal is being accused in the South of friendliness toward Negroes. These leaders believe that the accusation will cost the president votes only in the South, which is sure to go Democratic in any event.

And if northern Negroes become convinced that President Roosevelt is sympathetic to the problems of their race, many of them may be tempted to abandon their traditional Republicanism in national elections, and vote the Democratic national ticket in November.

It is as difficult to generalize on the Negro vote as on the woman vote, because ballots cannot be identified. Such evidence as exists indicates that most Negroes are still inclined to vote in national elections for the party which emancipated their race from slavery.

Maryland, with a 16.9 per cent Negro population in 1930, has the largest proportion of Negroes of any state in which most Negroes may vote. The Negro vote of Maryland is supposed to be largely responsible for the fact that the state usually goes Democratic in state and local elections, but is doubtful in national elections.

Maryland, south of the Mason and Dixon Line, voted for Harding in 1920, Coolidge in 1924, and Hoover in 1928. Delaware, another state south of the Mason and Dixon Line with a large Negro population, is usually considered safely Republican. It was one of the 6 states which voted for Hoover in 1932.

The 1930 census showed that Manhattan borough of New York had 12 per cent Negroes in its population, whereas the percentages in the other four boroughs which compose New York City ranged only between 1 and 2¾ per cent. In 1932 Hoover did better in Manhattan than in New York City as a whole. In the assembly district of the Harlem section which is largely Negro, Hoover received almost two-thirds as many votes as Roosevelt, whereas in the city as a whole he received only about 40 per cent as many.

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In the recent presidential primaries in Illinois Senator Borah lost Chicago but carried most of the districts in the remainder of the state. His opponents had stirred up sentiment against him among the Negro voters because he had voted against the pending federal anti-lynching bill on the grounds that it was unconstitutional.

Borah is supposed to have done better outside of Chicago than in the city because of this factor as well as because of the operation of the Chicago Republican machine for Knox. The proportion of Negroes in the population is more than three times as large in Chicago as in Illinois outside of Chicago.

Democratic.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
June 26, 1936

More Than One Smith

Here are two headlines from different cities which makes front page news in Thursday's morning papers: "Senator Smith Quits as Negro Prays" and "Al Smith Leaves His New York Home—Bound Where?" The first headline hails from Philadelphia where the national Democratic convention is being held. The second comes from New York City.

So it appears that more than one Smith can assume the walking out habit whenever the spirit moves. Al Smith, although not located, according to the dispatch, is not supposed to be in attendance on the convention, but one thing is certain, the presence of negro delegates there or a negro's participation in the opening exercises would scarcely deter him from taking his seat. Al Smith has been in active politics in a state where the negro vote counts for about forty years and there would be no shock to his sensibilities by any such incident as is reputed to have stirred the senior senator from South Carolina to vigorous protest.

The action of the senior senator might find its counterpart in the comment of the Queen Mother on the play Hamlet had presented before the court: "Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

HUTCHINSON, KAN.
HERALD
JUN 27 1936

MORE PRAYER

When Mrs. Roosevelt was seen strolling on the arms of two Negro cadets, the solid south, where the spirit of the Klan still burns, was incensed. This week, when a Negro preacher took the rostrum at the Philadelphia convention to offer prayer, South Carolina's Ellison D. Smith stomped from the hall in white pigmented anger.

The preacher, turning the other cheek and reaching for coals of fire, merely said: "Brother Smith needs more prayer."

More prayers, too, were wanted by the new dealers, the more intelligent of whom saw in the incident a further example of the break by the present administration with the Democratic party of the past. The new deal appeal is calculated for the city voters of the north, many of whom are colored, rather than for the ancient south where the Negro is still more or less disenfranchised. Yet the new dealers cannot afford to antagonize Dixie, which remains the basis of Bourbon electorial support.

If the New Dealers do not find a solution for this dilemna, they may find the solid south in bed even with those "damnyankee, black-loving carpetbaggers," the Republicans.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Morning Wall St. Journal

JUN 26 1936

DEMOCRATS—

The Democratic convention in Philadelphia last night adopted its platform for the coming Presidential election.

The convention also abolished the two-thirds rule for nomination of canadidates. This rule had been in use 104 years and had enabled the traditional "Solid South" to veto a nomination.

A fist fight broke out in the balcony when a group of Al Smith supporters from the Bronx flaunted Smith banners while a body of Young Democrats was leading a demonstration for President Roosevelt. The Smith banners were torn up. There were bruises and some arrests.

Meanwhile Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina took another "walk." He protested when a negro, Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, was recognized to make a speech in favor of Roosevelt's election. Two members of the South Carolina delegation walked out with Senator Smith.

Coincident with the Philadelphia proceedings, Young Democrats in New York petitioned Governor Lehman to run for reelection.

According to word from the White House, President Roosevelt's acceptance speech will be short, possibly under 4,000 words.

* * *

LANDON—

Some 3,000 persons greeted Governor Landon as he arrived at Estes Park, Colo., yesterday. The Republican presidential nominee plans to spend a 12-day vacation at a ranch five miles from there.

* * *

NORRIS AND BORAH—

Senator Norris, classified as a Republican from Nebraska, yesterday promised his full campaign support to President Roosevelt. He indicated that he might take the stump for the President.

Senator Borah, classified as a Republican from Idaho, again declined to reveal his plans for the campaign. He said that he had not been asked to align himself with the new Union Party. The Idaho Senator held that the Supreme Court should not be above "discussion and criticism."

* * *

UNION PARTY—

Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, conferred at Royal Oak, Mich., yesterday with Father Coughlin, his sponsor.

At Philadelphia, Dr. Townsend said it was "doubtful that his following would nominate a man to run for the Presidency." He reiterated that a decision on whether or not Townsendites would back Representative Lemke must await the July convention of his movement. He did say, however, that they would not "endorse and support a party that does not include the Townsend program in its platform."

* * *

LABOR—

Disorders marked the labor front again yesterday. At Gadsden, Ala., a mob attacked organizers of the United Rubber Workers. John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial organization, appealed to President Roosevelt and Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama to intercede in these attacks. Word from Gadsden earlier this week told of increased activity by union organizers there in rubber, steel and textile plants.

Strikers at the Wheeling Steel plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, broke into company grounds and destroyed 60 feet of track on a railroad siding. Common Pleas Judge B. F. Kimble authorized Sheriff Arthur Oakes to deputize 100 special officers to maintain order at this plant.

* * *

COURTS—

The Work Relief Act of 1935 was upheld by Justice Joseph W. Cox of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. St. Louis taxpayers had appealed against continuance of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Park in that city, holding that this project would cause "undue hardships" by raising tax rates.

Chief Justice Alfred Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court made permanent an injunction which restrains Western Union from turning telegraphs to and from the law firm of Silas Strawn over to the Senate lobby committee.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 28, 1936

South Carolina's Protest

The unanimous protest of the South Carolina delegation against participation of negroes in the program of the national Democratic convention was not a personal protest against negroes. The delegation contained no "negro haters." It was composed of men and women who are kind to negroes, who wish them well and help them.

The protest was against the national Democratic party declaring itself a national negro political party in defiance of the position of Southern Democrats.

In local and state politics Democrats have many years courted the negro vote, especially in Northern states. To that the South has raised no objection. For the FIRST TIME the Democrats in a national convention have extended the negroes full recognition.

The recognition is national and official. It is not less so than was the choice of Lynch, a Mississippi negro, by the Republicans to preside over a national convention fifty years ago. What has taken place in Philadelphia is complete change of policy of the national Democratic party toward the negroes and toward the South.

The national Democratic party cannot invite negroes of one section to participation in party affairs and deny it to them in another. To ask Mitchell and the Chicago negroes to support the national Democratic party and tacitly or openly, to approve the exclusion of negroes from the Democratic party in South Carolina would be to insult the negroes, to tell their Northern leaders that they are fools and dupes. It would be nonsensical. A "Force bill" will probably be introduced in congress and Northern Democrats and Republicans will vote for it.

Some of us know that in South Carolina and the South it is necessary that white men control political affairs, without negro interference, and we know that unless we make plain that we shall resist at any cost, even to the point of withdrawal from the national Democratic party, the national Democratic party, in power in congress and the White House, will coerce the South as the Republicans coerced it between 1867 and 1877.

The solid array of Northern Democrats on the Wagner-Costigan bill, with the president's acquiescence, put the South on plain notice as to what to expect.

Shall we Southerners surrender control of our state affairs in order to get offices and "benefits"? That is the question.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

JUN 28 1936

A Southern Paper's View

From the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

IF "Cotton Ed" Smith is so excited over the presence of Negro delegates on the floor of the Democratic national convention, why doesn't he walk out of Congress because of the presence there of Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago?

Representative Mitchell is a Negro Democrat who represents Negro constituents. The Negro delegates at Philadelphia likewise represent members of their race. Apparently Senator Smith, who is "sick and tired of the whole damn thing," feels that Negroes aren't entitled to representation in Congress, at national conventions, or anywhere else, unless they are represented by whites.

Most particularly, he objects to being prayed over by a Negro minister, although Chairman Sapp of the South Carolina delegation remains unperturbed at the thought of having a colored pastor invoke the divine blessing upon him.

Fundamentally, Senator Smith is proceeding on an erroneous premise, namely, that "political equality means social equality." What makes him think so? Does the fact that a Negro mail carrier or barber exercises the franchise, after paying his poll tax and registering, mean "intermarriage and the mongrelizing of the American race," as was so luridly proclaimed by the South Carolina Senator, as he took a walk?

We do not think so. Senator Smith has the ante-bellum attitude which holds that the Negro must always remain a helot, exercising few civil rights, taking no part in the affairs of his Government, content to leave all such matters to the white race. The Senator is not aware, apparently, that times have changed in the last three-quarters of a century—that the Negro is a citizen, entitled to the rights of a citizen.

If the Negro is able, in the face of the manifold handicaps which beset him, to improve his business, educational, economic and political status, we say, More power to him! We are not quaking at the thought of Negro delegates at Philadelphia, and neither should we feel that Southern civilization had been endangered if a colored pastor asked the Almighty to forgive us our sins, which probably are far too numerous anyway.

INTERVIEW DR. LOUIS RANSOM

(Special correspondent for the Kansas American Weekly interviews Dr. J. Louis Ransom and received the following statement:

Dr. J. Louis Ransom is a prominent Kansas physician and surgeon. He lives in Topeka, Kansas, and is a highly respected leader in civic and church circles. At the Thirtieth General Conference Session of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. Ransom was a member of the Episcopal Committee and served as chairman of the sub-committee of the Episcopal Committee known as the Publicity Committee, and it is assumed that he speaks with authority relative to the proceedings of that body.

Incidently this news writer wishes to state that Attorney Dorsey Green, of Kansas City, Kans., Mrs. Mayme Bolin, of Emporia, Kans., and Dr. J. Louis Ransom of Topeka, Kans., are the colored representatives of this state to the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. It is understood that this entire delegation are members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The public will recall that four years ago the officials of the A. M. E. Church under the leadership of that princely man, Rt. Rev. J. A. Gregg, broke with Governor Alf M. Landon on the Western University question and thousands of members of the church with their friends opposed the reelection of Governor Landon two years ago. It remains to be seen to what extent the reaction of that fight will have upon the Republican Campaign in Kansas to elect Governor Alf M. Landon as President of the United States.

EUGENE LUCAS.

Birmingham [illegible] Age-Herald

Another Smith Walk

This Democratic convention is suffering a variety of Smith walks. Al Smith took his without ever reaching Philadelphia. But Senator Ellison D. Smith did his right from the convention floor. He and "one or two others from the South Carolina delegation," according to *The Associated Press*, made from the floor when a Negro minister offered the invocation Wednesday. And Thursday he declared he would walk out "whenever a Negro had a part."

This action speaks for itself. That it was the product of emotion and not reason seems incontestably apparent. If there were any doubt about it, this excerpt from the senator's own remarks would be conclusive evidence to *The Age-Herald*: "Political equality means social equality and social equality means intermarriage and that means the mongrelizing of the Negro race."

Even the cautious *Associated Press*, in its news account of the incident, Thursday ventured the assertion that the outburst of Senator Smith was "the culmination of a train of circumstances reaching even back before the convention." Senator Smith is not in harmony with certain New Deal policies. Then he arrived late at the convention to find his delegate badge temporarily given to another. Then there was this colored minister praying. That was too much for the senator.

For a time it appeared he was going to Carolina right away. But later he said he would stay at least long enough to vote against the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. Perhaps he will cool off enough to see the show through. Let it be hoped so, at any rate.

Inter-racial problems are difficult enough when those who strive to solve them work in full possession of their reason. Approached emotionally, they are tremendously magnified. Walkouts on them will never help.

STATESVILLE, N. C.
DAILY

JUN 26 1936

Will Do Some Talking.

"I will not support any political organization that looks upon the negro and caters to him as a political and social equal. I'm through. I'm sick and tired of the whole damned thing. I'll go home and do some talking." That is Senator Ellison D. Smith's blast as he stalks out of the Philadelphia convention when the second day's session was opened by prayer from a negro minister.

Smith has served for twenty-seven years in the United States Senate from South Carolina and will be wanting to go back again, and this little incident will serve well his purpose, for there is no appeal so effective in that state as race prejudice. Governors and representatives have ridden into office on this dependable old nag, and the prospects are that they will continue to do so. Senator Smith walked out of the national convention, but that doesn't mean that he has taken a permanent stroll from the Democratic party. He will be found traipsing up and down the state extolling its virtues and cashing in on the race issue just as Cole Blease and other South Carolinians have done before him.

Doubtless the selection of a negro minister to offer the morning prayer was a political gesture that will not be without its reward in November, but these honors are usually bestowed for the self-same purpose.

Granting that the delegates assembled at Philadelphia needed the prayers of a Christian ambassador, there is no reason to believe the Lord would take into consideration the color of his skin before bolstering the wisdom and intelligence of the group, as the supplicant probably asked for.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

JUN 26 1936

THIS WAS UGLY.

We would be disposed to give Senator SMITH and the other South Carolina delegates to the Democratic convention the benefit of every conceivable doubt for walking out because a negro minister made a prayer if such doubts could be imagined.

Their conduct bespeaks an intolerance that is even grotesque.

And, with all of South Carolina's devotion to the crusading faith of White Supremacy, it is difficult to make ourselves believe that the people of that State in this advanced day will be disposed to tender Senator SMITH much applause for such behaviour.

Fortunately for the South and for the nation as well, such fiercely reacting sentiments do not generally exist among a citizenry that has, happily, outgrown such racial prejudices.

GASTONIA, N. C.
GAZETTE

JUN 26 1936

SENATOR SMITH

The general opinion hereabouts is that Senator Smith overdid the thing about the negro preacher. It might be said, too, that many folks are disgusted at the bid for the negro vote being made by the party chiefs. It is all contrary to good old Southern Democracy, but times are changing and we must go along with them or be left in the lurch. The old fire-eating South Carolina senator expressed the sentiments of his native South Carolina, perhaps, and that of a good many other Southerners, but there was no need to make it so plain, blunt and brazen as to draw such a large amount of unfavorable publicity. He could have expressed his resentment in other ways that would have been as effective and not quite so offensive.

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Mr. President, We're with You All the Way — Mitchell

It is my conception that the party which we represent here today was not founded for a single mission, which accomplished, left it drifting with no fixed star or principle to guide it. It was born and has lived to uphold great fundamental truths of government that need always to be lifted and enforced.

This administration came into power with the distinct understanding that the forgotten man should be remembered and that the government should function, not only for the rich and powerful, but for the hungry and helpless. It was dedicated to the task of helping the underprivileged in which group millions of American citizens find themselves today.

No thinking American was surprised a few years ago when a former Republican Vice President went to a Republican President and from the coffers of our treasury received a so-called loan of ninety million dollars for what was said to have been a defunct bank. This is the way the Republican Party does things. That party always lends a listening, attentive and sympathetic ear to the cries and the requests of the rich and the privileged; not so with the Democratic Party. It is the party of the common people and stands for a square deal for all the people.

One of the most startling events in the recent political life of this nation was an humble happening in the delta of Mississippi in Harris, a farmer, living near Columbus, Miss., in some way heard that this humanitarian administration had as a part of its program the lending of money to distressed home owners.

This poor farmer, unlettered dressed in overalls, sold a cow from his farm, and with the price of the cow, called President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House, and said to him: "I am about to lose my farm through the foreclosure of a mortgage. I have no money with which to pay the mortgage. I understand that this government, through you, will help people in my condition. Will you not help me?"

Had Cash in 30 Days

Within less than thirty days, money with which to pay this mortgage had been provided through the activities of this party and this man was once more a happy farmer, a happy contented husband, and father—a satisfied and progressive American citizen, realizing in his heart that under the Democratic Party, this is a government that reaches down and helps the forgotten man—the underprivileged citizens, be they white or black.

This is but one of the millions of incidents where the government, through the Democratic Party, has reached out a helping hand and saved deserving but helpless families. When has this government been so close to the common people as it is at this very hour? You will be interested to know that while Harris has kept faith with the government and met his payments, Mr. Dawes has defaulted and suit has been filed against him by the government.

There is no doubt in my mind but that under this administration my group has been given the largest opportunity to share in the benefits and protection of the government that has come to it for four decades.

The Democratic Party, as constituted today, has said to the colored people through the conduct of its program and through the action of our great President, that any American, whether white, black, yellow or brown, who is good enough to fight and die for his country, should be given the largest and fullest opportunity to work and live for his country, and no privilege or opportunity vouchsafed to American citizens by the constitution, should be denied him.

No GOP Ship Now

There was a time when the late Frederick Douglass said, "That in so far as the Negro was concerned, the Republican Party was the ship and all else the sea." That might have been true in his day, but certainly it is not true today.

The Republican Party may be the ship, but I say to you, the ship is on fire and like the Morro Castle is burning to the water's edge. The safety of my people consists in taking a life belt and plunging into the sea. By so doing, there is hope through the rescue agencies of the Democratic Party.

The so-called generous attitude of the Republican Party toward the colored people ended thirty years ago. The Grand Old Party long since deviated from its ancient doctrine of human rights in quest of material prosperity. It grew cold and indifferent toward its black ward and beneficiary and insisted upon weaning him In the meantime the Democratic Party has been gradually growing, not only less hostile, but more friendly and considerate towards my group.

Mr. chairman and fellow citizens, these twelve million struggling colored people in this country have forgotten the economic condition in which the Democratic Party found them in 1933 after having witnessed the Hoover prosperity in which we had neither chicken nor pot.

For three long tragic years we heard the voice of a Republican President, reflecting the sentiment of his party, telling us that prosperity was just around the corner. We discovered to our everlasting disappointment that prosperity was around the corner but was going the other way. We know who saved the day. We know how our great President threw himself and the government between the American people and actual starvation.

At his inauguration he said that he would see that no American citizen starved; that promise has been kept, and instead of being a nation disgruntled and dissatisfied people, ready to get at each other's throats, we are fast becoming a nation of contented, and employed people, working for the advancement of our country.

Won't Bite the Hand

You ask me now that the crisis is virtually passed, what will be the attitude of my people in the coming election? I answer in these words: "The Negro of America is a grateful people. We never have and we never will bite the hand that helps us."

Out of the turmoil of deliberate misrepresentation and vicious, cruel and unwarranted attacks, will more than thirty million grateful Americans march on the third of November to say to the greatest President who has lived that "We are with you, and by the Grace of God, you shall serve us another term."

Among these millions of grateful voters you will see more than three million of colored American voters marching breast to breast with you to the great victory that awaits the faithful and the true.

We shall stand with you in this matter as Crispus Attucks stood with the little group on State Street in Boston in pre-revolutionary days. We shall stand as that valiant group of colored soldiers stood with General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans.

We shall stand as the colored soldiers stood with Theodore Roosevelt in his famous charge on San Juan Hill. We shall stand as the colored soldiers stood side by side with you in the World War, and faced the German cannon in Argonne Forest. History shows that we have always stood by our friends. We will not fail now.

The name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is indelibly stamped upon the mind and heart of every colored man in this country. We look upon him as our greatest friend and benefactor. Our final word: "Mr. President, we are with you all the way."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN

JUN 30 1936

The South's Problem.

Delegates from the Solid South to the Democratic national convention will have much to explain to their constituents. Abolition of the two-thirds rule has seriously curtailed their power in national party affairs. The veto so long possessed by the Democratic leaders from the Black Belt is lost to them. It is promised that they shall have a larger number of delegates, but that this concession will compensate them is questionable. It will be impossible to establish a new enduring schedule of representation in a national convention that will confer on one section the advantages the Southern States have enjoyed under the two-thirds rule. It is within the authority of any national convention to re-establish it; there is at present no discussion of a purpose to set it up again four years hence.

The prominence given to Negroes in the convention will alarm many Southern whites. Senator SMITH of South Carolina was not lonely in his gesture of resentment when a Negro clergyman prayed for the white man's party. In all parts of the country below Mason and Dixon's Line, in many districts of the border States and wherever Southern whites are domiciled, the Senator's withdrawal won warm applause. In those regions where the scandals of black delegations and black and tan delegations to Republican national conventions are familiar the appearance of a Negro, no matter how estimable he may be, in a list of Democratic speakers raises a prospect that seriously disturbs many persons.

Beyond the field of the national convention, but profoundly important in the conditions created by the race issue in the Southern States, is the legal status of Negroes brought about by the decision in the Scottsboro case, in which the Supreme Court held that qualified Negroes were entitled to sit on grand juries and that their exclusion from these was cause for reversing State court decisions. There are ways to get around this; for example, the grand jury system may be abolished and trial on information filed by the prosecutor may be substituted for it. This has been done in Michigan and is under intermittent discussion in other States. The necessity of considering such changes, however, is evidence of the increasing complexity of the race issue where it is most acute and where equality would mean not an occasional Negro in public office but submergence of the whites.

That the Negroes in the South have now backing from several intelligently directed organizations is evidenced by the activities which took the Scottsboro case to the Supreme Court and are potent factors in the current agitation affecting crop-sharers. The family resemblance of these interventionists to the Abolitionists is obvious. As

the race issue is the permanently predominant issue in all the Southern States, the relation of court decision, agitation and curtailment of the power of the South in Democratic conventions is plain, and the task imposed on the white leaders in the South is equally clear.

Century-Old Cajan Issue Is Raised In Local Election Contest At Chatom

CHATOM, ALA., July 4.—(Special).—The 100-year-old Cajan issue has again come to the front in Washington County with a contest filed before the Washington County Democratic Executive Committee regarding the nomination of Commissioner-elect Johnson as a member of the county board of revenue.

Mr. Johnson received a five-vote majority over the contestant, Loper and Loper is contesting the nomination on the grounds, it is learned, that negroes voted in the Democratic primary.

Atty. Ed Turner is representing Johnson who received the nomination while Adams and Gilmore of Grove Hill and Jim Granade, of Chatom are representing Loper, the contestant.

While the Cajan issue has not been brought directly into the contest, as a matter of fact Cajanism is the issue Washington County has been torn for years in a political and social war by the Cajan issue. The genealogy of the Cajans of Washington County has been a matter of dispute for generations.

The Cajans, so far as can be learned are a people who descended from the French soldiers who occupied adjacent sections of Alabama following Bienville's occupation of what is now Mobile. French garrisons were established along the rivers including the Tombigbee and Alabama some distance above Mobile and including the territory now known as Washington County. These French soldiers married Indians and descendants of the former Spanish occupationists. In the melting pot was thrown the colored races and there has been argument pro and con for more than 100 years that many of the inhabitants of certain sections of Washington and Mobile Counties have negro blood in their veins. There has never been any proof to this effect but the genealogy of the descendants of the French occupationists has always constituted both a racial and political issue in this section.

It is understood that the defeated candidate will contest Johnson's nomination on the ground that negroes voted in the Democratic primary, a white primary. The county committee Monday will hear the evidence as to whether or not negroes voted and the genealogy of those voting in the primary and whose votes will be challenged at the hearing will bring up the Cajan issue.

NEW DEALERS DODGE LYNCH BILL PLANK

'Negro Question' Is Bee in The Collar of Delegates From Far South

By Russell C. Caution

PHILADELPHIA.—(Special) — The national Democratic convention became suddenly preoccupied when faced with the problem of assuring some action on the passage of the anti-lynch bill before congress.

It is now a known fact that the convention renominated Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the Democratic candidate for the presidency to succeed himself, and John Nance Garner of Texas, for the vice presidency to succeed himself.

But the convention did some things that are still puzzling to the voters in states like New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois where the Negro vote is not only worth catering to but worth having.

As a bait for the Negro vote, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader and permanent chairman of the convention, presented the Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Tabernacle, Forty-second and Walnut streets and a member of the Pennsylvania state legislature as a Democrat, to open the session last Wednesday with the divine blessing.

Southerners Balk

This move caused a wide spread move of discontent among the delegates from Dixie as no Negro had ever invoked the divine blessing on a Democratic convention in 100 years, according to historians of the party.

Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina raised the Negro question when Dr. Shepard prayed and "walked out" on the convention.

"I feel sympathy and pity for Senator Smith," the pastor said, "and pray to God that he may be emancipated from his prejudices."

He added that if Senator Smith "is looking for a party without Negroes it looks like he will have to form his own little party right there in South Carolina."

From the senator came the comment:

"I don't have to form my own party. The party already exists. It was born in the red-shirt days of the reconstruction period, when the gentlemen of South Carolina donned red shirts to rid our state of carpetbaggers, scalawags and Negroes."

In Columbia, meanwhile A. S. Salley, state historian, said Mr. Smith had served with a Negro Democrat in the South Carolina house in 1898-1900.

Senator Smith, who had announced that he was "through" with the convention, later said he would walk out "whenever a Negro has a part."

He added he was back to fight abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

"I've got a good notion to take the floor and give them hell," he told reporters. "This is nothing but an attempt to crucify the Democratic South."

At the Democratic National committee, officials explained that the Negro minister was chosen in line with an effort "to include representatives of all congregations" and that the racial question had not been discussed.

Representative Mitchell of Chicago, only Negro member of Congress and a delegate to the convention, said: "Senator Smith is a man of the old school and represents that thought among white people which is fast passing away."

The next move in the quest of Negro votes was made when Congressman Arthur Mitchell, who is from the first district of Illinois, the richest congressional district in the United States and the Democrat who defeated Oscar DePriest first Negro to be congressman from Illinois, made what was to have been a short speech to the delegates and the convention on Thursday evening.

Also this move on the part of Senator Joseph Robinson didn't set quite so well with the Negro Democrats who had expected and who were certain that the New Dealers would have Mitchell second Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

Governor Homer of Illinois seconded Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for the Prairie state.

Mitchell's subject was on the state of the Union. He delivered the same address to the convention, which also was heard by the radio listeners, as he had previously given out as an advanced copy of his (Mitchell's) seconding speech, pledging Mr. Roosevelt 3,000,000 Negro votes.

Duck Anti-Lynch Bill

It was pointed out that the Republicans had Roscoe Conklin Simmons, nationally known Negro orator of Chicago, to second the nomination of Herbert Hoover at the Chicago convention in 1932 and Perry Howard, Washington attorney and national committeeman from Mississippi, to second the nomination of Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas at the recent Cleveland meeting of the Republicans.

Following Senator Ellison D. Smith's "walkout" after the Rev. Shepard had offered prayer, the convention went on record as not wanting to "upset" the delegates from below the Mason and Dixon line any further.

Senator Robinson was asked whether he would favor an amendment to the constitution to permit legislation along the lines of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynch bill.

The permanent chairman was stunned by the audacity of the questioner but pulled himself together long enough to abruptly answer "I am not going to say anything about it now—not till this convention is over. There's plenty of time for that!"

From his tone he indicated that it would be no use to question him further on the subject.

James Farley, chairman of the Democratic national committee and postmaster general had no disposition to talk about the anti-lynching measure. Running the convention left little time for him to think of legislative policies, he 'might" make some comment later but suggested "seeing soe of the boys?"

Senator Smith, known as "Cotton Ed" took his second walk when Mitchell spoke. He is one of the senators who battled successfully for an entire week last year to crush the supporters of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynch bill. He was assisted by Senator Hugo Black of Alabama at the time. It might be well to remember now that Black was one of the drafters of the Democratic convention platform.

Senator Tom Connally who also aided inthe filibuster joined Senator William E. Borah, Republican from Idaho, and who wanted to be the Republican party's nominee for the presidency this year, in declaring the Costigan-Wagner bill unconstitutional.

Connaly said at the convention that he did not believe the Costigan-Wagner bill or any other measure of that nature could be constitutional.

Against an Amendment

"Would you favor an amendment to the constitution to make such legislation constitutional?" he was asked.

"Of course not," he replied, we're putting lynching down, if they'll just let us alone. We rarely have a lynching in Texas."

Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania said he supported the Wagner-Costigan bill and that he did not "think a constitutional amendment is necessary" to permit such legislation. If such an amendment were necessary, he added, "I'd be in favor of submitting it to the people."

Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana declared unequivocally that he would favor an amendment to permit federal anti-lynching legislation.

Gov. Henry Horner of Illionis declared: 'Naturally I'm in favor of every means that can possibly be used to prevent and discourage lynching. I would favor an amendment to the federal constitution permitting federal legisilation to accomplish this."

However, the Illionis governor would not like to see such an amendment take away from the states the right to prevent and punish this "abhorrent crime."

Winston, N. C., Free Press
June 25, 1936

Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, a veteran of the upper branch of Congress, is reported to have stalked out of the Philadelphia convention Wednesday because a Negro minister was called on to pronounce the invocation over one of the sessions. We should think the senator was old enough to know better than to make a spectacle of himself after that fashion, and we agree with chairman of the South Carolina delegation, Claude Sapp, who is quoted as saying in reference to the incident, "I'm willing for anybody to pray for me who wants to."

MADISON, WIS.
CAPITAL TIMES

JUN 28 1936

Bad Manners

SEN. ELLISON D. SMITH of South Carolina apparently wants to fight the Civil war all over again. Twice he walked out of the Democratic national convention at Philadelphia because a Negro was permitted to speak.

The last time Sen. Smith took a walk he said he was gone for good because of the convention's "acceptance of the Negro on terms of political equality."

The 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States, Sen. Smith should be informed, reads as follows

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The fire-eating, stiff-necked senator from South Carolina succeeded in doing nothing more than make himself ridiculous by his stupid hostility.

He sought to raise a racial issue when there was nothing involved. He displayed bad taste and worse manners.

Democrats of the type of Sen. Smith are responsible for the continued disfranchising of the Negro in the South and the denial to the Negro of opportunities for bettering their condition.

It ill behooves them to grow indignant when Negroes who have overcome the handicaps that face their race are given recognition.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Negro Democratic Organization Holds 12th Quadrennial Meeting, Pledges Support To Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With the unanimous reelection of Dr. William J. Thompkins as its national president, the National Colored Democratic Association closed its twelfth quadrennial meeting Monday in the auditorium of the O. V. Catto Lodge of Elks, 763 accredited delegates attended the three-day convention .

The conference went on record as pledging $25,000 to the National Committee of the Democratic Party which opened its national convention here Tuesday morning. The money was pledged from receipts of sales of a booklet entitled "The Roosevelt New Deal and the Colored Citizens" which will be edited by Edgar G. Brown and distributed to members of the National Colored Democratic Association, as its contribution to the reelection of President Roosevelt, June 22nd.

Officers Elected

Officers elected were: Dr. William J. Thompson, president; Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, New York, first vice-president; Edward R. Hazell, Pennsylvania, second vice-president; Dr. J. A. Somerville, California, third vice-president; Thomas J. Davis, of Ohio, fourth vice-president and state organizer; Edgar G. Brown, Pennsylvania, secretary; Thomas H. R. Clarke, Washington, D. C., corresponding secretary; Truly Hatchett, Maryland, treasurer; J. E. Stephens, New York, general organizer; Mrs. Theodora V. Jones, California, women's organizer; Miss M. Griffin, Pennsylvania, assistant women's organizer; Harry Leland, Nebraska, sergeant- at-arms; William H. Kelly, Pennsylvania, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Ohio, historian; Bishop E. T. Demby, Arkansas, national chaplain; Miss Lula Parks Hill, Kansas, regional organizer.

The conference opened Saturday at the O. V. Catto Elks' Lodge auditorium when the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to President Roosevelt:

The Resolution

"The National Colored Democratic Association organized in 1892 to represent the constitutional rights, the progressive political interests and the economic and social welfare of the 12,000,000 American Negroes in the United States, assembled in their twelfth quadrennial meeting, sends its official and unanimous expression of good cheer and the fullest measure of devotion to our President, the modern Saviour of the greatest civilization in the world.

"Here, at the opening session today in the City of Brotherly Love and the site of the historic shrine where the founder of the Democratic Party and the author of the Declaration of Independence wrought so nobly we take renewed courage from the inspiration of your leadership of the nation during the past three years.

"The principles of 'Equal Rights for all—special privileges for none' first penned by the immortal Thomas Jefferson, was the concluding declaration of the 1932 Democratic platform. Upon it you achieved the Party's most glorious victory and have carried on as Chief Executive no less triumphantly. The humanitarian spirit, policy and performance of your administration bespeak the rebirth of a new freedom and security for all mankind and the establishment of the Good Neighbor Policy at home and abroad.

"The submerged and underprivileged one-tenth have truly felt the divine mission of your stewardship, for whom we express eternal gratitude and loyalty.

"With continued hope and promise these same patriotic Americans will go forward to sell the unprecedented and over-whelming vote of confidence which will be religiously and prayerfully deposited in the ballot box by those millions of souls who will ever look to you as their greatest Emancipator.

"Be It Resolved that the Declaration of the 1932 Democratic Platform in the immortal words of Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Party 'Equal Rights for all—special privileges for none.' In the administration of the New Deal the humanitarian spirit, policy and performance of President guarantees the continuance of the constiutional rights of all American citizens."

At the same time the convention unanimously passed a resolution named Dr. William J. Thompkins, president, as the "number one, fighting, never quit Democrat of America."

On Sunday, two of the Democratic party's chief startegists opened their drive to capture the Negro vote in the coming election, when Postmaster General James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and W. Forbes Morgan, secretary, appeared as feature speakers at a rally held in the Pearl Theatre.

The importance of their visit was stated by Dr. Thompkins who said:

"This is the first time in the history of our nation that a national officer of a major party has addressed a Negro meeting of this kind."

Acting as temporary chairman of the meeting, Edgar G. Brown, in introducing Postmaster Farley, praised the Democratic chairman for his recognition of Negro citizens and declared:

"I have been informed that more than 1200 Negroes have been given jobs in the postal service throughout the country in the last 30 days."

In addressing the meeting Mr. Farley said.

"I know that you and those of your color are wholeheartedly supporting President Roosevelt, not because of your color, but as American citizens. What the President has done and has tried to do will assure his reelection, in my opinion, by a greater majority than last time. I am deeply grateful for your efforts of the past and shall be for what you will do from now until election day to bring about a victory that is surely ours."

The appeal of the New Deal for support of Negro voters was made by Mr. Morgan, however, in a lengthy address which was critical of the Republican Party and its attitude to the Negro.

Said Mr. Morgan:

"It is a pleasure to come here today and to have the opportunity of seeing with my own eyes the interest which members of the colored race are taking in vital problems which affect the future of our country. This is an important age, politically, in which we live. We find significant and far-reaching changes in sociology and economics taking place all around us, and whether we want them or not, these changes materially affect our daily lives. The rule of life is growth and development and we may as well recognize that fact.

"The very existence of the National Colored Democratic Association is a wholesome thing for the members of the colored race and a wholesome thing for the United States of America. To me it means that the colored race has come of age politically; that no longer may you be considered a sort of appendage to one of the major political parties, no matter what that party may happen to be.

"It is not my purpose to inquire into the reasons or to scorn at the traditions which have bound so many of your race to membership in the Republican Party in the past. But I do say that any debt of loyalty you may have owed has been amply repaid, and that from now on it is your duty to yourselves and your duty to the country to examine with critical eye the claims of any and all political parties before announcing your allegiance. The presence of such a fine representative gathering here today is visible evidence that you intend to pursue such a policy.

"Never forget that the acquisition of liberty carries with it responsibilities; otherwise it soon degenerates into license.

"Remember that the right of citizenship is the greatest of all human gifts and must not be bartered away like a mess of pottage.

"As a Democrat I have no hesitancy in urging those of you here today to consider fully the claims for your suffrage put forth by both major parties.

"It is my honest belief that your admiration for our great President Franklin D. Roosevelt will increase beyond measure if you study all the vital things that he has done in the short space of three year to better the lot of the common men and women in this country."

Highly Entertained

Many attractives were arranged for the enjoyment of the delegates. On Saturday a sightseeing tour of the city was enjoyed and in the evening a smoker was given for the men at the Perry Elk's Home while at the same time a bridge party was given for the women.

Sunday noon, a parade was held, the line of march starting at 11th and Poplar streets, then to the Pearl Theatre where the mass meeting was held. On Monday night a dance and reception was held at the Ambassadors Ballroom, 1710 North Broad street, with a floor show featuring Charlie Gaines Parrish Club orchestra.

Dr. Thompkins Claims Favor of Jim Farley

Supporters Say He'll Keep Leadership of Colored Democrats.

OUSTER SOUGHT BY VANN FORCES

Pa. and N.Y. Groups Behind Pittsburgher.

PHILADELPHIA — Supporters of Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, claimed victory on Saturday in the contest to have him recognized by the national committee of the Democratic party as leader of colored units throughout the country.

The leadership fight began when Dr. Thompkins's position was contested by delegations from Pennsylvania and New York. The two Eastern groups supported Robert Vann, Pittsburgh attorney and publisher, for recognition.

The quiet but heated contest was waged throughout the five-day session of the party's national convention.

Thompkins's Backers Numerous

Mr. Thompkins, president of the National Negro Democratic Association, said to have been organized in 1892, was backed by a large number of Democrats from every section of the country. His followers contend that he should be recognized as spokesman for colored Democrats because of his

position in the administration.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, who back Mr. Vann, point to his achievement in Western Pennsylvania, his close contact with the administration and his legal and business ability.

Mr .Vann and several of his aides refused to take part in the three-day session of the association held here immediately before the convention.

A majority of the thirty-two delegates to the convention were drawn into the fight between the two men. Unaware of the undercurrent, several delegates from Western States endorsed each of the men before discovering that a heated contest was on.

Farley's Approval Claimed

Dr. Thompkins, who with many of his followers participated in the demonstrations following the renomination of President Roosevelt and Vice President Garner claims to have won the approval of Postmaster James Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

He has made several good-will trips throughout the country in the interest of the Roosevelt administration.

The first indication of the contest between the two men came with the Vann faction's refusal to participate in the association meeting, which they said was to aid Dr. Thompkins.

Supporters of each of the men buttoned-holed the colored delegates and alternates in an effort to secure endorsement. A few of the delegates declined to support either.

Life-Long Democrat

In a statement to the AFRO, Dr Thompkins said he has been a Democrat all his life and has led the campaign to have colored delegates elected to the Democratic National Convention. He was former owner of a Kansas City weekly newspaper.

Dr. Thompkins said further:

"In reference to the walk-outs by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, I believe there should be more colored delegates and alternates before we begin a campaign of agitation.

"We demand our rights as members of the party and believe that any attempt by Southerners to have us jim crowed or insulted is in violation of the principles of the party.

"The fight waged in connection with my recognition as president of the largest colored Democratic organization was led by reactionaries who have been kicked out of the Republican party. If they continue trying to enforce the old customs that are practiced in the Republican party, we are lost before we start.

"In other words, instead of trying to find out how much can I get out of the Democratic party, it must be figured in terms of how much can I do for the party. We have to share the liabilities as well as the assets.

"It costs money to maintain a dignified citizenship and to believe in the principles of any party. When we assume our obligations squarely, we will get our share of the profits. Until we do that, there is little that we can actually, demand conscientiously."

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
June 26, 1936

NEGROES AT THE CONVENTION

Whoever was responsible for the appearance, for the first time, of a negro on the program of the Democratic National Convention unquestionably made a blunder. It is bad enough to have negroes in the convention as delegates from the "Black Belts" which went Democratic in the last election, and elsewhere, but the leadership that projected any single one of them into a conspicuous place did not contribute anything to party harmony in the South.

However, it seems that the incident was over-emphasized by Senator Smith, who is very cool on the New Deal. Whether his attitude is due to his failure to land a place in the Roosevelt cabinet as secretary of agriculture, or whether it is inspired by a feeling of envy because of the prominent part taken in administration affairs by James F. Byrnes, junior senator, is a matter of conjecture. It would seem that the real cause for Senator Smith's explosion was portrayed in his declaration: "I am sick and tired of the whole damned thing" — rather than of the appearance of a negro preacher who offered a brief prayer! He seems to object to "the whole damned thing."

In South Carolina, negroes vote in the Democratic primary, when they establish proven allegiance to General Wade Hampton. This does not mean, that they are regarded as socially the equal of the white people. They may be permitted to vote, under the conditions laid down, and their votes count, but white people do not take them into their parlors or offices and sit them down along side their families to discuss political matters and how they shall vote.

There was a time, too, in the South, when negroes and whites worshipped under the same roof. Many of the old time churches, in slavery days, had a balcony in which the faithful slaves sat during church services, joining in the singing and worshipping with the white people. This could not have been construed, by the fartherest stretch of the imagination, as social equality for the blacks.

Senator Smith served in the General Assembly of this state with two negroes, from Georgetown county. This condition did not give rise to the suspicion that he or any other of the white members felt they were socially equal to the whites. The negroes were there due to political conditions that made it necessary to have a fusion ticket to avoid outright control in the densely populated black districts going to the negroes. In fact, several negroes were in attendance at the Constitutional Convention in 1898.

We feel the expression from Chairman Ben T. Leppard, to the effect that the negroes will not constitute a problem, "socially or politically" in South Carolina, is sound. A vast majority of the people of this state agree with Senator Smith's statement that negroes receive fair treatment as long as they stay in their places. They are assured of that, whether the senior senator stays in the convention or "takes a walk" with another well known man by the same name.

A negro preacher on the platform in Philadelphia, however, is not as bad for South Carolina as Joe Tolbert in the patronage saddle in this state.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 27, 1936

With Deep Regret.

It is with genuine and deep regret that we heard the pronouncement by the veteran South Carolina senator made at the Democratic convention in Philadelphia, "I'm through."

Senator Smith has long been honored by his people. The latest honor was when they sent him as a delegate to this convention. So serious a step as that taken at Philadelphia should have been taken only as the result of mature judgment, not upon impulse, especially when that impulse was incited by irritation over another matter.

It may be accepted, we think, as true that had Senator Smith's withdrawal from the Democratic convention been in harmony with "Southern sentiment" on the race question he would have been joined by some other delegates from some other Southern state from Virginia to Texas. Surely there were present in that great representative gathering equally devoted Democrats and Southerners. Yet, when the irritated Senator Smith walked, every other delegate, from the dignified Carter Glass of Virginia to the free-speaking Texans, kept their seats.

What was the occasion for this one man stampede? The only Negro in congress is a Democrat from Illinois. "Politics"—the everlasting "politics"—with which Senator Smith has been familiar for full forty years, evidently suggested to the convention management that a speech by the Negro congressman, Mitchell, to a Democratic convention might impress several hundred thousand Negro voters in such states as Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. So Mitchell began speaking and Smith walked out.

Were this action in defense of a principle, nothing in criticism would be found about it here. We would applaud it, whatever the cost to the party. But it was not in defense of a principle. In 1876, 1878 and 1880, South Carolinians, including Wade Hampton, not only listened to but applauded Negro Democrats addressing Democratic rallies. In the Black Belt the Negro who would speak at a Democratic convention or other gathering was held in high esteem by whites loyal to their heritage; and neither Wade Hampton nor any one of those other Democrats suffered from the virus of "contamination."

Since that period Southern Democrats have addressed Negro gatherings in the South, and Negroes—notably Booker T. Washington—have addressed meetings of white Southerners without lowering a bar to social equality. Every congressman from the South must sit in the hall of the house of representatives with Negro congressmen on terms of "political equality." Not one of them has dreamed of "walking out."

In South Carolina legislatures and constitutional conventions dominated by Democrats there have been Negro members who have spoken and been given respectful attention by men who fought in the bloody battles of the Sixties and in the political battles of the Seventies.

We deplore Senator Smith's course at Philadelphia.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE HERALD

JUN 26 1936

Another Smith Walk

This Democratic convention is suffering a variety of Smith walks. Al Smith took his without ever reaching Philadelphia. But Senator Ellison D. Smith did his right from the convention floor. He and "one or two others from the South Carolina delegation," according to *The Associated Press*, made from the floor when a Negro minister offered the invocation Wednesday. And Thursday he declared he would walk out "whenever a Negro had a part."

This action speaks for itself. That it was the product of emotion and not reason seems incontestably apparent. If there were any doubt about it, this excerpt from the senator's own remarks would be conclusive evidence to *The Age-Herald*: "Political equality means social equality and social equality means intermarriage and that means the mongrelizing of the Negro race."

Even the cautious *Associated Press*, in its news account of the incident, Thursday ventured the assertion that the outburst of Senator Smith was "the culmination of a train of circumstances reaching even back before the convention." Senator Smith is not in harmony with certain New Deal policies. Then he arrived late at the convention to find his delegate badge temporarily given to another. Then there was this colored minister praying. That was too much for the senator.

For a time it appeared he was going to Carolina right away. But later he said he would stay at least long enough to vote against the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. Perhaps he will cool off enough to see the show through. Let it be hoped so, at any rate.

Inter-racial problems are difficult enough when those who strive to solve them work in full possession of their reason. Approached emotionally, they are tremendously magnified. Walkouts on them will never help.

Democratic

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Scottsboro, Ala. Sentinel
July 2, 1936

A CHANGING DEMOCRATIC PARTY

BY EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL

Those who followed closely the trend and political activity of the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia last week, when President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner were renominated without opposition to be the party candidates this year, could not help feeling the party of Jefferson had advanced far into new thought territory and much of the staid dignity of the past had been left behind in the enthusiasm, or perhaps seeming expediency, of the present national situation.

Regardless of any theories advanced or propaganda spread by the Republican party, it is the opinion of neutral observers that the Democrats will win again in November and lead the government another four years. The harmony in the Republican party bids fair to become ominous to the Democratic hopes four years from now, the G. O. P. has little ground for actual belief it will retake the national leadership this year.

It is now nationally assumed as a fact that both labor and agriculture will support to a big majority President Roosevelt and his policies. Little business will also stand with the Democrats because conditions are really becoming better and better every day throughout the country.

The surest indication of all of a Democratic victory is the apparent lack of interest in politics of the average man and woman in all sections of the country. Precedent has firmly established that where there is this peaceful attitude, the administration in power is usually satisfying the majority of people well enough that they do not demand a change of government at the time and are willing to let "well enough" rock along for a while.

The platforms of the two parties are enough alike to be used by either side by exchanging emblems. The added "fireworks" of the campaigns are the Republicans screaming of the waste and dangerous practices of the Democrats and in return the Democrats are yelling their heads off for "the little man" and claiming the Republicans are wanting to hang him to the nearest tree, or something like that.

The trend of both parties is turning away from established organizations headed by certain emblems.

The Civil War is now entirely out of the argument, it seems. The highest negro official in the United States (Congressman Arthur Mitchell from Alabama and Chicago) stood up in the Democratic convention last week and made a rousing Democratic speech to the plaudits of Democrats from all over the country, including almost unanimously the Southern delegations.

Such a thing as this would have been astounding even ten years ago and the convention would have blown up and been shattered.

No sensible Southern people now want or have ever wanted to deny the intelligent and law-abiding negro the right to vote, or to have a voice in the government. It was the effort of white people to use the gullible negroes for their own political gain that has stood highest in the way of negro voting suffrage.

Frankly, the Democratic party is the party in which the Southern negro belongs, even if his Northern brothers find their affiliation strongest with the Republican party. The greater friction in the South would come from a negro vote whose suffrage was entirely alien to local needs and local ambitions.

So last week in Philadelphia, the Democratic party nationally gave the negro voting suffrage and invit d him into the party folds. This may cause apprehension among many Southern white people, but it can be accepted as something permanent, for it will remain that way.

As far as the individual negroes in the convention are concerned, no complaint could be registered by the South on that point. Arthur Mitchell, the Chicago negro Democrat, who defeated the nauseating Oscar DePriest for Congress, is considered by Southern white leaders as being the finest influence in the lives of American negroes since Booker T. Washington. Mitchell is an Alabaman and was educated at Tuskeegee along the Booker T. Washington line. He is without vanity or pomp and has the respect of all his white colleagues in Congress. Such negroes as Mitchell can go far toward solving the future relations of the races in America.

Now, as we have taken the negroes into our Democratic fold, what will be the future and greatest fighting issue on the Republicans in the South? Since the Civil War the Republican party has been portrayed in the South as the party of racial equality and Democratic children were taught that the Republicans were trying to make us all black down here! Periodical outbursts would kindle the fires again and off we would go for another decade. When I was a boy I remember the horror of Teddy Roosevelt eating dinner with Booker T. Washington! And such!

But now the shoe is on the other foot and the Republicans in the South are finding themselves a bit amused and enthused. From now on out the Republicans down here can organize and work and build up the party lines with never a fear of the Democrats yelling, or even whis- both the Republican and Democratic parties are now in

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The national Democratic party will be weaker in the South from now on, although the South will remain "solid" for Roosevelt this year.

Frankly, it would not be a wild prophecy to say that both the Republican and Democratic parties are now in

But now the shoe is on the other foot and the Republicans in the South are finding themselves a bit amused and enthused. From now on out the Republicans down here can organize and work and build up the party lines with never a fear of the Democrats yelling, or even whis-

their last stages of decay as far as old lines are concerned, and the United States will in the next decade see the voting tendency of the nation one of entire independence, selecting men or aims from time to time with little thought or care what sort of emblem headed the ticket, or whether any emblem at all was there.

Roosevelt and Garner have the Government for another four years and 1940 will bring us even stranger tendencies than this year. What the morrow holds in the way of American leadership and policies is not yet in sight, but no students of national life predict we will return again to the set principles of either old party.

The Democratic party is changing and after this November election the Republican party will begin rapid changes to meet the requirements of the future if they are to win again.

Batesburg, S. C., News
July 1, 1936

The negro question, so emphatically injected into the Democratic picture at the Philadelphia convention, may play an important part in the senatorial campaign now in progress in South Carolina. We have heard no loud protest from Senator Byrnes against negroes taking prominent parts in the convention. We can't conceive of South Carolinians voting for a man to represent them in the United States senate who approves Mr. Farley's methods of pushing negroes forward in Democratic conventions in order to get the negro vote in doubtful states, in utter disregard of Democratic traditions and the wishes of Southern Democrats.

Dr. Thompkins Is Slated to be No. 1 Democrat

Robert Vann and Julian Rainey Are Out For Negro Leadership

PHILADELPHIA — Now that the Democratic National Convention is over and the party has adopted its platform for the next four years, the big issue among Negroes is who will direct the campaign among the colored voters.

The big fight for power in this field is between Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Julian D. Rainey, Boston, Mass.

Each one is vying against the other for leadership in the campaign. No longer do they, in company with Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio, work together as the prominently styled Big Four.

Whatever group is selected to conduct the campaign among Negro voters will not be styled again as the Big Four, James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told reporters at a press conference here. The campaign will be run on a basis similar to that of 1932, he said, but they will not be known this time as the "Big Four," Farley said.

Dr. Thompkins, whose plum for his activities in the western field in 1932 netted him the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, is the probable and logical one of the three to head up the committee.

It is commonly conceded that his work with the party did not stop with his appointment to an important position, but has continued throughout the New Deal administration, and has spread into more than 30 states, where he has expounded the New Deal philosophy since becoming recorder of deeds in Washington.

His efforts to organize all Negro Democrats into a solid phalanx was a slight success. Considering the opposition he had to contened with from Vann, who styled the organization a jim-crow one, the National Colored Democratic Association meeting in Philadelphia was a success.

That Farley and W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the National Democratic Committee, attended the association and addressed the delegates, is evidence that they paid no attention to Vann's opposition.

1,000 at Meeting

The mass meeting at which these two big wigs spoke was the most colorful of its kind ever held. At least a thousand persons were present. Whether Farley regards Dr. Thompkins as the No. 1 Negro Democrat of the country or not, the association which he heads looks upon him as such, and so voted at its closing session.

There is no doubt that Dr. Thompkins has the larger following of Vann or Rainey, and could, in all probability, muster more Negro votes for the Democratic party than Vann and Rainey combined.

Philadelphia Eagle
July 2, 1936

The Democratic convention had a Protestant, a Jew, a Catholic and a Negro to open sessions with prayer. Sort of trying to be all things (religious) to all men that more votes might be gathered thereby.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CHRONICLE

JUN 26 1936

It Won't Be Done This Way

THE DEMOCRATS are represented as trying to line up the Negro voters of the "doubtful" States, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where they may hold the balance of power, in the hope of delivering them to the Democratic side.

The choice of States is significant. In these States the Negroes do vote and their votes are counted. Long years of Republican State administrations have secured them the actual exercise of this constitutional right. Now, as voters who do vote, they have the same right as any other voters to vote either way. And the Democrats say they want them.

If so, there is a very easy way to get them. Let the Democratic State governments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and the rest, encourage and protect the Negro voters of their States in the actual exercise of their right of franchise, as the Republican State governments of the contested States have long done.

Then, when the Negroes owe to the Democratic party the free exercise of their right to vote in Georgia, they may requite this favor by voting Democratic in Indiana.

It might be an experiment worth trying.

But don't get excited, either for or against it. It won't be done.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 1, 1936

Entirely Consistent

The adoption of the negro by the national Democratic party is entirely consistent with the principles of the New Deal.

Were The News and Courier a New Dealer it would of course stand for the recognition of the negroes in politics, for their admission into Southern Democratic primaries and to vote in general elections. Any other position would be nonsensical and irrational.

If we are to have centralization (One Big State), federal control and regulation, by amendment of the constitution or otherwise, of agriculture and industry, "social security" and so on, the obliteration of race lines in politics is inevitable. The only alternative would be for the New Dealers to disfranchise the negroes and move them out of the country.

If we South Carolinians are ready for this "new order" as outlined in the Philadelphia platform, let us face it like men. Let us not fool ourselves. The sooner we invite the negroes into our primaries the easier will it be to keep them out of the hand of the "Tieless Joes".

The News and Courier is not ready for the new order. It is not a New Dealer. The News and Courier is for South Carolina first, state rights and a white man's party.

Since the adoption of the negro by the national Democratic party, most of the New Deal politicians and federal office-holders in South Carolina are trying to ride two horses in opposite directions. In a little while they will have to open their mouths. They can't ride two horses. Even now they are suffering horribly. They are being torn asunder, and their hearts are breaking at the prospect of losing their jobs. Poor, poor creatures!

You cannot have a national New Deal and draw the color line. You cannot have the New Deal and separate the races in the cotton mills—not long.

And there is not a prominent New Deal politician in South Carolina with the courage of the New Deal's convictions. Not one.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 1, 1936

The Hot Potato

(From The Greenville News.)

Senator Smith's "walk-out" on the Democratic national convention was a protest against the official recognition given negroes in the program and affairs of the national party.

His attitude in that respect receives the support of the South Carolina delegation which has unanimously adopted a resolution of protest against the placing of negroes on the convention program.

The incident, however, simply makes it clear that while the Democratic party in South Carolina is a "white man's party", the same is not true of the national Democratic party. No national political party in this country today is projected on a "lily white" basis. The negro has become a factor in political affairs in the East. There are 200,000 in Philadelphia, over 300,000 in New York; 200,000 in Chicago and 100,000 in Detroit. And they vote, and run for office. Whether it be that the national parties—all of them—are merely catering to this negro vote, or whether they profess to be only abiding by constitutional provisions in giving the negro political recognition, the fact is that the negro is receiving it, and the Democratic party, it must be conceded, has gone further than ever in symbolizing this recognition this year in its convention program.

Political – 1936

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

ADA, OKLA.
NEWS
JUN 26 1936

Negro delegates to a Democratic convention, a negro minister opening said convention with prayer and a walkout by some delegates who still cling to former notions. That is a rather mixed picture but it is what happened at Philadelphia Wednesday. All of which is a reminder that the game of politics has changed and that hereafter the Democrats are going to dispute with the Republicans for the negro vote in many states. The only negro congressman is a Democrat from Chicago and still further concessions will be made from time to time to line the negroes up. As long as the colored vote was conceded to be the exclusive property of the Republicans the Democrats drew the line pretty closely but now that the negroes are realizing that by dickering with both parties they can get more out of it than sticking to the Republicans through thick and thin it puts a new face on matters. Since the great exodus of negroes from the South during and since the war they hold the balance of power in a number of states with large electoral votes. Hereafter the two old parties in those states will do some lively stepping to line up the negroes. Yes, times and conditions have changed.

June 28, 1936

THE RACIAL INCIDENT

Apprehensive that Senator Smith of South Carolina had "spilled the beans" when he exploded because a colored brother had been called on to lead in prayer, the master minds of the convention got busy and rushed Congressman Mitchell, colored delegate from Chicago onto the platform in an effort to pour oil on the troubled waters. Mitchell gave a good account of him self, making one of the best speeches of the convention. Incidentally, it might be kept in mind that there are 3,000,000 negro voters in the country, making up the balance of power in such states, as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and to affront them needlessly would be bad strategy that no party wants to be guilty of.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
June 26, 1936

FUTILE FULMINATION

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who indignantly left the Convention because a Negro opened the afternoon session with prayer, made a spectacle of himself.

The Senator might do well to recall the concluding lines of that famous classic, "An Ode To A Skull":

. . . . Who knows? That tongue may plead for thee, When Times unveils Eternity!

And as for his protest that Negro delegates were seated at the Convention, does not the gentleman know that both major political parties make strong bids for the Negro vote in the East and Middle-West?

If he takes a walk, just where'n'ell will he go?

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE

JUN 25 1936

THE RACE ISSUE RAISED.

Senator Ed Smith of South Carolina ("Cotton Ed") stalked out of the Democratic convention in anger because a Negro preacher was allowed to send a prayer to God on the convention's behalf.

The senator fumed and stomped, and said he would not be "a party to the recognition of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments" to the Constitution —the amendments which give the Negroes the right to vote and which prohibit the states from discriminating against them on account of color or their previous condition of slavery.

LINCOLN.

(Incidentally, that prohibition accomplishes nothing, because the southern states just shift their discrimination to other grounds, such as lack of education, nonpossession of property, or nonpayment of a cumulative poll tax.)

—

Politically, "Cotton Ed's" outburst upsets the apple cart.

Here a Democratic administration for the first time was making a real effort to break the Republican party's hold on the Negro vote in states where there is permitted to be a Negro vote.

SMITH.

Not only the prayer by a Negro delegate but also the plan to have President Roosevelt's nomination seconded by another Negro delegate are signs of what is being attempted.

And, since the Republican hold on the Negro vote has been based wholly on the civil war and on the discriminatory attitude of the south, there was much to applaud in the effort to break down these barriers.

But "Cotton Ed's" heated revolt practically sinks the scheme.

The northern Negro vote is NOT going to the Democratic ticket in 1936—not after this episode.

—

Apart from the politics of it, there is of course the reality of the social problem.

The Tribune often wonders just what the relation between the two races would be in the south today if slavery had been allowed to go out of existence gradually, as Lincoln wanted it to, instead of as the incidental result of a bitter war.

It wonders, too, how much of the long record of bitter race prejudice in the south traces back to the reconstruction period after the civil war—the period during which northern carpetbaggers, supported by northern military power, set up governments in part of the south in which Negroes, until recently slaves, were installed as political masters of the whites.

Of course they were only nominally masters. Northern whites used them as tools.

But it was a terrible period, accounting we are convinced, in no small degree for the retribution the white south took after carpetbagging days were over and for the stern, illegal measures taken ever since then to keep the Negroes repressed.

Moreover, the fact that their emancipation came not through their own efforts and not after adequate educational and political preparation, but as a result of the accident of war between their masters and their masters' northern foes, has certainly not contributed to the wellbeing of the southern Negroes.

—

All that is history now. The Tribune believes that inter-racial conditions and attitudes are improving.

But the problem is not going to be solved in the next year or two, any more than it has been fully solved in the last century.

The call is still going to be for tolerance, patience, kindliness, restraint and understanding on each side as to the difficulties the other side faces.

BUT THE WHITES WHO RUN THIS COUNTRY HAVE GOT TO MAKE MIGHTY SURE THAT THEIR POLICIES PROVIDE FOR STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF THE BASIC CONDITION OF THE NEGRO PART OF THE POPULATION.

That is justice, for one thing.
It is prudence, for another.

CAMDEN, N. J.
POST

JUN 22 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATS SCHEDULE PARLEYS IN CONVENTION WEEK

Delegates From 38 States to Assemble Tomorrow at Phila. Lodge Hall

GROUP HERE TO ATTEND

Delegates from 38 states will assemble for the National Negro Democratic Convention coincident with the Democratic Convention, opening in Philadelphia tomorrow. The Negro convention will hold sessions daily at O. V. Catto Elks' Auditorium, Sixteenth and Fitzwater streets, Philadelphia.

Six delegates and six alternates will attend from Camden county. Miss Alice P. Harris, second vice president of the United Negro Democracy, heads the Camden delegation. Other members are Raymond L. Johnson, Miss Mildred Yemmans, Dr. Howard E. Primas, Carl A. Egerton and James L. Johnson, Jr.

Alternates are Miss Armelia Collier, Miss Grace Jones, Miss Mary V. Robertson, Madison Morton, Mrs. Rose Williams and George T. Rob-

inson.

Among the national Negro political leaders who will arrive in Philadelphia before the Democratic convention opens is Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher of a Negro newspaper, who, according to reports, will head the Roosevelt campaign throughout the country among Negroes.

Other visitors will be Eugene Kinckle Jones, adviser on Negro affairs to the United States Department of Commerce; Edgar G. Brown, special assistant to the director of the emergency conservation works program, and Dr. William J. Tompkins, District of Columbia recorder of deeds, who directed the campaign of the late President Woodrow Wilson among the Negroes throughout the West. All are active supporters of the New Deal.

Lawrence A. Oxley, of North Carolina, commissioner of conciliation in the United States Department of Labor, has been in Philadelphia for a week attending to what he characterizes as "advance work" in connection with Negro activities.

In the Philadelphia participation Deputy Attorney General J. Austin Norris, Representative Marshall E. Shepard, Joseph H. Rainey, state athletic commissioner; Mrs. Somerville Fauntleroy, interracial consultant in the state department of welfare; Dr. J. Max Barber, a law enforcement officer in the state department of public instruction, and Fletcher M. Amos, an alternate delegate to the convention and former Democratic leader of the 47th ward, will be most prominent.

Members of the Philadelphia committee detailed to make arrangements for Negroes who will attend the convention estimate that more than 5000 will be in attendance during the week.

Albany, Ga., Herald
July 1, 1936

GOVERNOR TALMADGE'S "SUPPORT" OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

The Democratic Governor of Georgia refuses to see anything good in the Democratic President of the United States, who has just been nominated by his party for a second term, or in the party which nominated him. For a little while it appeared that the Governor had really repented of his political apostasy, for he announced that he would stand on the Philadelphia platform and support the nominees.

But not for long. He now makes the ridiculous charge that because Negroes were allowed to sit in the Philadelphia convention as delegates from several of the Northern states, the convention established "social equality and political equality."

He blames the Democratic party for the presence of Negroes in Philadelphia hotel lobbies and other public places, and charges that Southern newspapers "are printing just as little about this Negro domination and equality with the Negroes as they can get by with."

Which leads to the natural query: Will the Georgia Woman's World, one of the pro-Talmadge and anti-Roosevelt organs which was widely distributed in this state last year, print the pictures which the Governor seems to think should be printed and circulated? Will it and the Governor join hands to appeal to the baser passions and prejudices of Georgians? We shall see.

As a matter of fact this latest (but not the last) outbreak of Governor Talmadge is on a par with those which have preceded it. He has called the President of the United States a "Communist" who should be driven from power, yet the man so attacked was nominated at Philadelphia last week with a unanimity and enthusiasm unparalleled.

The Governor of Georgia announced several months ago that he would see to it that a Georgia delegation opposed to Franklin D. Roosevelt represented this state in the Democratic National Convention. He engaged a suite of rooms in a Philadelphia hotel for his delegation, then attempted to prevent the holding of a presidential preferential primary in Georgia by having his state executive committee fix the entrance fee at $10,000. Georgia Democrats promptly raised that amount (and more) and paid the fee. Governor Talmadge did not dare enter a primary against the President, so an uncontested Roosevelt delegation was sent to Philadelphia from Georgia. This is the only Southeastern state whose Governor did not attend that great gathering of the nation's Democrats.

And now, having viewed that gathering from afar, and with the dregs of disappointment embittering his soul, the Governor of Georgia seeks to fan into flame the embers of racial prejudice in his own state. It is a pitiful example of willingness to injure Georgia for the sake of possible brief political advantage.

We would like to assure the Governor of Georgia that it will not be necessary for him to call out his personal bodyguard in order to prevent "social and political equality" in Georgia. Georgia newspapers have made no attempt to suppress any Philadelphia convention news. On the contrary, they have given in full the story of Senator Ellison Smith's convention antics, though they have not printed the pictures which Governor Talmadge will no doubt manage to present though the Woman's World or other publications.

It was not the Philadelphia convention that raised the "political and social equality" issue in Georgia, but Governor Eugene Talmadge, whose hatred of President Roosevelt and all for which his program stands is known throughout the nation. His is the lone voice of bitterness that's raised in all the South.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERAL-TRIBUNE

IUL 2 1936

Negroes Fight Choice of Vann As Farley Aid

New York State League Hits at 'Carpetbaggers' From Outside 'Chiseling In'

Would Run Own Affairs

The New York State Colored Democratic League sent telegrams yesterday to Postmaster General James A. Farley and Senator Robert F. Wagner protesting against the selection of Robert L. Vann, publisher of "The Pittsburgh Courier" and former Assistant United States Attorney General, by Mr. Farley to manage the national campaign among Negroes.

The Colored Democratic League was organized last spring to assure local Negro Democrats of a voice in New York party councils during the campaign. They apprised Mr. Farley of their desire to take charge of their local affairs before and during the convention.

Sees Trouble for Farley

Herbert L. Bruce, Negro Tammany leader of the 21st Assembly District, also telegraphed to Mr. Farley and Senator Wagner, requesting an appointment with them to discuss the question of Negro leadership in the campaign, but he said he was ignored by the national chairman and the Senator. Bruce refused to attend the national convention because of discrimination against Negroes in the hotels in Philadelphia.

Commenting on the treatment of local Negro Democrats by Mr. Farley, Mr. Bruce said, "The National Democratic party is faced with a serious problem. New York Negroes will not submit to carpetbaggers from other states chiseling in on our organization, dictating to us and running the whole show for Jim Farley or anybody else. The colored Democrats in Harlem and the rest of the city and state have done more for the party and are better organized than any other groups in the country. We don't care who runs the show outside of the state, but we demand absolute control of New York and a share in the national set-up. If we don't get it, Mr. Farley will have plenty of trouble on his hands.

Strong for Local Tickets

Many Negro Democratic leaders in Harlem not only resent the fact that the national bosses ignored their requests to be permitted to manage the local campaign among the Negroes, but they are disgusted because Vann and his assistant, Julian D. Rainey, of Boston, were Republicans until a few years ago. Moreover, Vann and Rainey are looked upon as political opportunists, who have no organizations and who cannot deliver a single vote, except their own, in any election.

Although the Negroes in New York have voted the Democratic ticket in local elections for many years, they have not been as strong in their support of the national ticket because of the power of the South in the party. Many local colored Democrats have often gone into a polling booth with all intentions of casting their ballots for the Democratic nominees in a presidential election, only to change their mind at the last minute and vote the Republican ticket, because of their bitter resentment against the southern Democrats. In spite of the relief program of the national government, it has not removed in the least the rancor the Negroes hold against southern white Democratic leaders like Senators Ellison D. Smith and Thomas Connally.

The New York State Colored Democratic League is headed by Godfrey Nurse, Harlem physician. Herbert L. Bruce has thrown his entire district organization behind it. The league is organized in every county in the state, and some of its sponsors are Randall Tolliver, president of the Westchester County Democratic Club; Walter Reifer, leader of the Queens County United Colored Democratic Club; A. J. Smithaman, Erie County; Alex Corse, Nassau County; John Cheney, Greene County; Richard Sydnor, Dutchess County, and the Rev. H. J. Johnson, Tompkins County.

THE NEGRO AS AN ISSUE

Because a Negro minister delivered an invocation at the Philadelphia convention, because a Democratic Negro Congressman delivered an address in support of President Roosevelt, because there were some Negro delegates in the convention, "Cotton Ed." Smith, the South Carolina demagogue walked out of the convention.

Senator Joseph F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, was in the convention. He is a candidate for reelection and has two opponents. Such Carolina candidates for office speak in droves at county seats, in accordance with a provision of the law.

Recently two of Byrnes's opponents, in a joint meeting, asked him why he did not leave the convention, just as Smith did. Byrnes replied that he was appealing to the reason and not the prejudice of Carolinians—as if that would get a Carolina politician anywhere, especially when an ordinarily conservative and moderate newspaper like The Charleston News and Courier is devoting columns of editorial space to criticisms of Roosevelt because under him the Democratic party has alienated the Northern Negro vote from the Republicans for the first time in history.

In Georgia Gene Talmadge, contemplating his struggle with Dick Russell for the Senate, names "race equality" as one of the "issues".

We Southern Democrats are too low-down to go through a State political campaign without making the helpless Negro a scapegoat in a white man's contest.

Political—1936

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

JEFFERSON RE-ELECTED HEAD OF NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE; 300 IN ATTENDANCE

Beach Register 3-12-36

LOCAL DRUNKARDS ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP MEETING; POLICE QUIET THEM

Resolutions Adopted Asking Separation of Taft Institutions

Sixty members of the Negro Democratic State Central Committee, representing 38 counties, met in the Slaughter Hall Saturday, re-electing O. B. Jefferson, Oklahoma City, as the chairman of the organization.

More than 300 citizens and Democrats in the carious counties mingled with the members of the committee, and at the close of the sessions were served with beer, sandwiches and other delicacies of the season.

Trouble broke in the sessions when the credentials committee reported the name of J. J. Dawson as county chairman of Oklahoma county. About four drunk local fellows, who were supporting J. H. Broach, Luther, and who heads a rump Democratic club, created an uproar and sought to break up the sessions, but were quieted when officers appeared on the scene.

Dawson was seated as the county member of the Negro Democratic Central Committee. The fact that Dawson is also recognized by the County Democratic Central Committee placed Dawson in an unquestioned position of authority in Democratic circles in Oklahoma county.

Four other contests, coming d Seminole, iPttsburgh and sa counties, were easily set- i and harmony prevailed among delegates.

A spirited contest was stated between William Hazel, Boley and O. B. Jefferson, for the chairmanship. E. W. Tolliver, Ardmore, president of the Oklahoma League of Young Negro Democrats, presided, and was able after much spirited debate to conclude this phase of the work.

Hazel, following his defeat, was immediately upon his feet pledging himself to harmony and said that his only reason for running was an endeavor to cement the various factions. "I'm licked and I want to take the first step in the direction of harmony," declared Hazel.

Others who addressed the convention were Rev. D. C. Miller, Coalgate; W. M. Thomas, Cushing; Lon McNeal, Eufaula; Mrs. Josie Moton, Oklahoma City.

The convention went on record asking the Governor and the State Board of Affairs for "the removal of the Negro incorrigible girls from the grounds and campus of the orphans at Taft" and "the complete separation and control, supervision and administration of the Deaf, Blind and Orphan Institute from that of the State Hospital for Negro Insane."

The complete roster of officers follows:

O. B. Jefferson, Oklahoma City, chairman; Mrs. Pearl Howard, Langston, vice chairman; J. Henry Ferguson, Oklahoma City, secretary; W. E. Mitchell, Ardmore, treasurer.

Executive Committee: J. C. Evans, Okmulgee, chairman; Mrs. Ollie Randolph, Oklahoma City; C. R. Buford, Taft; Mrs. D. S. A. Davidson, Pauls Valley; W. R. Fields, Watonga; William Hazel, Boley; Henry House, Guthrie; A. R. Jefferson, Atoka; Rev. D. C. Miller, Coalgate; W. E. Mitchell, Ardmore; W. M. Phillips, Duncan; Rev. William Thomas, Cushing; E. W. Tolliver, Ardmore; E. W. Warrior, Checotah; F. R. Williams, Tulsa.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 6, 1936

Breckinridge Democrats

Colonel Henry Breckinridge, candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, speaking in Baltimore, denounced New Dealers as "political adventurers bent upon the destruction of American civilization." His platform calls for "the faithful performance of the repudiated covenants of the Democratic platform of 1932." Some of us Democrats in South Carolina would like to vote for a Democrat of the Breckinridge stamp, but we shall have no opportunity to do so. Mr. Roosevelt was for the primary in Kentucky, but his supporters are against it in South Carolina. Colonel Breckinridge is of Southern ancestry (the Kentucky Breckinridges), he is a graduate of Harvard, was a soldier in the World War and participated in battles, he is a Presbyterian and a distinguished lawyer. He will be voted for in primaries in Ohio and other states. In choosing a Democratic candidate for president the voice of a negro Democrat in Ohio counts for more than that of a white Democrat in South Carolina. The negro Democrats of Ohio will not vote for Breckinridge.

NEWS

Belleville, Ill

MAR 3 - 1936

Negro Politicians Would Drop Charge

A motion to quash the indictment was filed in circuit court late yesterday by three Negro Democratic politicians of Brooklyn, under indictment for conspiracy in connection with the school election last April.

The motion sets out seven reasons why the indictment should be quashed. It charges the indictment is insufficient at law, indefinite and states no charges but mere conclusions.

The three indicted are: Will Ward, committeeman in the village; George Calhoun, secretary of the Board of Education; and Alfred Campbell, member of the Board of Education.

TRUCE SEEN IN DEMOCRAT CLUB

Register 3-21-36

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 21—(Special)—Democrats of St. Joseph County gathered at an anniversary celebrating the founding of the club which was held in the Robert Johnson post American Legion Home which is located at 1521½ West Washington street. All differences were forgotten as the groups got together.

Douglas Coker presided as chairman of the meeting. Other participating were George D'Armond chairman of the program committee, and the Rev. R. B. Alexander who introduced Mr. Schock.

Cooperating organizations were the Colored Women's Democratic club and the Young Men's Colored Democratic club. Following the meeting, music for dancing was provided by the Hill orchestra. A luncheon was served.

The speakers of the evening were: George A. Schock, WPA attorney and former Democratic county chairman, and George N. Beamer, former city judge.

Mulberry, Fla., Press
March 5, 1936

Negro Democrats Will Hold Meeting in Tampa

Southern negro Democrats will meet in Tampa April 2 to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson and to hear speakers laud the federal Administration for its interest in advancing welfare of negroes. Tampa was selected for the convention because it was here that the first negro Democratic party of the South was organized.

Robert S. Vann, former attorney general and editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, has been invited as the principal speaker. The meeting will be held at the Apollo auditorium.

The committee in charge of arrangements comprises Dewey A Richardson, J. C. Howe, G. D Rodgers, R. L. Saunders and Dr J. J. Mallette.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

MAY 22 1936

Negro Democrats Map Campaign

Tennessee's Negro Democrats planned an active campaign today following a recommendation by the State convention yesterday that Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Washington, D. C., president of the Baloteers Union, have charge of the drive. The local union, of which Benny Scales is chairman and composed of S. P. Hickman of Memphis and W. D. Allimono of Nashville, offered a resolution that would draft Thompkins for the work.

Composed of 7,262 members, the Tennessee organization was formed in 1928. Its officers are planning to have Dr. Thompkins speak in the larger cities of the State between now and August.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 27 1936

Negro Democrats To Meet Tonight

A regular meeting of the First Ward Negro Democratic club will be held at headquarters, 19 North Main street, tonight. President Walter F. Barbour asks all members to attend.

1100 Democrats At Dinner Observe Cleveland Day

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The most spectacular and vociferous demonstration in several decades occurred at the Fitzgerald Auditorium, Wednesday night, when Eugene W. Leggett, of the first ward was proposed by John P. Freeman as the next Democratic candidate for State Assemblyman. It was the occasion of the Cleveland Day dinner, over eleven hundred loyal Democratic workers gathering around the festive board in the spacious auditorium to partake of the nine course banquet served by Bud Wright and Alonzo Cadley. The dinner was sponsored by the Negro Democratic Clubs of Atlantic County.

Prominent speakers on a lengthy program were John P. Freeman, who spoke on "Roosevelt on Parade." Robert Carter, whose topic was "Life and Achievements of Cleveland"; State Senator Wm. H. Smathers chose "Equal Opportunity for the Negro," and Chas. I. Lafferty, county democratic leader who told of the improved civic betterments planned for the Northside. Eugene Leggett took "Cleveland and the March of Democracy" for his topic, while Mrs. Roberta Dixon held the attention of the throng on her masterful discourse on "The Progress of Negro Women." Other speakers were Mrs. Paulina Matthews Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, Miss Parthenia Tanner, Roland Peeler and Abe White.

Mr. Leggett, chairman of the executive committee of the clubs, presided. John P. Freeman, Reginald Pipes, Emmett Woodson, Harold S. Carr and Robert Carter were members of this committee.

An excellent musical program was rendered by the WPA orchestra directed by Maurice A. Williams.

Mrs. Margaret Leggett, wife of the chairman was presented with a basket of flowers by Mrs. Paulina Martin, on behalf of the ladies of the committee on arrangements.

PROMINENT GUESTS

Among the prominent Democrats attending the dinner were Chas. I. Lafferty, chairman of the Atlantic County Democratic Executive committee. Senator Wm. Smathers, City Commissioner Wm. F. Casye, Judge Robert L. Worke, Mrs. Mamie R. Stone, state committeewoman; Daniel Bell, state committeeman; Thomas C. Stewart, postmaster; Wm. Surran, chairman of the county board of elections; Mrs. Irene Popper, supervisor of WPA projects; Edward M. Hooker, Mrs. Irma Adams, Hammonton; Alfred Whitehead, secretary County Democratic committee; Edward J. O'Keefe, Howard Reed.

Representatives of County Democratic Clubs were Daniel Bedford, president of the Samuel Ward Club, first ward; and Mrs. Mary Pettus, president of the Ladies auxiliary; Earl Blake, president of the second ward club and Mrs. Ethel Johnson, president of the Ladies auxiliary, John Stewart, president of the third ward club and Mrs. Lola Smith, president of the Ladies auxiliary; Walter Williams, president of the Young Men's Progressive Club; Roland Peeler, president of the Golden Eagle Dem. club of Pleasantville; Abe White, president Farmington Dem. Club; Wewey Waters, leader Democratic Clubs of Egg Harbor City and Mrs. Dewey Waters, president of the Ladies auxiliary.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Working on the sub committee with the executive committee were Miss Parthenia Tanner, Mrs. Paulina Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. B. B. Sousa, Mrs. Lola Smith, Mrs. Roberta Dixon, Mrs. Fannie Conquest, Mrs. Ethel Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins.

William Walker, Daniel Bedford, Alfred Haughton, John Stewart, Jno. Morgan, Wilson Widgeon, Chester Russell, Preston Moore, Wm. E. Blake, Roland Peeler, Dewey Waters, Abe White, Wm. O. Price, Russell Catlett, Wm. Moseley, Edward Wilkins, Joseph S. Gauntt, Wm. Fitzgerald, James Hinton, Stewart Reeves, Benjamin Simms, Walter Williams, Emmett Woodson and Thomas Jackson.

—Cooking School April 22-24

Democratic Club Of South Kinloch

The Original Democratic Club of Kinloch, held its annual election Sunday, March 22, as follows: S. J. Vivian, President; Lee Vincent, Vice - President; Earl Simms, Secretary; Robert Smith, treasurer; Wm. Thomas, Sergeant - at - Arms; Advisory Board: Dr. W. R. Arthur, Wm. Jordan, Charles Held; Executive Committee: Willis Payne, chairman; William Cornish, Vice-Chairman; S. Johnson, William Tate, James Greer, Leslie Swaizey, Charles Magee; Entertainment Committee: A. Muldrow, M. Clay, G. White, A. Jackson, E. Nelson; Finance Committee—George Jordan, chairman; William Ingo, L. C. Simpson; Membership Committee: Harold Oglesby, chairman, W. Hughes, J. Turner.

Next meeting will be held at 3:00 p. m., March 29, at Tabernacle Baptist Church on Carson Road.

MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATS TO HOLD BANQUET

Who's who in Democratic circles among local sepia politicians will be uncovered in a big spread among the regulars of Marion County next Thursday night at the Walker Casino when the Mayor of Indianapolis, supported by a number of gubernatorial candidates will appear in a speaker's role.

The committee completed plans to entertain the first 1,000 loyal party supporters to arrive; the purpose as is outlined, will be to inform the delegates of the various problems which the voter faces and introduce the candidates many of whom will be present.

The speakers on the program are: John W. Kern, Mayor and the following candidates for governor, E. Kirk McKinney, Pleas Greenlee, and Clifford M. Townsend, Lt. Governor. The committee invited these particular candidates in order that they might throw some light on their personal stand towards the Negro of Indiana.

It is freely stated that this banquet meeting will be the biggest political affair in the history of Marion County from the stand point of early predictions. Many folk are making their reservations now.

Another angle the group plans to take up will be registration of qualified voters in order that few if any votes will be lost because of residence in any precinct. Job holder, officials, workers, and party supporters are falling in line to help the body put forth its best effort to elect the entire Democratic ticket next fall from the president down to the smallest office.

With F. B. Ransom as general chairman of arrangements, and Dr. B. J. Osborne, general secretary, those helping to put over the banquet are as follows on committees:

Decorations: Grant Hawkins, chairman; Edna Young, Minnie Turner, Ethel Ealy, Marie Long.

Reception: Mercer Mance, James Hill, Joe Harris, Mildred Nelson, Vergie Dunville, Clarence Stewart, Edwin Knox, Clarence Turner, Carolyn Hill, Henry Walker, Cleota Alexander, Thomas Hibbitt, John Streets, Glasgow Knox, Lucinda Lightfoot, Grace Owens, Bernice Fuqua, J. Wallace Hall, R. B. H. Smith.

Banquet Arrangements: Dr. Sirdastian Meriwether, chairman; Leo Chavers, Marian Grubbs, Herschel Williams, Averett Corley, W. J. West, Chas. Monger, Chas. Epps, Luella Gilmore, Susie Knox, Elizabeth Douglass.

Publicity: Edward Kelseau, chairman; Vernon Anderson, Archie Ransom, John Medders, Vernon Johnson, Lee Johnson.

Invitations: Mrs. J. T. V. Hill, chairman, Wm. Wooden, Eugene Armstrong, Alonzo Mitchell, Henry Walker, Marian Grubbs, Elizabeth Douglas, B. J. Johnson, Marie Long, Bessie Allen, Frances Roby, William Hawkins, Henry R. Wilson, Jr., Vernon Anderson, Sirdastian Meriwether, Benjamine Osborne.

T. Fisher Heads FDR Campaign Locally

Journal and Guide Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Hugh T. Clark, state chairman of the National Colored Democratic League has appointed Attorney T. W. Fisher local campaign manager of the Roosevelt-Garner Campaign drive. City headquarters are located at 2501 Jefferson Avenue, Senate Building, room two.

During the months of September and October renowned political speakers will be presented to this community by the Colored Democratic League.

Ohio Dem. Leaders Gather At Capital To Greet Governor

Columbus, O., April 13.—Through the Ohio State Demoratic League, whose membership is composed of the Negro Democrats of Ohio, Govevrnor Martin L. Davey entertained in his office in the State Capital leading Negro Democrats from the entire state.

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the A. M. E. church of Ohio who acted as master of ceremonies told Governor Davey that "the Negroes of Ohio were not unmindful of the many things he as Governor had done for the race and that appreciation would be demonstrated when the voters went to the polls on election day.

Among some of the things enumerated were the many appointments he gave to members of the group. Briefly they are: Liquor inspectors, Old Age examiners, and Insurance inspector, Assistant publicity director, an assistant physician at the Ohio Penitentiary, inspector of Cosmethology(woman); foremen on Highway department, hundreds of workmen on highways, inspectors of highway, aside from retaining most all of the appointees inherited from a previous Democratic administration.

This meeting heralded an occasion never before seen in the history of Negro Democracy in Ohio. Sixty representative men and women from throughout the state paying homage to the most democratic Governor Ohio has ever had. Cincinnati sent Dr. Lee E. Payne, John N. Brooks, William B. Wallace, William Laws, James C. Seymour, Miss Dora Goodlett, Mr. James Jackson, Mrs. Marian Hubbard, Carlisle Hughes and Randall Moss. Wilberforce University sent Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Steward Ransom and Paris V. Sterrett.

From Cleveland: Charles Carr, Thomas Davis, Eugene Richardson, Lawrence Dooley, S. C. McAllister, A. H. Martin, John W. Carmack, and Jesse Owens. From Columbus, E. B. Paxton, Joseph L. Bowman, George Christian, Dr. Harold F. H. Dickinson, Miss Emma Girdy, Joseph Leatherbury, B. F. Steward, Percy D. Jones, Frank Shearer and Percy L. Jones.

Oberlin: James Godette; Lorain, Herbert Towles; Newark, B. C. Cunningham; Portsmouth, C. L. Ross, while from Washington, D. C., came Dr. Eugene Brown.

Toledo sent a delegation composed of Dr. F. S. Randolph, Dr. Eugene D. Clark, Joseph Wilson, Edward Hunt, Milton Senior, Benjamin Andrews and Benjamin H. Fisher. Mrs. Sarah Green from Springfield, and C. L. Scott from Lima.

Following the meeting in the afternoon a cabaret party was held in the beautiful grill room of the Litchford hotel where more than two hundred enjoyed the evening. Several acts sent by the local night clubs sandwiched themselves between dance numbers furnished by Earl Hoods splendid radio and dance band.

Democratic.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation

THE CITY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY BAR

The city democratic committee has met and fixed a date of the city primary election to be held November 7th. Thus far no public statement has been made as to lifting the traditional bar against Negro participation.

Negro Labor News
10-24-36
Houston, Texas

It is paradoxical that some of Houston's and Texas' most outstanding citizens and political leaders are touring the nation aiding in the country's most spectacular fight for a more liberal "democratic form of government" and are especially interested in the re-election of President Roosevelt on his interest in the "forgotten man" platform, and yet over ten thousand qualified voters and taxpayers will be barred from participation in the city democratic primary which is tantamount to the election of all city officers. The sole reason is that these voters are black. It has been discovered recently that hundreds of mulatto Negroes are voting in closely contested primary elections. Several candidates, it is reported, have been elected by this type of vote.

The white primary is a political device and is created for and used effectively in the disfranchisement of Negro citizens. With the exception of Houston and Beaumont, the larger cities in Texas do not conduct partisan primary elections. Negroes exercise their rights of suffrage at San Antonio, Galveston, Dallas, Fort Worth and Port Arthur. In all of these cities progress and better racial relation are rapidly improving.

There is no denying of the fact that the disfranchisement of the Negroes in Houston has a definite effect upon the economic, civic and general living conditions of the race. By not having right of suffrage has been responsible for so few Negroes being employed in any department of a city government notwithstanding the fact that the race represents approximately 25 percent of the population. Negroes are denied membership in practically all unions and in many instances there is an unfair assessment of property and unequal distribution of municipal funds. The living conditions among Negroes are said to be worse than any city in the entire country. The streets are unpaved and neglected; inadequate lighting of residential sections, lack of sanitation, certain sections without sewerage, no provisions made for parks, playgrounds, recreational centers, etc., are some of the evils the race lay to city primary.

One of the outstanding candidates in the city election is Richard H. Fonville, a well-known druggist and former president of the Houston School Board. As president of the School Board, Mr. Fonville gained the confidence and respect of the leading Negroes by his fair play and liberal policies toward providing for Negro education. The Negro vote in trustee election played a part in returning him to office as long as he desired. Had these Negroes not been denied the right to vote, no doubt, Mr. Fonville would have been mayor of Houston two years ago. The election was lost only by 580 votes and there are more than that number of Negro school teachers eligible to vote.

In times like these, when mad politicians are doing every conceivable thing to get in power, who knows that if Mr. Fonville is nominated in the city primary that he will not have to enter a contest with some influential independent candidate who may not be able to serve and preserve the best interest of our city as well as Mr. Fonville. What will be the alternative for the Negro? Could any self-respecting Negro support Mr. Fonville in the general election after being denied the right to vote for him in the primary?

It might be expedient for the fair-minded white citizens of Houston who stand for justice and fair play, for better racial relations, and the preservation of our constitutional form of government, to help unshackle the Negro citizens by working for the abrogation of the democratic city primary. By denying the Negro the right to vote leaves him with no weapon to protect himself as a citizen and is creating a spirit of hatred between the majority and minority groups which is smouldering fire at all times.

We Stand With Roosevelt

AN EDITORIAL

FOUR years ago the JOURNAL AND GUIDE expressed confidence in FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT'S intentions to do something for the "forgotten man" in American life, and accordingly supported him for the Presidency. After three years and seven months of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S leadership and direction of government we are convinced that it would be a grave mistake to take the reins of government from his hands at the expiration of his first term.

Journal & Guide
10-31-36
Norfolk, Va.

We believe that four years more of ROOSEVELT'S leadership, and of the application of his political, social and economic philosophy to the treatment of our national problems will be good for all of the American people.

We concede that the New Deal, formulated by Mr. ROOSEVELT, has not been a wholly successful process. Like Christianity, and other religions and philosophies underlying the approximation of social justice, the New Deal has never been fully tried.

Even where the technicalities of our organic law did not intervene to abort the New Deal process. fixed customs, unwritten laws, class prejudice, evasion and circumvention operated to prevent it from giving all of the American people a horizontal lift in living standards and relief from economic insecurity. Under the very nature of our government, with its delegation of power to states and municipalities with their varied sectional political traditions and dogmas, Mr. ROOSEVELT was powerless to make the New Deal as effectve as he intended it to be.

Its failure to function for all the people was not due to any dereliction on Mr. ROOSEVELT'S part. Where failure has occurred it has been due to obstructions erected by powerful financial and political groups, whose exercise of special privileges and whose continued control of the sources of wealth, and whose power to continue the exploitation of the working classes and underprivileged people depended upon their control of government.

Despite these obstructions, set up by the privileged classes, the New Deal has been remarkably successful in saving from ruin, not only the great common people of America, but their common enemy, the privileged classes themselves.

Having been saved from ruin the latter classes are once more secure in their wealth and power, and fear that they will be called upon to pay in just taxation for their salvation. Wishing to shift the burden of taxes back to where it has always rested—upon the bended backs of consumers—they are now violently opposing President ROOSEVELT. We are *supporting* him primarily because they are *opposing* him, and because their return to power, will bring to the common people and the underprivileged people of America a return to the so-called "American way of life"; a system of exploitation that brought them to the brink of ruin; that took away their jobs; that reduced their wages; that put their homes and farms in jeopardy and placed millions of these on the auction block; that caused them to lose their savings in banks and building and loan associations; that depreciated their mortgage notes and bonds; that turned peace and contentment into a state of panic and raised the hideous spectre of revolution.

Now that he has, in a large measure, revitalized business, lifted agriculture and industry out of the dumps, made bank deposits safe; made home ownership possible once more and restored confidence in government we see no good reason why he should not be given an-

other four years in the White House. ROOSEVELT'S way is the better "American way of life."

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"Sunflowers Will Die in November When the Ballots Begin to Fall" Is New Harlem Theme Song

Darker Manhattan Predicts a New Deal Landslide as Election Day Nears; Roosevelt Still Tops in AFRO Straw Vote.

New York

	This Week	Previous Total	Total
Roosevelt	423	308	731
Landon	159	114	273
Browder	11	1	12
Thomas	9	0	9

NEW YORK — Harlem's theme song, "Sunflowers Die in November," took on the aspect of wishful thinking this week, a corps of AFRO reporters conducting a street straw poll on the Presidential election discovered as Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal proved almost three to one favorites to win in the colored section of Manhattan.

At the close of four weeks of polling during which 1,025 Harlemites were questioned, the Democratic candidate was found to have received a total of 731 votes.

The Republican candidate, Alfred M. Landon, was second with 273 votes, Earl Browder, Communist candidate received 12 and Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, 9.

One for Lemke

William Lemke, Union party candidate, whose name was ruled off the ballots in New York State last week, received one vote during the four weeks' polling.

Polls were taken at various points along Lenox, Seventh and Eighth Avenues in New York and Along Dean, Pacific and Fulton Streets in Brooklyn.

Rout GOP Speakers

Indications that the AFRO poll is a pretty accurate forecast of the actual voting which will take place next Tuesday were seen in the general attitude of local residents, who, on several occasions have evinced hostility to Republican sound trucks and caravans which have invaded Harlem.

Sound trucks parked along Seventh and Lenox Avenues remained more or less unnoticed as recordings of popular bands blared from the loud speakers, but as soon as those in charge changed to political anti-New Deal speeches, passersby and tenants of neighboring houses started booing loudly and admonishing the truck attendants to "get away with that bunk."

The strenuous open air campaigning of both major parties in the Harlem districts, coupled with the fact that the local registration is reported to have been fully twice as large as any before, were felt to give promise that the election next Tuesday will be a very bitter one.

Although issuing the usual pre-election predictions of victory, Harlem Republican headquarters had little else to say. Democratic leaders, however, expressed jubilant confidence, in some quarters, openly expressing the opinion that F. D. would win in a landslide.

Jesse Gets Poor Hand

A strong indication of Roosevelt's strength in Harlem was seen at the Brown Bombers' football game, last Sunday at Dyckman Oval when Jesse Owens, Olympic star, who has been publicized as a Landon supporter, met with a rather cool reception despite the fact that he was present as guest of honor and made the kickoff of the game.

Hecklers in the bleachers yelled, "Jesse is trying to keep Roosevelt beefsteaks out of Harlem." The crowd roared, and Jesse looked embarrassed.

Impromptu music has entered the campaign and street corner crowds are singing election ditties to popular tunes which get laughs from crowds on the corners.

Sunflower Song

One of the gayest of Harlem campaigners is a well-known local character who attracted a crowd at the corner of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, singing the following parody which he was selling at five cents a sheet:

Sunflowers will die in November
When the ballots begin to fall;
Because we shall remember
What Roosevelt did for us all.

He found us hungry and gave us relief,
He gave us gladness where Hoover left grief;
He gave us jobs and he gave us repeal;
That's why we're voting for the New Deal.

Landon Bridge Falling Down

Another ditty that got a laugh was "Landon Bridge Is Fallin' Down." It goes:

I know that I shall never see
A party like the G.O.P.
They took our jobs and starved us out,
Until we gave Hoover the rout.
Now that depression's on the wane,
They ask us to put them back again.
Knox, Knox! Who's there? Landon.
Landon who?
Landon bridge is fallin' down,
fallin' down, fallin' down,
Landon bridge is fallin' down on election day.

Give Reasons

Hundreds of Harlem voters gave the AFRO reasons for supporting the various candidates. Some of their statements follow:

MISS ALICE THOMAS, 416 Convent Avenue: "Roosevelt in 1932 and in 1936. Because of his ability."

WILLIAM H. BIGGS, 208 W. 111th Street, retired postal clerk: "I am for Landon. Business will be benefited by a change."

Deserves Second Chance

THE REV. D. WARD NICHOLS, 209 Edgecombe Avenue: "Roosevelt is my choice, because he is a man of the common people and deserves another chance."

MRS. PEARL ESPOSA, 2340 Seventh Avenue: "Landon. I think he is the best man."

ROY JACKSON, 213 W. 135th Street, cook: "Roosevelt. I got something out of him."

EDGAR BLACK, 1451 Fifth Avenue, porter: "Roosevelt. He has caused me to earn a few more cents with shorter hours at work."

Two Brothers in CCC

FRED LARKINS, 63 W. 115th Street, handy man: "Roosevelt. He gave my two brothers a job in CCC camps. In 1932 I voted for Hoover."

CHARLES W. MITCHELL, 574 St. Nicholas Avenue, former minister to Liberia: "Landon is the best man for the job."

RANDOLPH EDWARDS, 68 W. 139th Street, barber: "Roosevelt—When he went into office the breadline went into oblivion."

INEZ WILSON, 200 W. 135th Street, WPA co-ordinator: "Roosevelt, because he offers the best policies, a happy medium between radicalism and conservatism."

ALLENE WILLIAMS, 2399 Seventh Avenue, hairdresser: "Roosevelt. I just like him."

Has Helped Country

WILLIAM BROWN, 239 W. 141st Street, barber: "Roosevelt. He has helped the country more than any other President."

ALMA TILLMAN, 2581 Eighth Avenue, manicurist: "Roosevelt, because it appears to me things are better since he was made President."

MAUDE EDMEAD, 218 W. 63rd Street, field worker: "Roosevelt—Struggling against innumerable odds, Roosevelt has treated new conditions not according to precedent, but as they presented themselves."

WIN CARROLL, 2268 E. 87th Street: "Roosevelt—America! Why change?"

Hates Tugwell

RAYMOND ALDRIDGE, 316 W. 142nd Street, porter: "I'm for Landon. He is the better man and I want to get rid of Tugwell."

For Landon

MRS. PEARL ALDRIDGE, 316 W. 142nd Street: "I'm for Landon. I believe he will carry out his pledges."

CHARLES BALTIMORE, 413 W. 142nd Street, business man: "Landon, because he is the best man. Under this administration my business cannot progress. In 1932 I voted for Hoover."

ARNOLD VORAY, 220 W. 178th Street, salesman: "Roosevelt, because he has been the Negro's greatest benefactor since Lincoln."

Roosevelt Tried

DR. HYACINTH A. DAVIS, 203 W. 136th Street, physician: "Roosevelt. Whatever may be his shortcomings he honestly tried to aid the masses sorely hit by the depression."

C. A. AUSTIN, 153 W. 142nd Street, journalist: "Roosevelt. The Roosevelt system is the best suited to the economic situation facing us."

GEORGE HENDERSON, 2581 Eighth Avenue, shoe shiner: "Roosevelt. He did a lot for poor people. He will continue to do more."

CHESTER HAUGHTON, 300 W. 140th Street, barber: "Roosevelt, simply because things look brighter since he has been in office."

Bartender Talks

M. RUFFOLO, Washington Heights, bartender: "I am for Roosevelt. My reason is I'm a Democrat."

ANTHONY FERGUSON, 2228 Seventh Avenue: "Put me down for Roosevelt. He saved America from a revolution."

MRS. BESSIE BROWN, 65 W. 143rd Street, housewife: "I am for Landon because his policy towards the Negro is the best."

MISS MOZELLA H. BRANSFORD, 140 W. 139th Street, beautician, unemployed: "I am tired of taxation without representation. We pay for relief with taxes. I want Landon."

Too Many Reasons

THOMAS McGILL, 2370 Seventh Avenue, chauffeur: "I'm for Roosevelt and have too many reasons to explain."

THERON HAMILTON, 210 W. 135th Street, messenger: "I am for Roosevelt. When in Rome do as the Romans do. I'm in New York City and New York is for Roosevelt."

MISS THELMA MORELAND, 234 W. 142nd Street, clerk: "I prefer Roosevelt. He has proven his ability to manage national as well as international affairs. In 1932 I voted for F. D. Roosevelt."

IRVIN YOUNG, 550 W. 172nd Street: "I am for Landon because I want to vote for Judge Bleakly for governor and I don't want to split my ticket."

Democratic

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation

Clanton, Ala., Banner
July 23, 1936

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE NEGRO

For two-thirds of a century now the Democratic party has wielded a black bludgeon with which to club into submission the white electorate of the South. In fact, the Democratic party in the South has maintained its very existence through fanning the fires of race hatred, through appeals to passion and prejudice. It has posed as the champion of racial purity, even though the practices of some of its individual members have been strangely at variance with that pose. It has proclaimed itself the defender of Anglo-Saxon rule, overlooking the fact that in the North it is the party of the alien and the radical. It has consistently used the black man as a bludgeon to coerce the voter and has sought to brand as outcasts and traitors to the blood all who have dared to oppose it. It has never to this good day hesitated to resort to an appeal to the baser passions of man, where the appeal to reason has failed.

Today, with the 1936 presidential campaign getting under way, we are being treated to a strange and startling spectacle. The old familiar bludgeon appears to have been laid aside, until after election day at least; and in its place, a caressing hand has been laid on the shoulder of the hitherto despised black brother. It appears that we may actually go through a national election in Alabama without hearing much, if anything, about the heel of the Ethiopian on the neck of the Caucasian, and all the old familiar bedtime stories hitherto used to scare the faithful into the fold.

What is the meaning of it all? Does it indicate a real outpouring of brotherly love, a Christian spirit of tolerance, of peace on earth, good will to men? Sad to say, we fear it does not. It simply signifies that the Democratic party has hopes of garnering in some black votes in the North, and is trimming its sails accordingly. The Socialistic doctrines of the New Deal have found a ready response among the radical fringe of the negro race, as of the white. Now that it scents an opportunity of utilizing the black man to further its political aims, the Democratic party suddenly discovers, or pretends to discover that it has been mistaken all along about the Black peril. It seems that the negro is a menace only so long as he is not a Democrat; let him vote "right", and he becomes, as a race, worthy of the love and affection of the Democrats. So we witness the strange spectacle of even Southern Democrats flirting openly with their former untouchables. All the proud boasts and noble fulminations about white supremacy and protecting our homes and firesides from the Ethiopian menace—all cast to the winds for the sake of some black ballots in Harlem and Chicago.

There was something pathetic in the walk-out of Senator Ed Smith from the Philadelphia convention. From that great gathering of the host of democracy, with its colored preacher praying, its colored Congressman orating amidst wild applause its colored delegates stamping, strode forth this solitary figure from the Palmetto State, sole surviving white hope, although symbolizing the departure of a dead tradition, a lost ideal. There were no cheers for this futile gesture; on the contrary, fellow Democrats rushed into print to condemn a course of action which they would have been first to applaud, in the days before they found it expedient to grease and swallow the Senegambian.

Even the esteemed Montgomery Advertiser, whose editor sat in that convention with his black brother Democrats, has since carried an editorial branding the discredited Carolinian as a demagogue. Said the Advertiser sarcastically, "We Southern Democrats are too low down to go through a State political campaign without making the helpless negro a scapegoat in a white man's contest."

The Advertiser should know well whereof it speaks, for it is only a few short years since its columns were opened to appeals to race hatred in the effort to defeat Hoover. Only yesterday the Advertiser sounded the old battlecry, and Democratic orators depicted the horrors to come if the black man should be allowed to get out of hand. Among these orators applauded by the Democracy of Alabama, was the unspeakable Bilbo, who repeated in this state the base libel against Hoover, charging him with having danced with a negress. Today, the old battle flag is furled, and the Advertiser and its ally, The Birmingham News, unite to denounce Senator Smith for daring to uphold the dying traditions of a decaying Democracy.

So the Democratic Party wipes out the color line within its own ranks and stands forth to do battle on the issues of the campaign. We believe that time will show this to be a mistaken step, and that the negro votes gained in Northern States will be dearly bought. For the white people of the South are conservative at heart, and as between the radicalism of Roosevelt and the Americanism of Landon, there is no question where they belong. History will show that when the Democratic party took over the negro, it signed its own death warrant in these Southern States. For, however much we may decry the use of the black bludgeon, it was undeniably effective, and with it laid aside the Democracy of the South is left disarmed and ineffective.

Southern white men and women are coming more and more to realize that, while the radical doctrines of the New Deal are a menace in the nation as a whole, they are particularly dangerous in the South with our large illiterate colored population. Before going to the polls in November, every Southern white man should ask himself, and answer for himself: What party or group today, in 1936, is contributing most to racial unrest and bad feeling and future trouble in the South? Every Southerner who is honest with himself knows the answer.

The greatest menace to Southern institutions today lies in the twin perils of the New Deal and Communism. For three years and more, agents of the New Deal have been spreading discontent among the idle and shiftless negro element, making them believe that the world owes them a living, that they should depend on the next "draw" on relief rations rather than honest work. The New Deal emissaries have prepared a fertile field for the seed of Communism, whose stealthy agents are abroad in the South, sowing the doctrines of armed revolt and bloodshed and racial intermixture. Whether intentionally or accidentally, the "parlor pinks" of Mr. Roosevelt and the straight red disciples of Lenin and Stalin are working hand in hand in the South, a fact apparent to any observant Southerner.

As for the Republican party, it does not conceive it to be the function of government to support in idleness either lazy and shiftless negroes, or lazy and shiftless whites. In the South, as in the nation as a whole, the Republican party stands forth as the great bulwark against the encroachments of the socialist Roosevelt, who would enrich the slothful by robbing the thrifty through class legislation, and the Communist Foster who would go just a step further and plunge us into the throes of class revolution.

POCATELLO, IDAHO
TRIBUNE
JUL 26 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB HOLDS MEET

The Negro Democratic club of Pocatello met at 654 N. Fifth Thursday night with William Jones presiding and a large attendance.

All members were reported much interested in the coming primary and general elections and several made short talks. Business was completed and another meeting called for next Monday at 8:30 p. m.

Officers of the organization include Ira Harrison, secretary, and William Jones, president. Jones reported general cooperation of the entire organization.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 30 1936

Bogus Primary Petition Brings Arrest of Five

Negroes Accused of Acting as Witnesses to Paper With Forged Signatures

Filed in Harlem District

McGowan Calls Case Most Brazen in His Memory

Five men, witnesses to an allegedly fraudulent petition in the primary elections of last spring, have been indicted, arrested, and freed in bail of $2,500 each, according to a letter received yesterday by Edward J. McGowan, chief clerk of the Board of Elections, from District Attorney William C. Dodge.

"This was one of the most brazen attempts to get away with a fraudulent petition," Mr. McGowan said, "that I have seen during my thirty years in the Board of Elections. The petition included 160 signatures, all in what was unquestionably the handwriting of one person and all according to the jury, obtained the same day. This practice of filing false petitions has to stop and I am going to do all in my power to send every one of these men to jail."

The petition designated Gavin A Steele, a Negro, and Miss Etta Beck as members of the Democratic State Committee in the 19th Assembly District in opposition to the candidates named by Harry C. Perry, Democratic leader of the district. Since the Board of Elections is without power to rule on suspected forgeries, the petition was taken to the Supreme Court by the regular Democratic organization in the district. Justice Philip J. McCook ruled that the petition lacked the required number of valid signatures and it was voided.

Thomas B. Dyett, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, said that 372 subpoenas were issued by the May grand jury in investigating the alleged fraud, but only 106 persons were located because, he said, many of the addresses in the petition were fictitious. Of these, forty-one testified before the grand jury.

Those arrested, according to the District Attorney's office, are: Abraham Thomas, forty years old, of 3 West 118th Street; Philip Badillo, thirty-six, of 75 East 119th Street; Alex Joseph, thirty-seven, of 168 Lenox Avenue; James Ward, forty-one, same address, and Joseph Ford, forty-seven, of 23 West 119th Street.

Eleven indictments were named against the five men, all of whom are Negroes, according to Mr. Dyett, and all of whom except Joseph, who is a clerk, are unemployed. The indictments were for perjury and forgery.

Perry was seated as leader of the 19th, the upper Harlem district, last winter. He was recognized by James J. Dooling despite the fact he twice failed to win a majority of the votes of the county committeemen in the district. Protests were filed, to no avail, by Martin J. Healy, ousted leader and Perry's predecessor, and by Fred D. Dickens, Negro candidate.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 30 1936

Drive for Negro Vote Is Opened By Democrats

Farley Names Mitchell, Colored Representative, Western Campaign Chief

Rainey Directs in East

75 P. C. of 3,000,000 To Be Won, Leaders Say

The Democratic National Committee started a powerful drive yesterday to capture the Negro vote of the nation for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

After a conference at committee headquarters in the Biltmore with Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, Negro member from the Loop district of Chicago, Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, announced a nation-wide set-up to bring the Negroes into the Democratic map.

There will be an Eastern and Western division of campaign for the Negro vote. Mr. Mitchell, born in Alabama, will be head of the Western division, with headquarters in Chicago.

Julian D. Rainey, born in North Carolina, former Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, will be in charge of the Eastern division with headquarters at the Biltmore. New York State is not included in either division.

Mr. Rainey and Mr. Mitchell were in Harvard together. Mr. Rainey's territory, in addition, to the Eastern seaboard, will include the Southern states, in which the Democrats do not need and do not expect to make much effective progress with the Negro vote, with the possible exception of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Mr. Mitchell, who is regarded by Mr. Farley as the top expert statistician of the Democratic party, estimated that the defection of Negro voters from the Republican party in 1932 was so great that President Roosevelt got between 55 and 60 per cent of what was normally a solid Republican Negro vote. Under an intensive organization and amenable national policy, he calculated that the Democrats this year could take 75 per cent of the Negro vote.

Mr. Mitchell already thought well of President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Negro and received from Mr. Farley assurance that there would be no change in the President's views or policies so far as the Negro is concerned.

Mr. Mitchell estimated that, outside the Southern states, there are about 3,000,000 Negro voters, and that these voters, if brought to the polls solidly, could hold the balance of power in 158 Congressional Districts in twenty-three states.

He pointed out that there are 30,000 Negro voters in seven counties in Massachusetts; 6,000 in two counties in Minnesota, and 5,000 in two counties in Rhode Island, which could bear a powerful influence upon the election in those states.

Democrats Name Site For Negro Division Work

Herald 8-1-36

National Chairman James A Farley announced today at Democratic headquarters the set up of the Colored Division of National country divided as follows: Eastern Campaign Committee, with the Division, under the management of Julian D. Rainey, former assistant Coporation Counsel of Boston, and the Western Division with headquarters in Chicago under the supervision of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Representative of the First District of Illinois.

New York is not included in the foregoing set up but will be managed by members of the local organizations.

The names of State Directors will be announced by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committees.

Mr. Rainey said that he will be pleased to receive all persons interested in the reelection of President Roosevelt, at Headquarters to be established in New York after August 15.

Congressman Mitchell is already engaged in conducting his own campaign for reelection from his law offices located at 417 East 47th Street in Chicago, and can be reached at that address until the opening of the regular offices in Chicago late in August.

VANN, THOMPKINS WILL NOT HEAD NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Congressman Mitchell and Attorney Rainey Given Important Posts

NEW YORK. — It has been definitely announced that Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, congressman from the first district of Illinois and candidate to succeed himself in congress in the coming election has been placed in control of the Democratic Negro setup in the west with headquarters in Chicago. Mitchell is opposed in the coming election by former Congressman Oscar DePriest.

The Negro setup in the east with headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore in New York city will be in charge of Julian D. Rainey, prominent Boston attorney and former assistant district attorney.

Vann Objectionable

It had been announced by a Pittsburgh paper of which Robert L. Vann is editor, that Vann would be in charge. This announcement was met with rumors that all was not well in New York and although former Postmaster James Farley was ready to name Vann, Philadelphia Negro Democrats served notice on Farley that Vann was not only objectionable to them but they refused to work with him.

Vann and Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, recorder of deeds both sought to head the Negro setup. Thompkins was accused by the easterners of having "tricked" Farley into addressing what the postmaster general thought was a meeting of Negro Democratic delegates in Philadelphia the Sunday prior to the Democratic convention. Instead, after he had spoken, Farley learned that only a handful of Negroes came from different states to attend Thompkins "rump meeting" and the balance of the audience had come in to hear Farley partly because there was no admission charge and others were rounded up by "Big Bill's" henchmen to making a showing for Thompkins.

Vann pooh-poohed the meeting and refused to attend. So did Rainey.

Later, it became known that Vann, although a member of the Negro bar association which is meeting in his home town from August 6 to 8 and most of whom are Republicans, will be absent during the meeting and will not entertain them in his $50,000 home as planned in the schedule of the association, printed and sent out.

In Berlin

Vann is in Berlin to "cover" the Olympic games. When the games are over, he will return to the states.

Thompkins was in Kansas City last week, presumably to vote. He remained over after attending the funeral of his wife's mother.

New Yorkers will not stand for either Vann or Thompkins. The first is looked upon as an "outside man" coming in to tell the Harlem Negroes what to do. Thompkins is looked upon as a man all for himself. The so-called National Colored Democratic roganization is, said by New Yorkers, to be Thompkins "hand picked" affair and no one pays any attention to it but a few folk whom the Kansas City doctor has under his wing.

Democratic.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 30, 1936

New Deal and the Negro

To The News and Courier:

At the Democratic convention at Philadelphia just over, the old line Democratic form of government was thrown overboard, and the captain of the ship and his entire crew are headed for the rocks or some dangerous reef just under the water line.

It seems that the South is "asleep at the switch" the Wagner-Costigan special is rushing on toward Dixie, to slap down social equality, defiance of white supremacy on a sovereign people, it looks to an old fashioned Democrat, the sons of the Confederate soldiers, that we will have the awful days of 1866 to '76 to fight over again.

The News and Courier wrote a red signal warning to South Carolinians in its Sunday issue of June 28 on the front page. Read it carefully and try to appreciate its real meaning.

The News and Courier has for several years stood up against the Roosevelt administration, the centralizing of government at Washington, the spending of millions on stupid "boondoggling" and billions on useless projects, that do not relieve the suffering of the people, except those swinging on the coattails of the administration, and doing anything to hold down their jobs, the principle of our forefathers, who battled for it at Chancellorsville and the "Wilderness", the faith in state rights that gave us Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, the Democracy of John C. Calhoun is now in the hands of Roosevelt, Roper, Jim Farley and last of all, Dr. Tugwell, and a raft of political parasites just sucking the very life blood out of the true old time Democratic party that South Carolinians could honestly be proud of, but today what a farce, what a travesty, is facing the Southern people this fall in the New Deal negro flirting national Democratic party.

I will close with just a few lines from a man that had more brains and philosophy in his makeup than the entire bunch at Philadelphia including the South Carolina delegation, with the exception of Senator Ellison D. Smith, who had the manhood to walk out of the convention hall; Senator Smith has the respect of all true South Carolinians. The great English poet of Stratford on Ayon said, "'Tis true, 'tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true" and so we can say today of that political circus now over with, thank God for that and "pity 'tis, 'tis true".

JOHN GRIMBALL WILKINS.
Charleston.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 30, 1936

CONVENTION SAW SOCIAL EQUALITY, TALMADGE SAYS

Negroes' Part Assailed. Abrogation of Rule Is Called Blow Also

Governor Talmadge charged Tuesday the Democratic national convention in Philadelphia established "social equality and political equality."

"No Republican administration ever has forced the negroes on the southern people as did the convention at Philadelphia," Governor Talmadge said.

The Georgia governor, who has campaigned against the New Deal in various states, recently announced he would support the candidates nominated in 1936 as well as the platform.

"The New Deal papers of Georgia and the south are printing just as little about this negro domination and equality with the negroes as they can get by with," Governor Talmadge said.

"The northern papers are carrying the pictures of the negro delegates conspicuously on the front pages.

"It is news.

"Why don't the papers of Georgia give Georgia the news, and the southern papers give the news as to what happened up in Philadelphia?

"When they abolished the two-thirds rule, it was the last chance and the last hope of the south to ever have any controlling power in the convention.

"When they insisted on boards and bureaus dictating the internal affairs of the separate states, it is going back on the very foundation stone of Democratic principles.

"When they flaunted negroes in the hotels and dining rooms, and had them making dominating speeches to our southern people, it was saying to us:

" 'You don't amount to anything anyway. We will buy you. We will make you associate with the negro, and make you like it.'

"There are thousands and thousands of good white women and men in the south who will register their protest against this outrage."

Columbia, S. C. State
July 1, 1936

What the Negro Wants.

To the Editor of The State:

I regret very much the attitude expressed at the Democratic convention by the senior senator of South Carolina of the presence of Negroes attending the convention at Philadelphia.

I do think that the senator has nothing to fear when it comes to social equality in South Carolina or elsewhere in the South. I lived in Philadelphia for four years and I know about New York City and other Northern cities. Negroes are in politics in these places and do not worry about social equality in the way of intermarrying. Whenever you find a case of intermarriage, it is of the sorry class of white and Negro. Surely the Southern Negro could enter the Democratic party in the South and never think of intermarrying of the races. All the Southern Negro wants is to enter politics in the South for protection in the courts and an even break when it comes to the spending of the taxes he pays year after year, both federal and state. "Takes without representation" is what the Southern Negro is thinking about.

Also I think the senator is very much un-American in the way he states his views on this most sacred constitution of the United States.

E. W. VANCE.
Cashier Victory Savings Bank.
Columbia.

Union, S. C., Times
June 30, 1936

While Col. William C. Harllee and Thomsa P. Stoney in their campaign speeches, are lambasting the National Democratic Convention for its recognition of Negroes, Harold C. Ickies, secretary of the interior, tells the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People what the New Deal has done and is intending to do for the Negro. Says he: "President Roosevelt has realized as no other president since Lincoln seemed to realize, that the mere existence in the federal constitution of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth, is no guarantee of their enforcement."

From this we gather that the present administration has set itself to enforce those amendments and overthrow the white supremacy of the South. It is not a very hopeful picture that one's mind obtains when the declarations of Mr. Ickes are understood.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
July 2, 1936

Talmadge Again Uses His Old Stand-by

HE WOULD be a blind idealist indeed who did not realize that racial prejudice is a potent vote-getter in any Southern State. It is one of Gene Talmadge's chief stocks in trade, and we are not surprised that he says the Philadelphia Convention "forced the Negroes on the Southern delegates" and "put the New Deal on record for Social Equality," both of which charges are absurd.

"They flaunted Negroes in hotels and dining rooms and had them make nominating speeches to Southern people," he says.

Cousin Gene apparently expected Philadelphia to change its customs and adopt a Jim Crow law for the duration of the convention. As for nominating speeches, the Negro Congressman from Illinois, an Alabama Negro and Democrat by the way, was scheduled to make an important address, but out of deference to sensitive Southerners, the plan was changed and he made an unimportant talk instead.

Such tactics disgust most newspaper readers of today, but back in the hills and down in the canebrakes, there are thousands who hang on Gene's words, and we should not be surprised to see a few fiery crosses burned on the hills behind Jeeter Lester's place.

Dawson, Ga., News
June 11, 1936

CAROLINA DEMOCRATS PICK NEGRO DELEGATE

FIRST MEMBER OF HIS RACE TO BE CHOSEN TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Dr. L. T. Delaney, of Raleigh, a negro, has been accorded the distinction of being the first member of his race to be chosen as a delegate to the North Carolina state democratic convention. He is also a member of his precinct executive committee and was named a delegate to the Wake county convention, where he was chosen, with three white men from his district, to attend the state meeting.

In 1900 the democrats of North Carolina disfranchised negroes by the passage of a constitutional amendment containing the "grandfather clause," which provided that no person could register to vote who could not read and write the constitution of the United States in English, provided this should not apply to those whose grandfathers could vote in any state prior to January 1, 1868.

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 30, 1936

DEMOCRATIC CLUB IS FORMED BY NEGROES

Officers were installed at a meeting last night in the local offices of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company of the Young Negro Democratic club of Greensboro. They are W. F. Frazier, president; T. O. Wyche, vice president; J. Archibald Joyner, treasurer, and Edward Campbell, sergeant at arms.

Atkinson, Cheek And Loser Get Backing In All Parts Of County

Intense Interest in Men and Issues Draws Majority of Race into Democratic Primary

Colored Nashvillians enthusiastically enrolled in the Democratic party on Thursday of last week and played a not inconspicuous part in determining the results of one of the most heated political battles ever waged in the city and state.

Given a new lease on their political lives as a result of the recent election probes and efforts made to insure every voter having his vote counted as cast, men and women put forth valiant efforts in drives to win victories for their favorite candidates for office.

The sharp division of sentiment as between the men offering for leading offices, resulting in colored men and women taking sides just like white voters, completely routed the "race issue" from the different contests, and colored men and women worked for their favorites under happier conditions than very probably has ever been the case in a local election.

Colored workers were seen in many parts of the city and county going out and bringing in voters, instructing them how to mark their ballots and doing all of the things which are resorted to to win an election. Through it all, however, there was in evidence a degree of good sportsmanship seldom witnessed in a political contest.

The race for Congress from the Fifth District was the overshadowing contest. Three well known men, each of whom had his following of colored supporters, clashed in a battle, the reverberations of which will doubtless be heard for years to come. As this is written the victory for the congressional seat graced so long by the late Joseph W. Byrns is being claimed by the Hon. Richard M. Atkinson, former attorney-general of Davidson county, and one of the most colorful political campaigners of the state. It is being claimed that "on the face of the returns" General Atkinson is the winner by the very narrow margin of 13 votes. His total vote for the seven counties of the district is given as 14,144.

The Hon. Will T. Cheek, popular business man and civic leader of Nashville, who very probably amassed a majority of the colored vote of the district, came through according to latest reports with a total of 14,131 votes, and therefore fell only 13 votes behind Gen. Atkinson.

Gen. J. Carlton Loser made a gallant and spectacular race and not a few of his colored supporters backed his chances with the "coin of the realm." Gen Loser's vote was 12,530.

Next in importance to the hectic congressional race was the race of candidates for the legislature in this county. The contest between the People's Ticket and the New Deal Ticket was another close affair. While the People's Ticket, supported as it was by Mayor Hillary E. Howse, got a majority of the colore voters, there were many of the friends of this ticket who broke over the traces to back two popular "New Dealers," in persons of Messrs. Thomas L. Cummings and Andrew D. Tanner. These were the two men who accomplished the unusual feat of breaking the administration slate.

Mr. Cummings made a telling campaign and won supporters of both races in making the charge that the People's Ticket planned to put through some sort of a "ripper bill" to displace Judge Chester K. Hart. Voters rallied to Mr. Cummings and sent him to the legislature to make sure no such a bill is passed. Judge Hart has led the crusade to make elections clean in the city and no issue is more important in the minds of the honest and upright colored people of

Greenville, S. C. News
July 21, 1936

Public Disgusted

(Hartsville Messenger)

The people of South Carolina are pretty well disgusted with the senatorial candidates Stoney and Harllee in their repudiation and denunciation of the platform of the Democratic party, State and National, and of the accomplishments of the present democratic administration.

The platform adopted by the state democratic convention of South Carolina on May 20, 1936, recites: "We take pride in the glorious accomplishments of the National Administration which since March 4, 1933, has moved boldly and swiftly to bring order out of the chaos and confusion left as a legacy by the Republican party. We especially commend the National administration for putting human rights and needs first and for its insistence upon the Golden Rule being applied in the administration of Federal Relief." In addition to the platform, a special resolution endorsing the renomination of Roosevelt gave full approval to the policies of the National Administration under the New Deal.

Almost every statement made by Messrs. Stoney and Harllee in their campaign are arguments for voting against Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democratic National administration. It is no credit to Mr. Stoney that in spite of his denunciation of almost everything that the Democratic National administration has favored, he says he will vote for the democratic nominee, holding his nose while doing so.

But the most revolting effort of Mr. Stoney, and one that many of his friends consider unworthy of him, is his effort to smear Byrnes on the negro question. In Stoney's political speeches, he is quoted as charging by inference that Byrnes shared the responsibility, or at least the knowledge, that two negroes were to have a minor part in the National convention, and, having this knowledge, gave no evidence of displeasure. Mr. Stoney could get the facts if he wanted them, but apparently he is interested not in facts, but is interested only in arousing prejudice regardless of facts. Such an attitude is surprising to many friends of Mr. Stoney. Senator Byrnes could answer Stoney if he chose to by telling him that he knew nothing about the plan to have the two negroes speak at the Democratic convention, that he was not in the Hall when either of them spoke, but was working on the platform in a committee room at the time. Senator Byrnes is too much of a gentleman to answer such slanderous attacks and his position on racial matters is too well known in South Carolina to need any defense.

The people of South Carolina will not be mislead in the efforts of Stoney and Harllee to discredit a Democratic administration that has done more to restore the economic life of the Nation, and particularly of the agricultural South, than any preceding administration and they are proud of the fact that Senator Byrnes, confidant and good friend of President Roosevelt, has played a leading part in the accomplishments of this administration.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 9, 1936

At the Southern Wailing Wall

Mr. Mark Sullivan has written several pieces lately viewing with vicarious alarm the organized effort of the National Democratic Committee to capture the Negro vote in certain large Northern cities and certain Northern States, notably Pennsylvania where, conceivably, the Negro voters may this year hold the balance of power. In his latest discussion of this development, Mr. Sullivan asks:

> How will the Southern Democrats feel about that? . . . Not to solicit the Negro vote, indeed to discourage his voting, is a first principle and universal practice of the Democratic party in the South. This attitude of Southern Democrats is now negatived by the Northern Democratic leaders who dominate the party in the nation as a whole. The situation contains many kinds of political and social dynamite. One wonders if the Negroes as a race will be wise to accept the solicitation of the Northern Democratic leaders, to change their party affiliation and to do it as a self-conscious mass-action.

One wonders also about the real reason for all this Republican keening at the Southern wailing wall. Mr. Sullivan is honest enough to admit that for seventy years before it occurred to the Northern Democratic leaders to organize the Negro vote. Northern Republican leaders solicited, organized and manipulated the Negro vote, North and South, without Democratic competition. But that was different, he argues. There was a logical and sentimental reason for the old alliance between Negro voters and the Republican party. There is no such reason for dissolving this alliance and forming a Negro-Democratic alliance in its place, he argues. "Political action taken consciously as a body by any group is always a disturbing phenomenon."

Since until very recently Northern Republicanism has used the political position of the Negro in the South chiefly as a text for sharp lectures on the South's flagrantly unconstitutional denial of the Negro's suffrage rights, it is confusing to be warned now by one of its most habile spokesman that the action of Northern Democratic leaders may soon produce a situation making the continuance of the South's discouragement of Negro voting impracticable. The South is not accustomed to this Northern praise for its attitude to "an old and unhappy question" (Mr. Sullivan's words) and is likely to look for a hidden reason for this new-born solicitude.

It will be found without difficulty in the fact the Republican leaders are resentful of the fact that the Negro vote has, for the first time in the country's history, ceased to be their private property and is becoming politically footloose. Mr. Sullivan is several years behind the times in his discovery that the Republican mortgage on the Negro vote has run out. Illinois elected a Democratic Negro Congressman in 1934—some two years before the present alarming effort at mass-conversion.

Negroes have been moving from the Republican into the Democratic party in the South for at least a dozen years—in response to the elemental fact that only through making themselves valuable to Southern Democratic organizations, the sole dispensers of public improvements, could they hope to translate their political activity into economic benefit. We are familiar with this phenomenon in the South. Being familiar with it and all its implications we are not as alarmed by it as is Mr Sullivan who seems to have discovered it for the first time.

Democratic.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Campaign Expenses

Items Including Travel and Advertising Filed in House

WASHINGTON

Democratic expenditures, according to the report of the Democratic National Committee for the period September 1 to October 21, filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives, were as follows:

Traveling Expenses

Julian D. Rainey, director of the Democratic campaign among colored voters in the East, New York headquarters, August 28-29, transportation, New York, Boston, Providence, Newport, and return, $28; meals, taxicabs and tips, $8; total, $36.

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, director of the Democratic campaign among colored voters in the West, Chicago headquarters, reimbursement of expenses for the week ending August 29; transportation, stenographic work, postage, taxicabs, telegrams, telephone, hotel, meals and special intelligence work in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and New York, $284.45.

Julian D. Rainey, August 31, transportation, New York to New Haven and return, $5.40; meals for State leaders, $17.80; hotel, taxicabs and tips, $11.60; total, $34.80.

Julian D. Rainey, September 4-7, transportation from New York to Boston and Springfield and return, $27.50; hotel, meals, taxicabs and tips, $32.10; total, $59.60.

Advertising

Advertising in the following newspapers in the weeks of September 3 and 10:

The AFRO-AMERICAN, $1,000; the New York Amsterdam News, $1,000; St. Louis Argus, $200; Philadelphia Independent, $200; Christian Recorder, Philadelphia, $50; Calvin's News Service, August 29 to September 10, addressing and mimeographing, $229.05.

Earl Brown, New York, August 29-31, transportation from Washington to New York, $8.05; room, meals, taxicabs and tips, $23.55; total, $31.60.

Dr. C. B. Powell, director of publicity, eastern colored voters' division, Democratic National Committee, reimbursement of expenses incurred for postage, newspapers and mats, September 4-10, $45.28; advance to be accounted for $50, total $95.28.

Traveling Expenses

Julian D. Rainey, August 9-10, reimbursement covering transportation to Baltimore and return, hotel and meals, $33.30.

Robert Vann, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, spec assistant to James A. Farley, chairn of the Democratic National Committee, reimbu ent of transportation covering two trips from Pittsburgh to New York and return, $74.40; hotel, meals, taxicabs and tips, $64.50; total, $138.50.

Elder Michaux

Elder L. Michaux, 1712 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., expenses in connection with bringing choir to Madison Square Garden, mass meeting, New York City, September 21, $624.

Julian D. Rainey, reimbursement of expenses incurred from August 19 to September 17 covering office supplies, $5.45.

Advertisement

Advertising in the following newspapers in the week of September 19: The St. Louis Argus, $100; Philadelphia Independent, $100; Cleveland Eagle, $50; The Boston Chronicle, $50; The New York Amsterdam News, $500; the AFRO-American, $500.

Calvin's News Service, addressing and mimeographing, September 12-13, $114.90.

Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, of Philadelphia, September 3-16, two round-trips from New York to Philadelphia, meals and telephone, $9.75.

Dr. C. B. Powell, reimbursement of expenses covering taxicabs, newspapers, telephone and carfare week of September 12, $16.

Robert L. Vann, advance to be accounted for $2,500.

Representative Mitchell

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, reimbursement of expenses, August 29 to September 19, transportation, $105; stenographic work, $225; telegrams, telephones and postage, $90; organizing and intelligence work, $245; furniture rental, stationery and supplies, $348; total, $1,013.

Robert L. Vann, transportation from Pittsburgh to New York and return, hotel, meals, taxicabs and tips, $75.90.

Ralph E. Mizelle, Bronx, New York, transportation from New York to Hartford and return, $7; New York to Baltimore and return, $13.20; New York to Charleston, West Virginia, and return, $59.26; automobile hire, $71; hotel; meals, and tips, $85; total, $235.46.

Travel

Julian D. Rainey, transportation from New York to Boston and return, $20; meals, taxicabs and tips, $12.40; total, $32.40.

Calvin's News Service, messenger service, mimeographing, clipping service and releases for period ending September 26, $125.80.

Dr. C. B. Powell, reimbursement of expenses for week ending September 26, covering taxicabs and newspapers, $10.25.

Advertising

Advertising for the week of September 26, The Newark Herald, $50; the AFRO-AMERICAN, $500; the Cleveland Eagle, $50; the Boston Chronicle, $50; the Kansas City American, $50; Philadelphia Independent, $100; the Amsterdam News, $500.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Orange, N.J., reimbursement for expenses incurred September 21 to 26: Salary for director, $75; final payment on rent, $60; hire of 10 public service buses, Jersey City, $167; automobile hire, meals and tips for four speakers, $68.20; clerical, messenger and janitor service, $71; postage, signs, telephone and office supplies, $85.95; total, $589.15.

Ralph Mizelle, September 20 to 25, transportation from Wilmington, Del., to Norfolk, Va., and return, $25; New York to Buffalo and return, $31.20; hotel, meals, automobile hire and tips, $133; total, $189.20.

Theron B. Hamilton, 654 Girard Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., August 16, transportation from Washington to Detroit and return, $44.50; hotel, meals, telephone and miscellaneous expenses, $28.25; total $72.75.

Other Expenses

Julian D. Rainey, September 26 to 27, transportation, New York to Boston and return, $20; taxicabs, meals and tips, $11.05; total, $31.05.

Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, September 18 to 19, two trips from New York to Philadelphia and return, $7.20; meals, taxicabs and miscellaneous expenses $9.25; total, $16.55.

P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va., transportation to New York and return, $35.50; hotel, meals, taxicabs and tips, $9, total, $44.50.

Reimbursement for salaries, rent, office expenses and transportation in connection with the colored division headquarters set up in Chicago and branch offices under the auspices of Representative Arthur W. Mitchell in September:

Indianapolis Branch Office, F. B. Ransom, director (service gratis); Henry R. Wilson, organizer, $25; Benjamin A. Osborne, office assistant, $20; Ollie Hightower, stenographer, $20; total, $85.

Michigan Branch Office: Harold Bledsoe, State Director $75; organizer, $30; stenographer, $20; total, $125.

For Ohio

Ohio Branch: Percy D. Jones, State

Ohio Branch Office: Percy D. Jones, State Director, $75; S. C. McAllister, organizer, $25; Thomas J. Davis, organizer, $25; Dr. Lee Payne, assistant organizer, $25; Nina Peck, stenographer, $17.50; total, $167.50.

Nebraska Branch Office: Charles F. Davis, State Director, $50; stenographer, $20; total, $70.

Iowa Branch Office: Henry U. Mease, state director $50; stenographer, $20; total, $70.

For Illinois

Illinois Branch Office, Cook County: James Casey, organizer for youth groups, $40; Ina Dora, office worker, $20; Gloria Wilson, stenographer, $30; Emma J. Gaston, stenographer, $37.50; Esther B. Smith, clerk, $30; Sonnie Burford, utility man, and Vivian Burleigh, stenographer, $60.

Evarena Hayden, stenographer, $25; Elizabeth Drayton, office worker, $25; Down State: J. A. Marshall, director, office expense, $25; stenographer, $20; incidentals, $5; stationery, $47.70; stamps, $25; telegrams, $15; distilled water service, $11.32; printing, $270; office decorations, $6.92.

Robert L. Vann, reimbursement, September 22-24, transportation from Pittsburgh to New York and return, $36.90; hotel, meals, taxicabs and tips, $33.50; total, $70.40.

For Advertising

Advertising in the week of October 3: the AFRO-AMERICAN, $500; Cleveland Eagle, $50; Boston Chronicle, $50; Kansas City American, $50; Philadelphia Independent, $50; the New York Amsterdam News, $500; St. Louis Argus (September 26 and October 3), $200; Calvin's News Service, $197.70.

Dr. C. B. Powell, October 3, taxicabs, $9; messenger service and newspapers, $3.39; total, $12.39.

Robert Vann, advance to be accounted for, $2,500; Julian Rainey, expenses in behalf of the Democratic National Committee, Sept. 14 through Oct. 3, for newspapers, $4;

W. F. McGuinn, Baltimore, expenses, Oct. 8, New York to Baltimore, and meals, taxi, tips, $20.70;

Thomas R. Smith, Baltimore, expenses Oct. 8, New York trip, $20.70;

William J. Houston, Sept. 13 through Oct. 3, stenographic serviccs, $75; postage, stamps, phone calls, $15.25, total $90.25;

E. L. Powell, Charleston, W.Va., branch office salaries, director, $75; secretary and chief stenographer, $40; chairman, women's division, $20; chairman, first voters' division $20; janitor and clerical help, $65; total $220.

E. L. Powell, Sept. 28 through Oct. 3, transportation from Charleston to Layland, Fairmont, Beckley, Huntington, Logan, and return, $60; hotels and meals, $11; total, $71;

Julian D. Rainey, Sept. 29, auto hire for meetings in New Jersey, $6.80; transportation from New York to Boston and return, $15.80; meals, taxis, tips, $9.50;

E. L. Powell, Oct. 1 through Oct. 10: transportation, Charleston to Mullens and return, $20; Charleston to Wheeling to Pittsburgh and return, $20; printing and distribution of pamphlets, $80; Charleston to Bluefield, Welch, Beckley and return, $15; auto hire, $14; placards and distribution, renting furniture, hauling and entertainment, $70; total, $235.16;

E. L. Powell, State director, salary, $75;

C. B. Powell, New York, expenses through Oct. 9, taxis, newspapers and messenger service, $16.07;

The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue, advertisement in the October issue, $180;

Calvins Newspaper Service, New York, clipping, mimeography and special writing services, $188.48;

AFRO-AMERICAN, advertising for week ending Oct. 10, $500; Cleveland Eagle, $50 Boston Chronicle, $50; Kansas City American, $50; Philadelphia Independent, $100; Amsterdam News, $500; St. Louis Argus, $100;

Julian D. Rainey, transportation: New York to Boston and return; New York to Philadelphia and return $26.40; hotels, meals, taxis and tips, $19.; hotel, $45.40;

NEGRO DEMOCRATS OF MISSOURI TO HAVE BIG RALLY

Saturday, Oct. 31, Representatives Of The United Negro Democracy Of Missouri, Will Gather At Clayton Courthouse. Major Lloyd C. Stark Will Address The Convention

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct 27.—The United Negro Democrats of Missouri will hold its State Convention at Clayton, St Louis County, Missouri, Saturday, October 31, 1936.

The morning session will be held in the County Court Room first floor of the courthouse at 10 a. m. and the afternoon session will be held in the Circuit Court rooms, second floor, at 3 p. m.

Major Lloyd C. Stark and Attorney-General Roy McKittrick will speak immediately following a county-wide parade. Other speakers will be the president, Felix Hall Payne, Kansas City; Mrs. Pearl Ruby Perdeau, Chairman, Negro Women's Division of Missouri and the Executive Secretary, Thos. J R. Wilson.

The State Democratic Campaign Committee, the State and County Democratic Committees, the City and State Negro Divisions of the campaign and all other Democratic organizations are co-operating splendidly, to assist in making this meeting the greatest in the history of the state organization.

Dr. William R. Arthur, Kinloch, is General Chairman; Dr. Wm. R. Williams, St. Louis, is Master of Ceremonies and Victor J. Stuart, is Marshall of the parade.

The General Committee is composed of the following:

Webster Groves: Jos. L. McLemore, St. Louis:
Wm. H. Parker, St. Louis; Howard
Salmon, Woods, Sikeston; torney Wm. Curtis Robinson, Fulton; Delilah Ida Boyd, Brentwood
Rev. S. D. Woods, Sikeston; torney Wm. Curtis Robinson, Fulton; Delilah Ida Boyd, Brentwood
David M. Grant, St. Louis; S. O Louis; Conda A. McPike, Bowl- Roberson; Proctor Galbreath, Fulton.
Gordon. Richmond; Dr. O. Sing Green; Mrs. Nellie Young, Thompson, Carl Glass, St
McClelland, St. Louis:; Fred D Kansas City; Dr. C. Lopez Mc- Blue, Mexico; Louis; Mamie Rodgers. Webster
Ferguson. Sedalia; Ethel M Allister, Emanuel Johnson, Web- Louis; W. G. Eulenberg.
Bowles, St. Louis; Arthur Fos-ter Groves; Elmer V. Mosee, St. Charleston; Isaac Hooker, New
ter, Caruthersville; Carl Abbott Louis; Ethelen Hoard, Jefferson Madrid; Mrs. Hettie Ogelsby,
Sedalia; Mrs. E. C. Curtis City; Jos. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Kinloch; W. G. Mosely, Jeffer-
Springfield; M. Stevens, Joplin Mo.; Wm. A. Swanson, St son City; Matilda Rice, Well
Rosetta W. Gibson, Kansas City; Louis; Lon Brown, Jefferson City; Ada M. Boyd, Platte City,
Ralph Pickett, Monroe City; At. City; Bea Hurt, St. Louis; Pre- ston:

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

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Travel

Julian D. Rainey, transportation from New York to Boston and return, $20; meals, taxicabs and tips, $12.40; total, $32.40.

Calvin's News Service, messenger service, mimeographing, clipping service and releases for period ending September 26, $125.80.

Dr. C. B. Powell, reimbursement of expenses for week ending September 26, covering taxicabs and newspapers, $10.25.

Advertising

Advertising for the week of September 26, The Newark Herald, $50; the AFRO-AMERICAN, $500; the Cleveland Eagle, $50; the Boston Chronicle, $50; the Kansas City American, $50; Philadelphia Independent, $100; the Amsterdam News, $500.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Orange, N.J., reimbursement for expenses incurred September 21 to 26: Salary for director, $75; final payment on rent, $60; hire of 10 public service buses, Jersey City, $167; automobile hire, meals and tips for four speakers, $68.20; clerical, messenger and janitor service, $71; postage, signs, telephone and office supplies, $85.95; total, $589.15.

Ralph Mizelle, September 20 to 25, transportation from Wilmington, Del., to Norfolk, Va., and return, $25; New York to Buffalo and return, $31.20; hotel, meals, automobile hire and tips, $133; total, $189.20.

Theron B. Hamilton, 654 Girard Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., August 16, transportation from Washington to Detroit and return, $44.50; hotel, meals, telephone and miscellaneous expenses, $28.25; total $72.75.

Other Expenses

Julian D. Rainey, September 26 to 27, transportation, New York to Boston and return, $20; taxicabs, meals and tips, $11.05; total, $31.05.

Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, September 18 to 19, two trips from New York to Philadelphia and return, $7.20; meals, taxicabs and miscellaneous expenses $9.25; total, $16.55.

P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va., transportation to New York and return, $35.50; hotel, meals, taxicabs and tips, $9, total, $44.50.

Reimbursement for salaries, rent, office expenses and transportation in connection with the colored division headquarters set up in Chicago and branch offices under the auspices of Representative Arthur W. Mitchell in September:

Indianapolis Branch Office, F. B. Ransom, director (service gratis); Henry R. Wilson, organizer, $25; Benjamin A. Osborne, office assistant, $20; Ollie Hightower, stenographer, $20; total, $85.

Michigan Branch Office: Harold Bledsoe, State Director $75; organizer, $30; stenographer, $20; total, $125.

For Ohio

Ohio Branch: Percy D. Jones, State

Ohio Branch Office: Percy D. Jones, State Director, $75; S. C. McAllister, organizer, $25; Thomas J. Davis, organizer, $25; Dr. Lee Payne, assistant organizer, $25; Nina Peck, stenographer, $17.50; total, $167.50.

Nebraska Branch Office: Charles F. Davis, State Director, $50; stenographer, $20; total, $70.

Iowa Branch Office: Henry U. Mease, state director $50; stenographer, $20; total, $70.

For Illinois

Illinois Branch Office, Cook County: James Casey, organizer for youth groups, $40; Ina Dora, office worker, $20; Gloria Wilson, stenographer, $30; Emma J. Gaston, stenographer, $37.50; Esther B. Smith, clerk, $30; Sonnie Burford, utility man, and Vivian Burleigh, stenographer, $60.

Evarena Hayden, stenographer, $25; Elizabeth Drayton, office worker, $25; Down State: J. A. Marshall, director, office expense, $25; stenographer, $20; incidentals, $5; stationery, $47.70; stamps, $25; telegrams, $15; distilled water service, $11.32; printing, $270; office decorations, $6.92.

Robert L. Vann, reimbursement, September 22-24, transportation from Pittsburgh to New York and return, $36.90; hotel, meals, taxicabs and tips, $33.50; total, $70.40.

For Advertising

Advertising in the week of October 3: the AFRO-AMERICAN, $500; Cleveland Eagle, $50; Boston Chronicle, $50; Kansas City American, $50; Philadelphia Independent, $50; the New York Amsterdam News, $500; St. Louis Argus (September 26 and October 3), $200; Calvin's News Service, $197.70.

Dr. C. B. Powell, October 3, taxicabs, $9; messenger service and newspapers, $3.39; total, $12.39.

Robert Vann, advance to be accounted for, $2,500; Julian Rainey, expenses in behalf of the Democratic National Committee, Sept. 14 through Oct. 3, for newspapers, $4;

W. F. McGuinn, Baltimore, expenses, Oct. 8, New York to Baltimore, and meals, taxi, tips, $20.70;

Thomas R. Smith, Baltimore, expenses Oct. 8, New York trip, $20.70;

William J. Houston, Sept. 13 through Oct. 3, stenographic services, $75; postage, stamps, phone calls. $15.25, total $90.25;

E. L. Powell, Charleston, W.Va., branch office salaries, director, $75; secretary and chief stenographer, $40; chairman, women's division, $20; chairman, first voters' division $20; janitor and clerical help, $65; total $220.

E. L. Powell, Sept. 28 through Oct. 3, transportation from Charleston to Layland, Fairmont, Beckley, Huntington, Logan, and return, $60; hotels and meals, $11; total, $71;

Julian D. Rainey, Sept. 29, auto hire for meetings in New Jersey, $6.80; transportation from New York to Boston and return, $15.80; meals, taxis, tips, $9.50;

E. L. Powell, Oct. 1 through Oct. 10: transportation, Charleston to Mullens and return, $20; Charleston to Wheeling to Pittsburgh and return, $20; printing and distribution of pamphlets, $80; Charleston to Bluefield, Welch, Beckley and return, $15; auto hire, $14; placards and distribution, renting furniture, hauling and entertainment, $70; total, $235.16;

E. L. Powell, State director, salary, $75;

C. B. Powell, New York, expenses through Oct. 9, taxis, newspapers and messenger service, $16.07;

The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue, advertisement in the October issue, $180;

Calvins Newspaper Service, New York, clipping, mimeography and special writing services, $188.48;

AFRO-AMERICAN, advertising for week ending Oct. 10, $500; Cleveland Eagle, $50 Boston Chronicle, $50; Kansas City American, $50; Philadelphia Independent, $100; Amsterdam News, $500; St. Louis Argus, $100;

Julian D. Rainey, transportation: New York to Boston and return; New York to Philadelphia and return $26.40; hotels, meals, taxis and tips, $19.; hotel, $45.40;

NEGRO DEMOCRATS OF MISSOURI TO HAVE BIG RALLY

Saturday, Oct. 31, Representatives Of The United Negro Democracy Of Missouri, Will Gather At Clayton Courthouse. Major Lloyd C. Stark Will Address The Convention

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct 27.—The United Negro Democrats of Missouri will hold its State Convention at Clayton, St Louis County, Missouri, Saturday, October 31, 1936.

The morning session will be held in the County Court Room first floor of the courthouse at 10 a. m. and the afternoon session will be held in the Circuit Court rooms, second floor, at 3 p. m.

Major Lloyd C. Stark and Attorney-General Roy McKittrick will speak immediately following a county-wide parade. Other speakers will be the president, Felix Hall Payne, Kansas City; Mrs. Pearl Ruby Perdeau, Chairman, Negro Women's Division of Missouri and the Executive Secretary, Thos. J R. Wilson.

The State Democratic Campaign Committee, the State and County Democratic Committees, the City and State Negro Divisions of the campaign and all other Democratic organizations are co-operating splendidly, to assist in making this meeting the greatest in the history of the state organization.

Dr. William R. Arthur, Kinloch, is General Chairman; Dr. Wm. R. Williams, St. Louis, is Master of Ceremonies and Victor J. Stuart, is Marshall of the parade.

The General Committee is composed of the following:

Rev. S. D. Woods, Sikeston; Jos. L. McLemore, St. Louis; David M. Grant, St. Louis; S. O'Louis; Conda A. McPike, Bowl-Curtis Robinson, Fulton; Delilahlda Boyd, Brentwood Howard Gordon, Richmond; Dr. O. Sing Green; Mrs. Nellie Young Thompson, McClelland, St. Louis; Fred DKansas City; Dr. C. Lopez McBlue, Mexico; Cari Glass, St Ferguson. Sedalia; Ethel MAllister, Emanuel Johnson, Web Louis; Mamie Rodgers, Webster Bowles, St. Louis; Arthur Fos-ter Groves; Elmer V. Mosee, St Groves; W. Eulenberg, ter, Caruthersville; Carl Abbott Louis; Ethelen Hoard, Jefferson Sedalia; Mrs. E. C. Curtis City; Jos. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Hooker, New Springfield; M. Stevens, Joplin, Mo.; Wm. A. Swanson, St Louis Madrid; Mrs. Hettie Ogelsby, Rosetta W. Gibson, Kansas City, Louis; Lon Brown, Jefferson City; W. G. Mosely, Jeffer- Ralph Pickett, Monroe City; At City; Bea Hurt, St. Louis; Preston; Ada M. Boyd, Platte City. Matilda Rice, Well

Harlem 'in Bag' for Roosevelt, Even Republicans There Admit

Landon Will Be Lucky to Hold Rival to 2 to 1, Observers Agree—Relief Checks an Insurmountable Argument in Section That Provides 21 Per Cent of City's Welfare Lists.

A Landon-Knox banner drifts lazily over Lenox Avenue north of 135th Street, but even Republican spokesmen in the teeming Negro section agree that the ticket hasn't much chance in Harlem.

A survey of leaders in social welfare, politics, journalism and religion—and of passers-by and loiterers on side street stoops—indicated yesterday that while Tammany expects to roll up a 4-1 majority for the President over his main rival, the Republicans are battling to hold the lead down to 2—1.

No individual queried would predict a Landon victory in the "Black Metropolis," although Republicans generally were hopeful and even confident of teh result nationally.

The issue of relief clearly is paramount in the minds of Harlem organizers and each party has sought to interpret it advantageously. Because of the obviously available argument that "if Roosevelt's beaten, you'll lose what you're getting now," Democrats have had a distinct edge from the beginning.

Predominate on Relief Rolls

For although Harlem's Negroes make up only 4½ per cent of the city's population, the Urban League of 202 West 136th Street points out that more than 21½ per cent of New York's relief cases are within its still-spreading borders.

With 202,000 heads of families and single persons receiving aid through the WPA and 180,000 through the ERB, the percentage estimated by James V. Hubert, executive secretary of the league, indicate that at least 84,000 individuals are on relief in Harlem. That does not include dependents, but since in the great majority of cases they are ineligible to vote, they need not be considered in a pre-election study.

The fact remains that in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts — predominantly Negro — 65,376 persons signified their intention of voting next Tuesday. Some of them are whites. There are also sizeable Negro communities in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twenties and Twenty-second Districts. It is held reasonable that under average weather conditions between 60,000 and 70,000 Harlem Negroes will go to the polls (Democrats put it as high as 100,00), and that the great majority of them either will have been on relief directly or will have come indirectly into contact with its benefits.

Thus it has been comparatively easy for Tammany, with its increasingly-perfected local organizations, to bring to bear effectively the warning that "relief stops if Landon wins." Republicans have countered with a plea for "relief from relief," and have insisted that Roosevelt's defeat means jobs, not handouts—although they are careful to stick to the letter of their candidate's pronouncement that relief will not stop where it is needed.

But they have encountered the simple human response, "Let well enough alone"—especially when "well enough' has come to mean a regular sum of money which every recipient is made to realize comes directly from the present administration.

Mr. Hubert, a Republican personally, although the Urban League is non-partisan, declared there was "no question" about a Roosevelt majority in Harlem. "Everybody on relief is going to vote for the Democratic party," he said. "The Republicans are doing very little."

He said his wife was active in Republican circles and reported to him the difficulty encountered in the Negro section in Jamaica by Landon workers.

Hopes to Cut Margin Down

At the office of the Landon Volunteers, 2,352 Seventh Avenue, Mrs. Bessie Brown, assistant chairman of the unit, conceded the problem of the G. O. P. An office worker was confident the Democratic margin would be whittled down by election day—the office is preparing a last-minute door-to-door drive to sell the idea that jobs are preferable to relief—but Mrs. Brown had no hopes of cutting that margin much below 2—1. She was convinced that Democratic relief administrators, as well as political workers, were making emphatic the dependence of continued aid upon Democratic votes.

Admitting that relief played a large part in the campaign in Harlem, Dr. Clilan B. Powell, since January publisher of The Amsterdam News, argued that it did not tell the whole story. Outspokenly a Democrat, with the newspaper actively for Roosevelt, Dr. Powell and his colleagues held that Democratic dominance in Harlem began years before Roosevelt went to Washington and that it was based on sounder organization and fairer tactics.

Democratic spokesmen conceded that many of the older Harlem clergymen were for Landon. Observers minimized the rôle of Father Divine and his "angels" in the election. None put the potential voting strength of the flock at more than 2,000, although all conceded that efforts had been made to get its support. Divine has remained consistently nonpartisan.

Communist and Socialist appeals were expected by both major parties to help Roosevelt, on the ground that leftist oratory always struck harder at Landon than at the President. Neither minority party was thought to have made much progress since 1932, although each was confident of a good showing.

As for the man in the street: Not a single sunflower was noted on an all-afternoon tour of Harlem, except in Landon Volunteer Headquarters. Roosevelt buttons were not profuse, but Roosevelt labels or pictures were seen in a great many windows.

Taking into consideration the "silent vote," which Republicans hope will swell their total, and a possible swing to Landon based on intense door-to-door work between now and Tuesday, it is difficult to see how the Kansan con do better than get one vote to the President's two in the section whcih is one of the most crowded, most unhealthy adn most economically maladjusted in the city.

CAMPAIGNING ON RELIEF

THE COLORED DIVISION of the Democratic National Campaign Committee has gotten out a booklet summing up the achievements of the New Deal. The booklet contains 16 pages, 13 of which are given over to a summary of the jobs given Negroes under the WPA, the PWA, the CCC and Housing Administration.

In discussing the various projects of the Roosevelt Administration, the TVA and Boulder Dam were touched on lightly. The TVA is the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has completed Muscle Shoals and the other power plants along the Tennessee River. Except for a few colored laborers, they don't give Negroes jobs. Boulder Dam is the project where the N. A. A. C. P. had to protest to Secretary Ickes before even Negro laborers could get jobs.

Thoughtful Americans will not countenance the New Deal taking credit for the relief jobs given the Negro during the past three and a half years. These jobs were supposed to have been given to all in need regardless of race or politics. For Negro Democrats to claim them as political patronage is to belie the statement of President Roosevelt who has repeatedly asserted that there was no politics in the administration of the relief funds.

The pamphlet concludes by saying:

"In choosing between Roosevelt and Landon, the colored citizens should consider what the two men represent. President Roosevelt represents the idea of the "Good Neighbor"—doing unto others as you would be done by. Landon represents the idea of individualism—everyone for himself, and to get all he can for himself—not matter how his getting affects his fellow men. The Landon idea of 'Individualism is bad for the colored man in America because the colored man has an unequal chance in the economic world. The Negro is already handicapped, because of his color, and if opportunities come only to those who can 'take' them, then the Negro is behind at the beginning of the race. But if we are living under a government that preaches and practices that all should have an opportunity to get some of the better things of life—as President Roosevelt has preached and practiced for the past three and a half years—that is the best system for all minority groups, which means that it is the best system for all minority groups, which means that it is the best system for the Negro group."

Too long the impression has gone abroad that President Roosevelt has a monopoly on progressiveness. Governor Landon has pledged that relief will be continued to those in need, that the best features of the social security legislation will be kept and that the Republican Party will not be derelict in its duty to see that an opportunity for work will be provided for all. The days of rugged individualism are gone, regardless of who wins. There is bound to be a certain amount of government regulation and cut-throat practice eliminated.

The circular gotten out by the Colored Division of the Democratic National Campaign Committee is a definite appeal to class prejudice. Let us repudiate this un-American appeal and take a stand that relief jobs are not to be considered as political patronage—a crumb to the faithful of the party, and those who happen to be of the opposite faith allowed to starve.

Go to the polls Election Day and vote for the election of Landon and Knox and the entire Republican ticket and you'll get a square deal.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Quitman, Ga., Free-Press
July 16, 1936

An Unpardonable Sin

Stoops To Conquer

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

Eugene Talmadge, who is caustically rebuked by Editor Henry McIntosh, of the Albany Herald, for insulting white women of Georgia.

Defend White Women

EDITOR HENRY M'INTOSH

Brilliant Editor of The Albany Herald, Former Brooks County Boy, who ably defends white women of Georgia from unpardonable insult.

In a ringing editorial in his newspaper, The Albany Herald, Henry T. McIntosh, brilliant south Georgian and former Quitman citizen, rebukes Governor Eugene Talmadge for injecting the race question into state politics as the latter catches at straws in his race against United States Senator Russell. The editorial which appears in a current issue of the Herald follows:

THIS IS UNPARDONABLE.

We are amazed at the efforts of Governor Talmadge to intensify racial prejudice in Georgia. If there is anything we do not need it is that.

The statement is made by Governor Talmadge, in a signed article in his personal political organ, The Statesman, that during the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, Southern white women "ate at the same tables" with negroes.

That is not true. Every white person and every colored person in Georgia knows it is not true. Governor Talmadge knows it is not true. Yet in his effort to discredit the Democratic party and those who attended the national convention at Philadelphia he is perfectly willing to offer a deliberate affront to Southern white women, and to offer a large contribution to the cause of race prejudice.

The white and colored people of Georgia get along well together. They understand each other. Our negro citizens have no desire for social equality, the best element among them very sensibly preferring to work for that which is attainable—the uplift of their own people, that they may be happier, more prosperous and more useful citizens.

Of course Governor Talmadge is a politician. He is holding one high office and running for another. He is doing everything in his power to discredit the President of the United States and the Democratic administration. He calls himself a Democrat, but is co-operating with the Republican party.

And in the hope of gaining some trifling political advantage (though exactly how we do not see) he is willing to offer, in his newspaper, a studied affront to the white women of his own and other Southern states.

Perhaps you can understand it. We cannot.

Batesburg, S. C., News
July 2, 1936

PARTY LOYALTY CARRIED TOO FAR!

We wonder if The Coumbia State, and several other daily papers in the state, who will just not see anything to get "het" up over in negroes taking prominent parts in the Democratic convention and in other party councils, felt no resentment at all when they read what an ignorant negro politician from Chicago said of Senator Ed Smith, when Mr. Smith refused to take part in a Democratic convention after being put on an equality with this negro Mitchell and other so-called negro Democrats by Jim Farley, with the sanction, no doubt, of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The negro Mitchell, referring to Senator Smith, said:

"I fear the senator is ignorant and steeped in prejudice. He belongs, probably, to the Ku Klux Klan, at least in mentality. I have no confidence in his statesmanship and the sooner we get rid of his type the better. He is a digrace to his state and to our party."

Senator Smith is Southern gentleman, no matter who agrees with his politics; he has served the state of South Carolina for twenty-seven years in the United States senate, which indicates that a majority of the people of the state do approve of his manner of representing them in Washington; he is a WHITE man, with all the refinement, intelligence and traditions of the ruling race of the world for hundreds of years back of him. His race in the South established the Democratic party as a white man's party and gave their lives in defense of the principles the party has stood for through the years until Farley and his fellow New Dealers took it over, and invited the negro in and gave him prominent places in the party's councils.

The negro who gave out the above-quoted interview to the press is less than 150 years removed from the African jungles. If the government of this great country was left entirely to Mitchell and his race, without white influence, it would not be long before America would revert back to savagery or something worse. But this negro, with supreme contempt, refers to the man who has ably represented the state of South Carolina in the United States senate for more than a quarter of a century as ignorant and steeped in prejudice, and as a disgrace to "OUR" party, and some of the state's daily papers pretend they see nothing in it to resent or get excited over, and, moreover, criticise Senator Smith for his action.

We know these South Carolina editors do not wish social or political equality with the black man, which makes their positions all the more baffling. They may think they are taking the patriotic and broad-minded view of the situation; but if they are, we thank God we are "ignorant and steeped in prejudice," no less than Senator Smith.

ATLANTIC, IA.
NEWS TELEGRAPH
JUN 29 1936

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July 8, 1936

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At the Philadelphia convention a number of Negroes spoke to the delegates and in one or two instances Negro preachers delivered the invocation incident to the opening of the convention on different days. It was on one of these occasions that United States Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina, a southerner with rather a Bourbon philosophy regarding the colored man, left the convention hall in high dudgeon because he did not want a Negro praying for him. Subsequently, he repeated the action when other Negro speakers appeared upon the platform. Mr. Smith holds the views of the old south. Individually the southerner treats the Negro better than the northerner

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ATLANTIC, IA.
NEWS TELEGRAPH
JUN 29 1936

With Reservations.

does, because he understands him and accepts the role of father confessor and mentor which the white employer in the south essays when he employs Negro help. Collectively the southerners keep the Negro "in his place." We of the north profess great love for the colored man collectively at times but individually we do not know how to treat him. There is fault in the viewpoint of the people of both sections toward the Negro. The colored race has advanced in our generation and is not at all the same as were the Negroes of the old south. But the attitude of the southerner is traditional. He resents the presence of a Negro in any posiiton of comparative authority. The Roosevelt attitude complicates matters for him. The New Dealers want the colored vote and so placate the colored voters. For fifty years following the civil war the vast majority of colored voters voted the republican ticket. The way they vote makes no difference below the Mason and Dixon line because the votes are not counted and in many states state laws are so framed as to make it impossible for colored people to qualify as electors. In the north their votes count. That is about the story of the complication which presents itself to those democrats of the solid south who are traditionally democrats because originally the "black republicans" of the north championed the Negro cause. Now they are confronted by an administration of their own party doing the same thing they objected to on the part of the republicans.

One of the little inconsistencies of the situation, however, is that the New Deal congress has persistently defeated anti-lynching legislation which had the support of the president and the president's wife. To this extent the south still controls. To this extent the administration has refused the colored man its friendship, or has given him friendship with reservations. Quite evidently, the south prefers to handle the Negro in its own way, even though the administration seeks to coddle him. All in all, it is somewhat of a mixed-up condition. It would be one of the whirligigs of time is some day the southerner should bolt his party because it had taken a leaf from the republican book of the past by gathering the Negro to its bosom. Politics, as it has been remarked, makes strange bedfellows. It does, and, more than that, it creates strange situations.

COMMISSIONER J. H. RAINEY OF PENNSYLVANIA GIVES PRINCIPAL SPEECH TO HOOSIER DEMOCRATS

Congressman Mitchell Refuses To Speak To the Assembly; Three Hundred Seventy Attend; Local Men Take Spotlight At Convention

Indianapolis Recorder

(By LEE A. JOHNSON)

HOTEL WADDY, WEST BADEN, Ind., July 11.—Some three hundred and fifty brown-skinned "New Dealers" gathered here for some unknown purposes and sat through excessive heat to hear various speakers of the Democratic rank and mingle with others who came from every county in Indiana.

The chief attraction was to have been Congressman Mitchell of Illinois, and Joe Rainey, Commissioner of Pennsylvania; previously it had been stated that Mr. Clifford Townsend, nominee for governor would be present, but at the last minute, it was known by those in the "know" that the Democratic candidate would not be on the grounds.

Mitchell Refuses To Speak

The congressman from Illinois came by motor to the grounds of Hotel Waddy, but learning that first Joe Rainey was to make an address and other circumstances, bid the group "adieu" and did not as much as say "how do you do" to the three hundred folk who had come all the way to West Baden to get a glimpse of him; he promptly drove off leaving the body stunned.

To Joe Rainey, goes the credit of stealing the show, pure sportsmanship on his part and a good speech set him in with the Indiana Democrats for saving the day for the Indiana Negro Democratic Central Association.

The Congressman wondered why the district congressman was not present at the meeting when he arrived, and stated that he would leave rather than make the same political blunders that Oscar DePriest made by speaking in everybody's district where other congressmen were not expected.

Fleming, Cable Heroes

Early in the morning a large bus arrived carrying sixty some odd guests of Henry Fleming and Dr. Theodore Cable from Marion County along with several car loads of guests. This, the largest delegation of the convention, was well over one-third contributed by Marion County, including the private cars.

In his speech before the body in the first session, Fleming stated that "I am proud of an organization of this kind which can think for itself, gather in such large numbers, with the ideals it has. There is no organization of this kind which can function unless it gets the backing of the people."

Attorney F. Louis Spearling chairman of the City Organization in Gary, Ind., and editor of the Gary American, was the next speaker, who at length emphasized the importance of the Negro through organization in politics.

Dr. Theodore Cable, who was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Philadelphia spoke; in his talk he stated, "the political structure is built from the precinct committeeman up", and stressed the importance of this fact. In concluding, he said, "we in Indiana should stick to Roosevelt and Townsend and out county candidates on the Democratic ticket."

John Hinton, Indiana Harbor, was another to take the floor during the first session which adjourned until evening when several state officials came over, including Congressman Boehne, Evansville; Mrs. Emery Scholl, state vice chairman; Peter Hines, candidate for state treasurer; Paul Stump, clerk in the supreme and appelate courts; Mrs. Ruth Smith, secretary to the state treasurer, and John Gould, a deputy state clerk.

The only apparent business that the body had before it was the passing on resolutions which was done in the executive meeting with a few changes, as recommended by the committee.

Among the 300 delegates and visitors, a few names of persons obtained were: Joe Harris, Mrs. Pearl Maxey, Mrs. Adele K. Davis, Miss Lennis D. Berry, Mrs. Evelyn Woodson, Mrs. Sarah A. Duke, Rolland Dorsey, Mrs. Rhoda Hanley, Atty. F. W. Littlejohn, Miss Virgie Dunnville, Mrs. Hattie Butler, Raymond Butler, Mrs. Jennie Settles, Mrs. Susie Knox, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, S. H. Ferguson, Bennie H. Weaver Wm. Walker Sr., Theodore Smith, Palmer Richardson, Alphonzo Smith, R. S. Coleman, Mrs. Rebacca Woods, Mrs. Brown, C. F. Johnson, all of Indianapolis; Dr. R. D. Ferguson and C. S. Smith, Richmond; W. J. Rice, Taylor Burnsides, A. F. Williams, L. J. Rice of Crawfordsville; Dr. J. J. Hoover, Dr. D. A. Hoover, Mrs. Lucile Lewis, Mrs. Cinderella Blade, Mrs. Dolly Hood, Mrs. Roberts all of Terre Haute; Dr. D. A. Bethea, Hammond; Mrs. Alto M. Griffin, J. E. Griffin, Mrs. Viola Glenn, Perk Glenn, Dr. J. C. Davis all of Marcie; Mrs. L. K. Phillips, Mrs. Viola Charlton, Mrs. Naomi Phillips, Mrs. Zella Tuggle, Fort Wayne; Harry St. Clair, Gary; John Hinton, East Chicago, Ind; C. Backer, Gary; Atty. E. Louis Sperling, Gary; H. H. Hucles, Frank N. Woods, Mrs. Hallie E. Hayes, Alderman Robt. Anderson, D. T. Caldwell, Thomas A. Painter, all of Gary; Atty Mrs. T. E. Graves, Michigan City; Mrs. Mildred Cole, Dr. Raymond King, Dr. J. H. Wilson, Rev. Alex Pope all of Evansville; Atty. M. M. Mance, Alphonzo Mitchell, Dr. C. A. Toles, Mrs. Lena Ramey, Anderson; J. W. Geater, Anderson, Atty. E. L. Johnson, Indianapolis; Mrs. Eunice Roberts, Terre Haute; Mrs. Abie T. McKinney, French Lick, and many others whose names were not obtained.

Several Meetings Planned

It was learned authoritatively that the Indiana Negro Democratic Central Association has planned several other state rallies in other counties, winding up in Indianapolis early in the fall prior to the election. The next place of meeting will be Gary, then Evansville, and Indianapolis.

Greer, S. C. Citizen
July 1, 1936

'TWIXT DEVIL AND SEA—

If they were not frought with such dire possibilities to the Democratic party, the recent happenings which have brought the race question into national politics, would be ludicrous. It will take a lot of party loyalty on the part of the southerner and a world of diplomatic talent in the north to avoid some unsavory and unpleasant situations in the future. While the north cannot offend the negro vote, they must have the suppor of the southerner if they hope to retain control of the national admniistration. And, when the northerner insists on giving full prominence and recognition to the negro, as happened at the Philadelphia convention, he removes one of the original and most important reasons for a "Solid South". In fact, the party was conceived, nurtured and matured in the soil of racial problems which could only be solved by the procedure which was adopted fifty years ago. That solution, however, was arrived at on a purely academic premise; but now, that we are faced with a condition instead of a theory, the problem again promises to be one of no small proportions.

As the Citizen remarked a few weeks ago, it would seem the better strategy for the southern statesmen to soft-pedal the matter for the time being and avoid the bitter vituperation which has been so popular with the politician for the past half century. Already the colored man has succeeded in formenting bitterness in certain sections of the north, as illustrated by the demonstration made by Ford, the Communist leader in New York City.

It is our opinion that the negro must be appealed to through his reason, and his reasoning faculties cannot function when the primitive instincts have been aroused by what he is likely to consider unfair neglect and abuse in the realm of politics. This is especially true since he is just beginning to realize that his race can possibly hold the balance of power in political councils in certain sections of the nation.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

BECKLEY, W. VA.
RALEIGH-REGISTER

JUN 30 1936

PRESS COMMENT

A CIVILIZED NATION?

The action of a South Carolina senator in walking from the Democratic convention hall because a Negro offered prayer, together with news reports of terrorist activities in Arkansas, drives home the feeling that progressive America still has a long way to go before she can call herself civilized.

The outburst at the convention can be excused on the flimsy grounds of custom. The south still hasn't gotten over the idea that the Negro is free, a citizen of the United States. Until that idea is wiped out completely, the very worthy campaign which aims at education and betterment of conditions for the Negro will be stuck on a snag.

But it's a different story in Arkansas. There, it isn't a case of some old southern dignity being insulted. Much worse. It's a case of cruel, bloody slave law, mob violence and Fascist methods.

Even the editor of a paper lauds this rule by whip in the land of cotton.

An editorial in the Earle, Ark., Enterprise says:

"Tenants are all on the job, and day laborers are plentiful, and glad to work for 75 cents a day, instead of the $1.50 demanded by the union.

"It is true that a few foreign agitators representing the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union have felt the sting of a backband applied where it would do the most good. This method has produced results where all other methods less drastic have failed.

"The greatest hue and cry arises from the fact that a white woman was forced to endure the indignity of a light whipping. Opinions vary as to the wisdom of this act. It is hard for us to condone the action. However, there is no doubt but what the woman was completely out of her place. Assisting in conducting a Negro funeral is no place for a white woman in the South."

There in Arkansas has been an attempt to qualify these terroristic activities on the grounds of the old South's feeling against the Negro. Such handling of the Negro would be excused, even praised, in a lot of southern regions. But back of it is the fact that in the South there are almost twice as many white croppers and tennants as there are black.

The Philadelphia Record says:

"It is not a race problem. . . . Nor is it merely an economic problem, though the difference between the $4.50 a week planters are paying and the $9 a week pickers are asking may be the difference between bringing children up in fair health or drooping with pellagra.

"It is above all a political problem.

"Taken in connection with the murder and flogging of union organizers in Tampa by the Klan and the murder of union automobile organizers by the Black Legion in Detroit and the mob violence of hired vigilantes on the Pacific Coast, it spells a menace of major proportions to human liberty in America.

"If workers can be flogged and driven to work at the point of guns, if fundamental liberties can be crushed, in Arkansas, how soon before workers are flogged and driven to their work in Birmingham and in West Virginia—and in Philadelphia?

"The South has become the training ground for the forces of Fascism, the use of the whip to enslave labor and cut its wages.—Fairmont Times.

Statesville, N. C., Record
June 30, 1936

The Negro In Politics

A South Carolina senator walked out of the Democratic National convention hall in Philadelphia because of the presence of negroes, he said. In explaining more fully his action, he said that political equality would lead to social equality and that social equality would lead to racial intermarriage and that racial intermarriage would lead to the mongrelizing of the white race.

The senator certainly was looking far ahead. He probably was looking much farther ahead than his deductions would ever materialize.

We do not think that racial equality is the thing to advocate in the United States now or in any future generation within the scope of our imagination, although there is no positive assurance that the white race will always be in the ascendancy.

It is a matter of generally known history that our forefathers brought the negroes here from another continent as savages and made slaves of them. Later they were set free and allowed to remain in the country to shift for themselves. They have done remarkably well under the circumstances to have advanced to their present state of civilization. Certainly, if there were no other barriers, they have not reached that state of refinement that would permit of social equality; but, as we see it, that has little to do with giving them a voice in their part of the government as we have made citizens of them.

The South Carolina senator and others who object to the presence of negroes in politics should remember that the very thing which gives us our present political system was our forefather's revolt against "taxation without representation". Giving the negroes citizenship amongst us, permitting them to own property and collecting taxes from them on that property and then denying them the privilege of any voice in the government is nothing less than taxation without representation.

Giving the negro a voice in his part of the government does not necessarily mean that we are making equals of them. Even if we allow that it is making political equals of them, it does not mean that we accept them as social equals, and that we would be compelled to give them our daughters in marriage as the gentleman from South Carolina sees it.

Since we have kept the negroes here after setting them free from slavery, made citizens of them, permitted them to own property, and accept their money as taxes to help pay the expense of our government, it is our opinion that we should not retard their advancement; although this does not mean that we should accept them in inter-marriage or social intercourse.

Many of us are mighty strong for foreign missions. We want to send missionaries to Africa, China, and other places to promote advancement among what we consider inferior races. It seems rather inconsistent that we should harbor members of an inferior race right here among us and do so little to promote their advancement. It seems that we even do worse by retarding their advancement by holding them down in every way.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.
COMMERCIAL
JUL 1 - 1936

NATIONALIZING DEMOCRACY

The Democratic convention at Philadelphia, though most of its program and its doings were preordained, nevertheless saw two developments that may prove to be far more significant in the long run than was apt to appear on the surface.

In the first place, the party abrogated the 104-year-old two-thirds rule that had stood since it was sponsored by the Andrew Jackson forces in 1832. As has been shown in these columns already within the recent past, the rule rarely had any practical bearing on the selection of a candidate, but it did possess symbolical importance and carried some psychological values. In the popular mind it was supposed to allow the states of the so-called Solid South to veto the nomination of a man representing interests directly prejudicial to strictly southern interests. In other words, it helped somewhat in establishing and maintaining the notion that Democracy was a regional affair that from time to time succeeded in forming coalitions outside in sufficient number to win an election.

The second thing of an unusual nature and potential significance was at the convention. A Negro minister opened the convention with prayer on one occasion and With both political parties bowing and scraping to the colored brother, the old excuse for maintaining the solid south seems to have been erased. The Negro vote looks just as good to one party as to the other and the time may be close at hand when the southern Democrats will let the black citizens exercise their constitutional right of suffrage, as a play-up to the Negroes of the north.

NORFOLK, NEB.
NEWS
JUL 2 1936

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Political – 1936
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JUL 1 - 1936

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The second thing of an unusual nature and potential significance was the presence of Negroes at the convention. A Negro minister opened the convention with prayer on one occasion and Representative Mitchell of Chicago addressed the assembled hosts. All this amounted to no more than an open admission that the party needs colored votes this time in many of the states of the east and middle west. Again the distinct tendency is to break down whatever impression has prevailed that Democracy was a thing dominated by the close at hand when the southern Democrats will let the black citizens exercise their constitutional right of suffrage, as a play-up to notions of the South. One is free to like it or not, as Senator Cotton Ed Smith of South Caro-

NORFOLK, NEB.
JUL 2 1936

lina most emphatically did not, but it would be a mistake not to see the intimations and implications.

The immediate repercussions of these two matters will be small, presumably, but they do seem to serve as indications that the United States, here a little and there a little, is preparing for political division along some sort of new lines. We lump it for convenience and for lack of better words under the general heads of Liberalism and Conservatism. Those words, of course, mean different things at different times and in different countries. At the moment in this country the struggle is defined as for or against the New Deal.

It may be that far worse things could happen to us politically than some such realignment. Many sections of this nation are cursed by the fact that party adherence is so overpoweringly predominant. In a democracy things go better when there is a near balance of power between parties and when the one in office knows that any sins it commits will almost certainly bring retribution at the polls. As matters stand, the Republicans are cheering for states' rights and the Democrats want more power for the central government. If that can happen, probably anything can. It should be interesting to see.

—*Commercial Appeal.*

Democratic Confab Fall Short Of Mark Several Local Delegates Say; Many Folk Left Meeting Disgruntled, Displeased

In the oponion of several Marion County followers of the Indiana Negro Democratic Central Association, a golden opportunity to become the most important political organization of Negroes has slipped.

This opinion was voiced because of the glaring failures and general muddle of the program by which the convention was to have been run along with many inconveniences that the visitors had to undergo while in West Baden.

It was pointed out that the lack of political experience was one thing; promiscuous inviting of national speakers was another, too many factions over which there was no control was another, and no one really to blame for the whole thing but the officials of the body.

Congressman Mitchell shouldn't be wholly blamed for his not speaking to the three hundred persons who had assembled, because it is not known what he had been told or under what circumstances he had been invited; the least thing in the cause of the party could have been his appearance at the hotel. All went well, until that afternoon session which should have been held on the inside instead of in the dark: there were no lights on the grounds and the speakers could not see the faces of their audience as they spoke, then on top of all that, it was learned in the interview that other things were going on which were disapproved by many of those present.

The most remarkable thing of the political group was that there was no open hostility on the floor and everything appeared to be moving in an harmonious way; even those who carried grievances moved to make the meeting as successful as possible.

The interviewed went on, "from the stand point of numbers, the meeting was an indication of what can and will be done under proper circumstances, and planning. It shows that Indiana Negroes are alert, on their toes, and ready to put over the campaign for Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Clift Townsend, however, if we expect to act in a body, we'll have to do some reorganizing, plan better meetings with greater significance.

Democrats May Split Campaign Funds Between Vann, Thompkins

Bishopville, S. C., Messenger
July 9, 1936

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

An urgent telegram, which bore signs of being a distress signal, from Dr. Willam J. Thompkins at Washington to one of his Harlem lieutenants, summoning him to the capital last weekend gave rise to speculation that the Democrats might, for the sake of harmony, divide the campaign funds between Robert L. Vann and Julian D. Rainey, the new "Bg 2" and Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the Colored Democratic Association.

Insiders say Dr. Thompkins has not taken the announcement of Vann as leader of the campaign "lying down", but is continuing his fight to get full recognition for his organization. If the funds are not divided, it is believed many Negro votes will be lost to the Democrats through continued fighting between the two rival factions.

Dr. Thompkins considers himself the "No. 1" colored Democrat of America, and Vann considers himself "The Chief", and there you are. Neither, it s believed, will work wth the other, as there are certan basic differences between them.

Vann, it is claimed, considers Thompkins' organization as "Jim Crow", while Thompkins, it is said, considers Vann nothing more than a clever individual who has only a newspaper to his credit. He is said to insist that a national organization is worth more than a newspaper to the party.

Just what the outcome will be is still debatable. Both men apparently stand high with Big Jim Farley.

BECKLEY, W. VA.
RALEIGH-REGISTER

JUL 8 - 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE CLUB

Negro Democrats will effect the organization of a Democratic club, at Neely's Hall, East Beckley, July 16, it was announced today.

The Rev. D. A. Twyman said today that the Reverend J. Edmond and others were inviting "all Democratic men and women" to attend the organization meeting.

"Everyone's burdens," said Twyman, "have been lightened by the New Deal."

What Other Editors Have to Say

Greenville News:

Numerous South Carolina Democrats undoubtedly would prefer to feel that the national party of which they are members rather discourages active participation in political affairs by Negroes. Convention affairs however, do not encourage continuation of that belief. That must be set down as a mere statement of fact. And as to what, if anything, should be done about it we have seen no constructive suggetion.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 9, 1936

Forthright and Sound

Wilson W. Harris, formerly a representative of this state, left the Democratic convention twice last week in protest against the presence and prominence of Negroes.

"By his action Senator Smith, whether they desired it or not, put the South Carolina delegation 'on the spot'—it had to show its hand. Smith was the leader—he did not wait to see what action others would take. He displayed a courage and honesty and fearlessness that other Southern senators and delegates (Senator Byrnes included) did not possess. He did not dodge, evade, or indulge in ambiguous phrases," says the Clinton Chronicle of which he is editor.

"The protest of Senator Smith (followed by that of others from his state) was not a personal objection but a protest against the national Democratic party openly declaring itself a national Negro political party in defiance of the traditions and position of Southern Democrats. It was the first time the Democrats in a national convention had given full recognition to Negroes."

One of the purest and best men, a Confederate veteran, that we have known in South Carolina was Dr. Job J. Boozer. We think he would, were he living, approve what The Chronicle has said. Wilson Harris is his grandson.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
WORLD TELEGRAM

JUN 24 1936

A demand for protection of share croppers in the South was presented by Gardner Jackson, chairman of the National Committee on Rural Social Planning.

H. L. Mitchell, of the Southern Share Croppers' Union, made a similar appeal.

Hugo Farmer, of Arizona, committee member, urged a broad federal highway construction program to stimulate employment.

J. L. Ransom, of Topeka, Kan., speaking for Negro delegates, urged planks giving Negroes "all the benefits enjoyed by others."

Adherence to the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty was urged by Senator F. Ryan Duffy (D., Wis.), who said it would "do much to solidify our part of the country for the Democratic Party," and would offset third party strength.

UTICA, N. Y.
OBSERVER DISPATCH

JUL 3 - 1936

Negro Democrats Elect Officers

The Oneida County Colored Democratic League announces it will take an active part in the coming campaign.

At a meeting at 505 Jay Street, last night, officers were elected and a talk on the recent Democratic convention in Philadelphia was given by A. Fay Bennett, a delegate.

Officers elected were: President, Albert Ebo; vicepresident, Mrs. Venus Robertson; secretary, Edward Frank; treasurer, Edward Edmundson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JOURNAL

JUN 22 1936

7th Ward Voters To Honor Caston

Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Voters will honor Robert J. Caston, ward leader, at a banquet at the Elks Club, No. 285 Clarissa Street, Wednesday evening.

Robert Holland, general chairman of arrangements, is assisted by David Parker and John Howard of the Colored Democratic Voters and by members of he Lehman Women's Club under the presidency of Metta V. Caston.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 11, 1936

The Negro As An Issue In Political Campaigns

The Montgomery Advertiser, reviewing an ugly incident and its aftermath, makes a very blunt comment on an old but not honored Southern political practice. It begins:

"Because a Negro minister delivered an invocation at the Philadelphia convention, because a Democratic Negro congressman delivered an address in support of President Roosevelt, because there were some Negro delegates in the convention, 'Cotton Ed' Smith, the South Carolina demagogue, walked out of the convention."

The episode is having its political consequences in South Carolina, where Senator Joseph F. Byrnes is a candidate for reelection and has opposition. Senator Byrnes was in the convention when Senator Smith walked out.

"Recently," *The Advertiser* continues, "two of Byrnes' opponents, in a joint meeting, asked him why he did not leave the convention, just as Smith did. Byrnes replied that he was appealing to the reason and not the prejudice of Carolinians—as if that would get a Carolina politician anywhere, especially when an ordinarily conservative and moderate newspaper like *The Charleston News and Courier* is devoting columns of editorial space to criticisms of Roosevelt because under him the Democratic party has alienated the Northern Negro vote from the Republicans for the first time in history."

Furthermore, *The Advertiser* notes, in Georgia Gene Talmadge, contemplating his struggle with Dick Russell for the Senate, names "race equality" as one of the "issues."

And here is *The Advertiser's* blunt comment:

"We Southern Democrats are too low-down to go through a state political campaign without making the helpless Negro a scapegoat in a white man's contest."

Something like that needs to be said. Of course, *The Advertiser* knows that there are many Southern Democrats who are above thinking of the Negro as an issue in political campaigns. Possibly the majority of them are above it—though such an estimate might be a trifle optimistic. But certain it is that there are enough Southern Democrats that low-down to cause some politicians—who are no better than they are in this respect—to use the Negro "issue" as a vote-catcher.

Senator Smith's walk-out at the convention was much deplored in the South. Many Southern newspapers branded it as the narrow-minded, small-spirited and altogether ugly act that it was. One great pity of it was that, coming from a Southern senator and being so widely publicized, it might be taken in other sections of the country as being representative of the South's attitude, when in fact it was not. Yet, when we see such use being made of the incident in South Carolina, we must reflect sorrowfully that it did represent the attitude of all too many Southerners.

We can, however, take some satisfaction in the knowledge that this sort of thing is becoming less prevalent. The Negro "issue" does not figure as much in political campaigns in the South now as it did even a few years ago. The time will come when no demagogue will seek to win votes in this way. For the day will come when there are comparatively so few who can be influenced by such an appeal to prejudice, and so many who object to it, that politicians will realize its unpopularity. Then will die an "issue" that should have had no place in Southern politics since the end of Reconstruction.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 9, 1936

Time for the Talk Is Limited

When Senator Byrnes declares "I will not only vote for Roosevelt but will talk the way I vote," he means every word of it, he is a sincere man, but circumstances beyond his control will prevent him from carrying out his purpose. Already Senator Byrnes is not talking, or not always, as he votes, as when, for example, he joined in the protest of the South Carolina delegation against the prominence of negroes in the Philadelphia convention.

That was defiance of the national Democratic and Roosevelt program, and when the showdown comes on this question, as soon and surely it will, Senator Byrnes will stand with his South Carolina people shoulder to shoulder with Harllee and Stoney.

A new "Democratic" party was launched in Philadelphia by the convention and by Mr. Roosevelt's speech of acceptance. Mr. Byrnes has assisted with loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt in the events leading up to it. So have Robinson of Arkansas, Harrison of Mississippi and most of the Southerners. Others, like Glass and Byrd of Virginia, Bailey of North Carolina, Smith of South Carolina, with George of Georgia moving toward them, have opposed the trend but, seeing nowhere else to go, they stick to the party organization, cursing it under breath.

All of these Southerners in a little while will be pulling together, because this new "Democratic" party is as antagonistic to the South as the "Radicals" were in 1867.

One hears, for instance, that Senator Robinson is to be appointed to the supreme bench if a vacancy occurs. We doubt it. Mr. Roosevelt perhaps would like to appoint him, he likes the Senator and has no anti-Southern feeling, but he knows that the party upon which he is dependent, which seemingly has captured him, this new "Democracy," with its "liberal" leaders like Wagner, and its "labor" leaders would probably read the riot act and stop his confirmation by the senate. The pressure of the Northern negroes against his confirmation would count with Wagner, Van Nuys, the other Northern and Western Democrats as it does for the Wagner-Costigan bill, and soon or late Mr. Byrnes will awake some fine morning to find himself in the same boat. The Democratic party, as Mr. Broun has said, "is split through the middle."

Nothing more is going on now than desperate effort to postpone the split. The plan is to let things rock, reelect Roosevelt and hope for the best. That would at least mean another four years before the present officeholders were on the street or back to the plowstock. Never mind about the future.

Further, it should be said that Robinson, Harrison, Byrnes, Russell, Bankhead, Shepard and such Southerners, are respectable fellows, the kind that have kept the mouthing demagogues and mountebanks from gaining ascendancy in many Southern states.

These gentlemen, and we use the word "gentlemen" with deliberation, are not all happy in their Washington lives. They have had to crouch and fawn and swallow and struggle against betraying themselves with wry faces many a time in the last three years, and The News and Courier has sometimes been sorry for them. Well, if they can get in for another four years, perhaps all will be well and the present Southern set-up is not uncomfortable. These men are quite aware that they are not and cannot be true disciples of the new Democratic party, with which the Northern controllers believe with Mr. Broun, "something could be done if it could get rid of the Democrats."

The Southern people are not informed and will not be of what is going on beyond them. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Robinson and the rest will persuade them that things will go on as usual and what they say will be emphasized by drippings of a few millions from the treasury, Mr. Roosevelt's national treasury. They do not understand that men like Governor Earle, a millionaire of an "old Philadelphia family," is now the champion of the Pennsylvania negroes (he gave them the civil rights law by which a negro can prosecute a hotel keeper for refusing a room to him), and is, for the moment, the "Crown Prince" of the "people" upon whom the reelection or defeat of Mr. Roosevelt will turn.

Mr. Byrnes, possibly, can "talk Roosevelt" a few months longer, but it is likely that after that he can no more talk Roosevelt than can Mr. Roosevelt himself talk the Roosevelt of 1932. Everybody knows that Mr. Roosevelt cannot do that. A new "Democratic" party has been created. A new body, new bones, bowels, blood, and brains are under the old skin and scalp.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 30, 1936

Ickes to the Negroes

One cannot agree with Mr. Ickes that the Southern negroes have been a group of peculiar sufferers. They certainly have not been at the hand of the Southern white people.

We hold that in the history of the world, not nearly so much for any other group of Africans has been done as for Southern negroes, whether in slavery or in freedom, by Southern white men. We Southerners have not accepted them as Mr. Ickes and the national Democratic convention do, as political equals, and we separate them in industries, such as cotton mills. From those policies we shall not depart.

From the use of the ballot Southern negroes have nothing at this time to gain; indeed there is no supreme healing in the ballot for anybody.

For the present and probably for long years or centuries to come, the Southern negroes will be safer under the political guardianship of the white people than they would be as guardians of themselves. Their assent the last half century to white government is convincing evidence that they believe this themselves, and it is only under the agitation by outsiders and foreigners, of whom Secretary Ickes is an example, that they show signs of discontent. If we are to accept the testimony of lifelong champions of the negroes, such as Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, no group of them of similar numbers in the South is so hardly treated as are those in New York city, however their votes in New York are sought by Democrats and Republicans alike.

It is universally conceded by the world's thinkers, exclusive of the officeholding poli-

ticians, that the granting of the ballot to the negroes as a race after 1865 was a monstrous blunder. When Charles Dickens, intense abolitionist, came to Baltimore, the town in which Mr. Ickes spoke, in 1867, and saw the elevation to the full stature of citizenship of the black people as a sequel to their emancipation, his amazement and disgust were equal to the hatred that all his life he had cherished for slavery.

In the South as in the North are unjust employers. They are the exceptions. Nine of every ten white employers of Southern negroes do and have always done the best possible for them. Indeed the Southern whites, so far from being exploiters of the negroes, have been kept poor in the struggle to carry them along.

The national Democratic party sixty years after the failure of Stevens, Wade, and Sumner, has had a sudden revelation that it must revive their dead policy.

The new method is soft-spoken. It is to deceive, it is to delude the Southern whites, in contrast to the bludgeoning by the "Black Radicals" of the '70s.

The motive and the plan are the same. It is to get the votes of the negroes concentrated in the great Northern cities.

In those cities, Pittsburgh for example, Democratic leaders are bribing and corrupting them, and the ways of Mr. Ickes's party associates in Chicago, whether he suspects it or not, are and will be no better than were those of his fellow citizen, "Big Bill" Thompson, former Republican mayor and boss of his town.

Edgefield, S. C. Advertiser
July 8, 1936

Senator Smith's Walk-Out at Convention

The Press and Standard has heard many comments by local people and nearly everyone of them agrees that Senator Smith voiced a proper protest. A few think his action was not proper. Characteristic of the comments were remarks made by J. M. Benton who served in the Red Shirt campaign in 1876. He said that any man who went through this campaign and witnessed what the white people of the South had to endure then, will commend Senator Smith's action. County officials discussing it think that his action was a proper expression of resentment as to the attitude of the people of South Carolina who have been taught to believe that the Democratic party was the white man's party, made so by the stirring drama enacted when the members of that party were trampled down just after the War Between the States, and which party was instrumental under Wade Hampton in redeeming the state from Negro and carpet bag rule. The Southern Negro has been partisan since for the Republican party, feeling in most cases bitterly against the Democratic party. Now that this party has the loaves and fishes to dispense there is a is a marked tendency for the negroes, particularly in the North, to try to curry favor with the hand that dispenses favors which is now the Democratic party. We fear that there is little of genuine conversion on the part of the negro race, and that the spoils is what most of them are after. Should the Republican party have as good a chance to win as the Democratic party they would be flocking to the standards of that party.

It has been stated that the invitations to the negroes who took part in the program at the National convention was an exemplification of cheap politics, and in that we are forced to concur. The great Democratic convention need not have invited a Negro minister to lead in prayer on the occasion of the assembling of the convention for a session. The Negro congressman was not even a delegate to the convention, nor has he been an outstanding member of his race. These were invited to appear on the program for the effect their appearing would have on the Negro vote of the nation, particularly in the Republican or border states. Insofar as this is true it was an exemplification of cheap politics. Should it result in a split in the Southern states, and it may so result, then it will not prove to have been "cheap politics."

The Press and Standard feels no bitterness about the occasion. We have the highest regard for the members of the Negro race who have been able to achieve success, and there are many who have done so to their credit and to the credit of the race. These we commend. We hope they will continue to so do. We have been taught that the Democratic party was the party of the white race. It has heretofore been accepted as such. Our fathers kept this party alive in the South. In fact the South for many years was the Democratic party save for a few white citizens of the North who remained true to the principles enunciated by Jefferson. The South and Southern feelings should have been considered by the makers of the program. We have a feeling of resentment against this affront to the true and loyal Southern sentiment—the Democratic sentiment. And, feeling as we do about it, we can only commend Senator Smith, Mayor Maybank and the other South Carolinians who "walked" at the convention.

So far as going to hear Negro orators in the South, that is not an analogous case. The editor of the Press and Standard has done this many times and we shall be glad to do so on other occasions. We have done this with no feeling of restraint. It was perfecting proper for us to have done so. No one can offer any just criticism for our having done this, nor can they in the future. We were there in the interest of the Negro race. We desired to show by our presence that we commend the race for its advancement and for the exemplification of ability on the part of outstanding members. In the field of politics and in social equality we must draw the line. The Southern Negro understands this and they themselves would not have it otherwise. The races are living together in South Carolina in perfect amity and with a complete understanding of the mutual problems facing the races. There is no danger to the whites nor to the Negroes in this relationship. It is best that it be as it is with us, at least for the present.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
TIMES

JUN 30 1936

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Two incidents which have occurred recently accent the problem of the Negro in the South, a problem which is essentially one for which the Southern white people will have to provide a solution. Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, marched out of the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia in protest against the presence of Negroes. A Negro preacher — the Rev. Marshall Sheppard, of Philadelphia—was opening the Convention's afternoon session with prayer when Senator Smith and several other members of his State's delegation walked out of the hall. Asserting later that he was "sick of the whole damn thing," Senator Smith added:

> The situation in the South before and since the Civil War makes it impossible for the South to recognize and accept the Negro as an equal political factor.

Another incident which occurred this week reflects a point of view which, if not characteristic of the "new south" of which Grady spoke, is indorsed by more important people than Senator Smith can count among his followers. At the Institute of Regional Development at the University of North Carolina, in Senator Smith's sister State, one of the speakers was Professor J. Y. Mitchell, the only Negro member of the Institute. Professor Mitchell is a graduate of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, N. C. He taught school for six years and since 1917 he has been a County and District Farm Demonstration Agent. A special dispatch to The New York Times from Chapel Hill said of Professor Mitchell's address that it received the most applause of all that were delivered at last Monday's session of the Institute. Commenting on the Negro educator later, Dr. B. O. Williams, of Clemson College, which is in Senator Ellison Smith's State of South Carolina, asserted:

> One man like that is worth more to the South than all the "pressure groups" ever organized to deal with this question.

Professor Mitchell, in his Institute address, agreed with Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina, who had preceded him, in asserting the belief that certain research work and work with Negroes could best be done by those of their own race. Both men expressed the opinion that graduate instruction should be made available to Negro students. Dr. Johnson, among other things, suggested that States "get together and work out plans" for the establishment of high standard regional schools for Negro graduate students.

It is impossible to imagine a greater contrast than is provided by the viewpoint of Senator Smith, and the viewpoint of the educators who met at the University of North Carolina to solve regional problems in education. If Senator Smith had based his withdrawal from the Democratic Convention on the one question of Negro participation there would be more cause for disappointment than exists. It develops that Senator Smith had already protested because there had been provided him, to use his own words, "No badge, no seat, no nothing." He felt slighted. He was "sick of the whole damn thing" before the Negro preacher began his prayer. That was, so to speak, the final blow.

On the other hand, in South Carolina and other Southern States, there are men and women who believe that to develop this section it is necessary to provide for the Negro educational advantages which will enable him to serve his race and discharge ably those responsibilities which citizenship lays upon him. The spirit of enlightened Southerners did not march with Senator Smith out of the Convention Hall in Philadelphia; that spirit has been, and will continue to be, represented by a desire to see both races, each in its particular sphere, progress in education and toward prosperity.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 26, 1936

The Lone White Knight

His patience already strained by a misunderstanding concerning seating reservations for him at the convention, Senator Smith, of South Carolina, lost what remained of it when a Negro minister began invoking God's guidance for the afternoon session. He stalked angrily out of the hall, although the chairman of the State's delegation refrained from joining the walkout, observing later that he was willing for anybody to pray for him who wants to.

It appears that this was the first time a Democratic convention was opened with prayer by a Negro clergyman—perhaps also the first time a Democratic national convention had seated Negro delegates. In South Carolina Democratic conventions, things like that are not done. Therefore, Senator Smith thinks, things like that hadn't oughter be done by national Democratic conventions. The Cole Blease-"Pitchfork" Tillman-"Cotton Ed" school of Southern statesmen is profoundly convinced that it cornered the truth about the Negro's place in American politics many years ago, that nothing that has happened in the last thirty years has altered matters one way or the other, and that its edicts on this subject should run to the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Penobscot, with the same force that they run to the Ashley, the Cooper and the Santee.

This is not the place to examine the supremely perplexing Southern race question. It poses quandaries that defy the best thought of the best-intentioned members of both races. The episode that led to Senator Smith's sad walkout on the Word of God was not one of them.

Negro delegates had been seated because they came armed with credentials from constituencies whose right to be represented in the convention by delegates of their own choosing was as unassailable as the like right of Senator Smith's constituency. A Negro minister had been called to the rostrum by party authorities accountable to all the States of the American union and not merely to one or a dozen of them. It should be a matter of serious thought to Senator Smith, as he reflects on his one-man strike against the engulfment of Caucasian purity, that not one other Southern statesman of his eminence saw in this situation anything to become steamed up about; or any reason for making it the excuse for an ill-mannered demonstration in the midst of a devotional rite.

MITCHELL TAKES WALK IN INDIANA

Mystery Marks Sudden Departure of Congressman After Rainey Arrives—Democrats Pledge Loyalty to Roosevelt and Support to Vann.

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 16—Negro Democratic leaders from every precinct in Indiana convened here last Saturday in a one-day session at which plans for rolling up an overwhelming Negro vote for President Roosevelt and the New Deal were outlined, and at which pledges of support to Robert L. Vann, editor of The Courier, recently appointed to direct the national campaign for Roosevelt among the Negroes of the country, were made.

A highlight of the program was the attack made upon Negro Republican leadership that has "betrayed the trust of the Negro" by Joseph H. Rainey, a member of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission, the principal speaker.

"A new day shot through with hope for the Negro in the future has dawned," Rainey said.

He recounted the benefits accruing to the Negro through operation of the WPA and the Resettlement Administration, citing positions in the "higher bracket" occupied by the Negro as a direct result of the impartiality of New Deal directors.

Bolstering his argument with impressive figures, Rainey hailed President Roosevelt as "the greatest humanitarian in the history of America." He lauded Governor George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, as a courageous State executive, who has "translated the love for humanity, regardless of race, color or creed, into action that has resulted in more recognition being given Negroes in Pennsylvania than has been true in any previous administration."

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, motored to the meeting, but left shortly before the session opened. Considerable mystery marked his sudden and dramatic departure.

However, an official of the Indiana State Democrtic Association, who refused to permit publication of his name, and two other sources considered reliable, connected the appearance of Rainey as a representative of Governor Earle and Robert L. Vann with the departure of Congressman Mitchell.

One of the sources was emphatic in asserting that Congressman Mitchell resented the projection of Mr. Vann into the picture through Rainey being slated as the principal speaker.

"The Congressman stated that he could not take part in the program because no county or State leaders were present," this source stated. "But privately he told a member of the association that he couldn't see Rainey being drawn into the picture."

Both county and State Democratic party leaders did attend the sessions, however, thereby recognizing the association as the accredited political machinery of the State.

The leadership of Henry Fleming, of Indianapolis, was lauded by delegates in attendance.

"The day of the Negro blindly supporting a political party because of some old fogey idea about what it is supposed to have done for the Negro long years ago, before your time or mine, is out today," Fleming said.

"Today the salvation of the Negro is sticking with the party that has definitely done something for him. There are none who can say that the Democratic party, through its New Deal setup hasn't done more for the Negro than any political party in the history of this country. It's time for Negroes to start repaying the New Deal for some of the fine things it has done for us as a group," he continued.

Among others taking an active part on the program were: Judge Tenola Graves, William Walker, William Moore, J. J. Hoover, president of the association; George Russel, of Gary, Dr. Ted Cable, I. L. Rice, secretary of the association and V. N. Knox.

Jim-Crow Charge Answered by Dr. Wm. Thompkins

Tells Critics He Will Preside Again In 1940, If His Health Permits

Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds, and president of the National Colored Democratic Association, this week, in a prepared statement, answered charges that have been hurled at his organization which termed it a jim-crow one.

The charges were made by Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher, and several other Democrats who have been vieing with Dr. Thompkins for the leadership in the Democratic campaign among colored voters.

Corley Spoke

The national Colored Democratic Association held its twelfth quadrennial session in Philadelphia, just prior to the regular Democratic Convention. It was addressed by Postmaster General James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Secretary W. Forbes Morgan.

While the association was in session, a daily paper quoted Vann as issuing a statement to the effect that the association was jim-crow.

Dr. Thompkin's complete answer follows:

"The National Colored Democratic Association was incorporated in the year 1892 and has been operating under a Constitution which requires it to meet every four years at the place where the Democratic National Convention is held.

"The recent quadrennial sessions of the organization held at Philadelphia is therefore no departure from the constitutional procedure and in conformity with past practices.

"The Constitution of the organization was made by its members to suit their own conveniences and they held no concultations with the general public in its formulation.

Not True

"The statement which has been going the rounds of the press that it was a 'jim crow' meeting designed to impress the leaders of Democracy with the prower and prestige of the organization is quite untrue.

"The National Call was issued by [illegible] as required by law and if there are those who cry that the meeting of Delegates from many sections of the country was an improverised 'jim crow' movement, they do so maliciously and untruthfully.

"If every assemblage of colored men and women in the nation were to be called off because of the fear that they would be designated as coming within the "jim crow" category, our educational and religious life would be halted and most of our economic activities would come to an end.

Is Growing

"The National Colored Democratic Association is growing rapidly in the number of its charter organizations from California to New York. It was organized and designed to promote the political and material welfare of the race which it has done and will continue to do.

"Should I be among the living in 1940, and health permitting as its duly elected President, I will preside at its next quadrennial session in whatever city the National Convention is held."

PARSONS, KAN.
SUN
JUL 6 - 1936

Hard Fight Ahead

The Democratic organization in Kansas is carrying the fight to the Republicans this year, which means, that with Governor Landon heading the national Republican ticket, Kansas is to see one of the hardest campaigns in its history.

The Democrats made a campaign to change the party designations of a large number of Republicans and they seem to have been successful. In this county 347 voters changed their party allegiance on the registration books and two-thirds of that number were Republicans who have become Democrats—at least in name. Of the number changed 100 were Negro voters who have become members of a New Deal

Negro club and who filed all their changes in one bunch last week. A few years ago the colored vote was conceded to the Republicans —just a matter of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil war. In these days the Democrats are out gunning for the colored voters and they seem to be having some success.

The AP has been carrying stories about the large gain in Democratic registration in most of the Kansas counties. In Sedgwick, for example, 1,951 voters changed party affiliations and 1,802 of them were Republicans who changed over to Democrats.

It is natural that the Republicans should lose some, perhaps a lot of voters, in getting back to something like a November lineup of the party strength. In past campaigns it has been notorious that Democrats registered as Republicans because the big primary fights have been in the Republican primary. After the primary the Democrats voted their own ticket except for Capper who usually gets all the votes. This year the interesting fights are in the Democratic primary and not in the Republican, so it is natural for a lot of Democrats to get back home.

Still, that doesn't explain the 100 colored voters who changed party allegiance here last week. They never have been Democrats. Their change means that some colored Democrats have been doing a lot of pre-primary work. But if the Democrats are to challenge the Republicans even in the colored precincts of the state this year you can tell the world there's going to be a fight.

WEST POINT, MISS.
Daily Times Leader

JUL 3 - 1936

...the Negro Vote.

Because Chairman Joe Robinson called on Marshall Sheppard, negro minister, to deliver the invocation at one of the sessions of National Democratic convention in Philadelphia, Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, walked out of the hall.

Commenting on this action, Senator Smith is quoted as saying:

"The situation in the south before and since the Civil War makes it impossible for the south to recognize and accept the negro as an equal political factor.

Candidly, we believe Senator Smith is super-sensitive on a subject which is better understood by most Southern men.

We heard the prayer delivered by the Negro preacher.

It was earnest and sincere, and directed to the same God who guides and directs the destinies of all races and all creeds.

If Senator Smith wanted to walk out, he should have done so when Mitchell, a Negro congressman from Chicago, addressed the convention, and not when an humble and earnest Negro preacher asked Divine blessings on the assembled delegates.

While it is true that the South has never recognized the Negro as an equal political factor, we must remember that the Nation has, and that the Democratic party in the approaching campaign is confronted by a condition and not a theory. The Negro vote is important in several of the States. In Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania, the Negro probably holds the balance of power between the two parties. Those in charge of the convention appreciate this situation, and Chairman Joe Robinson, who is a resident of the Deep South, exercised excellent judgment in giving this slight recognition to a race which has heretofore been antagonistic to the Democratic party.

Mitchell, the Negro congressman who addressed the convention, represents a solidly Negro district in Chicago. He is a Democrat, and the successor of a Negro Republican who was a vicious influence in Washington.

Other Congressmen tell us that Mitchell has at least one attribute of greatness. He is humble.

Democratic Activity In Memphis Described

MEMPHIS, Tenn, (ANP)—The fact of huge Negro mass meetings, held in the heart of the Mid-South, for the purpose of participating in a Democratic primary, was provided here last week. Numerous civic organizations in Negro wards sponsored meetings at which thousands of colored organizations were in attendance. The primary campaign ended Thursday, August 6.

The meetings were planned and directed by the colored ward and civic club leaders. The speakers and moving spirits in the meeting were Negro leaders. All of the meetings were characterized by enthusiastic support of Gordon Browning for Governor.

The Women's Auxiliary of the East End Civic Club is the largest, and reputedly the best organized club of this sort among the colored people of Memphis. Its membership numbers more than 2,000. At the meeting staged by the women's group, more than 5,000 persons were present.

Reverend A. D. Bell, pastor of the Mount Moriah Baptist Church, made the principal speech of the evening. He stressed the desirability for Negroes to participate in the political and civic affairs of the city, and urged them to fall in line with all persons and policies which would lead to the best development of themselves and their locality.

Espy Leads St. Louis Nominees To Legislature

Pulls Major Surprise as Negroes Display Voting Power Other Victors

While Mayor Dickmann clearly demonstrated his control of the Democratic party in the primary Tuesday, some interesting upsets featured the battles within the Republican ranks and a final tabulation disclosed that Negro leadership in St. Louis wards had been increased by one committeewoman, Mrs. Sabra W. Parker, widow of the late Rev. J. H. Parker, master of the Pleasant Green Baptist Church, winning over her rival in the fifth ward Republican fight by more than 1,000 votes.

It was Attorney Henry D. Espy, president of the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who pulled the major surprise of the day, leading the entire field of the nine candidates for the G. O. P. nomination as representative from the third district.

Victory Eignificant

Espy polled 6,895 votes while another Negro, Daniel W. Euell, former deputy sheriff and World War veteran, came in third on the ticket. Euell was backed by Langston Harrison as was Walthal Moore, the former state legislator, who tallied 4,334 votes to finish in sixth place. Espy and Euell will have as their running mates Mrs. Charles Passmore and J. G. Bernstein. The Rev. E. N. Bryant, editor of the United World, local religious periodical, finished close behind Moore.

DEMOCRATS OF ST. LOUIS MEET GREAT DEFEAT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14 — The 1936 primary elections here last Tuesday left the Democratic aspirants of the Race out in the cold, while nine followers of the GOP came through as winners. Five other Republican candidates were also relegated to the "also rans."

The Sixth ward was the center of interest, with the 19th, 20th and 23rd wards in spirited contests. The prime winners on the Republican ticket were Henry D. Espy, young lawyer, and Daniel W. Euell, legion veteran. Espy led the entire Third district with 6,895 votes, while Euell ran third with 5,392.

Harrison Wins Over Gregg

Perhaps the most interesting battle was in the Sixth ward between the Regulars who supported the veteran Langston Harrison for committeeman and the Progressives who supported Dr. E. G. Gregg. It was a clean-cut victory for Harrison who received 1,892 to 1,361 votes for Dr. Gregg. Mrs. Luella Shabe, incumbent committeewoman was re-elected, defeating the Progressives' dynamic Mrs. B. Campbell McClendon 1,860 to 1,354.

In the Sixth ward the Race Democrats engaged in a bitter but losing fight with Mayor Dickmann's division supporting John Moroney (white) against the Civic League's Race candidates, A. Macec May and Mrs. Bessie Guenther.

Negro Democrats Promoting Plans

The state executive committee of the Iowa Negro Democratic league met Thursday, August 6th, to formulate plans for promoting the campaign. Several policies were shaped and will be announced later. Henry J. Mease, state chairman, was named as national committeeman from Iowa.

A publicity committee was named, which consists of Arthur Taylor, Cedar Rapids, chairman; Lawrence Chapman and Mrs. Hazel Oliver of Des Moines. Montrose Johnson of Cedar Rapids and W. Lawrence Oliver of Des Moines were named to the National Speakers bureau. Other out of town representatives were: Elmer Smith and Frank Walker

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Democratic.

MORE ON THE PLATFORM

The Birmingham News calls the Democratic platform the greatest ever written. Surely it expresses the loftiest idealism, the greatest hope for the common man of any The Advertiser can remember. In contrast to the Republican effort it is a masterpiece of clarity and unity of purpose. It naturally makes an appeal to every class of voters, but there is no hodge-podge, dilly-dallying approach to the problems weighing so heavily upon the American people. It is a new day in the Democratic party, a new Democratic party, not in objective and principles, however.

The great question that must at first hanker the minds of thoughtful persons is how far will government paternalism go? Will the government become increasingly collective to the extent that human initiative will be destroyed? Will every flea-bitten, improvident soul, who isn't worth his salt, be protected by the strong arm of government? A cursory reading of the platform may lead one to that belief, but more careful consideration will indicate that the government intends to step in only after all individual effort has failed, only after circumstances over which the individual has no control have wrought destruction. And then it is time for government to take an active hand in common protection of its citizens.

Naturally The Advertiser is pleased to note that farm tenancy is recognized as a national problem. It is a disease that the States are powerless to remedy. The government in Washington only has the power to reclaim thousands of acres of land and millions of men and women who are helpless in their extreme poverty and ignorance.

"We recognize," the platform reads, "the gravity of the evils of farm tenancy, and we pledge the full cooperation of the government in the refinancing of farm indebtedness at the lowest possible rates of interest and over a long term of years."

When the Bankhead bill is revived at the next session of Congress, will it not be put on the Administration's "must" list? The future of the South, and of the whole nation, is threatened unless tenancy, the great breeder of unrest and of possible revolution, is eradicated.

On the subject of the tariff the platform was not so explicit, it seems to The Advertiser, as it might have been. While it said in effect that it would continue to support Secretary Hull and his reciprocal trade agreements it also attempts to make a bid to conservative strength. Nevertheless it is generally recognized that one of the chief issues of the campaign is the tariff question. The Republicans have demanded outright repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Act, the most important single effort on the part of the Administration to break down those artificial barriers which throttle trade and breed war. The Republicans would have us accept the philosophy of protection which was in a large measure responsible for the Hoovera of 1929.

The plank on the civil service is reassuring to those supporters of the President who have had their allegiance challenged so often by the antics of the Hon. James Aloysius Farley.

Even arch opponents of the party must realize that this platform is something startlingly original and remarkably idealistic. It is the philosophy of the New Deal, from the pens of its staunchest supporters. While platforms, as such, mean very little, one has faith in this one because it truly represents the ideas and the hopes of the man who has steered the Ship of State over high waves and through narrow straits in the last three and a half years. And let it be remembered that there are few scars on the hull, too.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 31, 1936

The Young Play with Fire

The "Greenville County Young Democratic club" a few weeks ago "went on record as favoring" a federal constitutional amendment providing for the regulation of working hours and wages in the various industries and appointed a committee to "contact" candidates for United States senator and representatives on the subject. To its question Coloniel Harllee made a candid reply opposing the suggestion, and a similar reply was sent to the committee by Thomas P. Stoney from which we quote:

"I believe that regulation of the working hours and wages in industry is a matter that comes properly within the jurisdiction of the individual states. I believe that the Senators and Representatives whom the Democrats of South Carolina elect to the Legislature are much better able to regulate these matters than the Federal Government in Washington. We do not want in South Carolina to have strangers from Washington come in our midst and run our affairs. We do not want our people to be ruled by the high hand of Federal high salaried snoopers, inquisitors, administrators, boards and commissions not responsible to the working men and women whom they would regulate. In short, I am opposed to conferring upon the Federal Government the power that belongs to the states. To do so would be a confession of governmental bankruptcy on the part of South Carolinians. I, for one, do not feel that our people are so helpless that they are unable to solve their own problems.

"In conclusion, I might point out that my views on this subject conform to the views which President Franklin D. Roosevelt voiced when he made the following statement:

"'Let us remember that from the very beginning differences in climate, soil conditions, habits and mode of living in states separated by thousands of miles rendered it necessary to give the fullest individual latitude to the individual states. Remembering that the mining states of the Rockies, the fertile savannahs of the South, the prairies of the West and the rocky soil of the New England states created many problems, introduced many factors in each locality which have no existence in others, it is obvious that almost every new or old problem of government must be solved, if it is to be solved to the satisfaction of the people of the whole country, by each state in its own way.'"

Thus, plainly and beyond dispute, Thomas P. Stoney has politely exposed the Greenville County Young Democratic Club as repudiating the opinion of President Roosevelt, unless, indeed, by this time, the president has repudiated himself. Anyway, Mr. Stoney has covered the subject and left the Greenville County Young Democratic club hanging between a State Rights Roosevelt and New Deal Roosevelt as Mahomet's coffin hung between heaven and earth.

If Senator Byrnes and the candidates for the house have replied to the question, The News and Courier would be pleased to print what they said.

The amendment desired by the Greenville County Young Democratic Club could hardly be framed without leaving to congress and the president the right to prohibit separation of the races in Greenville county's cotton mills.

If the Club can frame an amendment for regulation of hours and wages that will insure continuance of that separation, it would perform a public service by so doing If its members imagine that abolition of state regulation of hours and wages in industries can be effected without yielding to congress and the president complete control of industry they are young indeed. Secretary Ickes, Senators Wagner, Guffey, and all other Northern senators of whatever party (except Borah, Republican) will not neglect to heed their negro constituents guided by Walter White of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People.

The textile workers in Greenville county do not want negroes by their sides as they operate spindles and looms, and the Young Democratic Club, which does not want it, should at least reassure these workers and explicitly tell them how an amendment could be framed that would leave to them the safety that they now enjoy.

Young people too often play with fire and, unless watched, may not only burn themselves but burn the house down over their elders, including workers in the mills.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
August 7, 1936

The Great Game Of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT

(Copyright, 1936, By The Baltimore Sun)

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NEW DEAL AND THE NEGROES

Further examination of the extent to which class appeal rather than party appeal underlies the New Deal campaign forces the conclusion that Dr. Tugwell knew exactly what he was talking about in that Los Angeles speech months ago, so bitterly denounced at the time, but now somewhat generally forgotten.

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In fact, if the writings and utterances of Dr. Tugwell are reviewed it will be seen that so far as the ideas, aims and general trend of the Roosevelt Administration are concerned he has been almost uniformly right. It is possible to prove that he has known more about these in advance than anyone else. Some contend that he has known a few of them before Mr. Roosevelt himself. In any event he certainly forecast the present class appeal campaign with striking accuracy when he declared "our strategy" should be to formulate a "workers-farmers alliance." He knew about that ahead of Mr Farley and called upon the workers and farmers to "surge forward" against "business greed."

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Almost from the date of that deliverance the efforts of the New Deal political managers have been concentrated upon cementing this alliance and with, they believe, no inconsiderable success. It is true that since the Landon nomination the cement seems to have loosened a little as regards the farmers, but if the attitude of the more conspicuous professional labor leaders is accepted as the yardstick, the workers end is pretty well along—at least in the union field. The loudest and most blatant of the Roosevelt boosters are Mr. Lewis, said to be the most powerful of union labor leaders, and his pompous and loquacious aide, Major Berry, with his so-called "Labor's Non-Partisan League," the publicity for which has been very highly organized, indeed.

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Hardly a day goes by without a statement of some sort emanating from the source denunciatory of Governor Landon and eulogistic of Mr. Roosevelt. The Berry claims of the number of union labor votes "in the bag" for the President have now passed the three-million mark. They have grown more than a million in a month. It may be that paid professional labor leaders will not be able to deliver the labor vote with the solidity claimed, but it is none the less true that Mr. Roosevelt has the big and supposedly influential leaders with him—has had for more than a year—and so completely that they did not even wait until the Republicans had nominated a candidate before formally declaring for him and appropriating money out of their union treasuries for his campaign.

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The interesting thing now, however, is that the New Dealers have added a great racial group to the workers and farmers for their special appeal—to wit, the Negroes in the great industrial cities. A drive in this direction under Mr. Farley such as has never before characterized a Democratic campaign is being made. At New Deal headquarters there are more Negro aides coming and going than anyone ever saw before. The new Negro Congressman from the Loop district in Chicago, Arthur Mitchell, after conferences with Mr. Farley, announces a nation-wide set-up to bring the Negroes into the New Deal camp. Various Negro division heads are appointed. There are to be Eastern and Western divisions. Negro leaders in many States have already been designated by the Democratic chairman. A great deal of money is to be spent on Negro organization. Mitchell expresses approval of the Roosevelt policies and particularly of the Roosevelt attitude toward the Negro.

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It is conceded that the hopes of carrying a number of States now depend upon the Negroes. In particular this is true of Pennsylvania. There the idea is to combine the Negro vote—nearly 300,000—with the labor vote deliverable through Mr. Lewis, and an amazingly intensive drive to solidify the Negroes is being made. The Mitchell estimate given Mr. Farley is that there are at least 3,000,000 Negro votes which can be swung to Mr. Roosevelt in the debatable States. This is about seventy-five per cent. of the total and, Mitchell thinks, enough to elect him. All of this fits into the New Deal worker-farmer strategy. It may be a little hard on those Southern Democrats, Democratic this time, for racial reasons, but then the appeal to the Negroes is not to be made in their section and the argument is that Negro support in the debatable States is needed to make up for the swing of anti-New Deal Democrats to Governor Landon. Anyhow it is a unique combination which it is sought to form under the Democratic label. No one can tell how effectively it can be done. Certainly if the workers and the farmers are solidly for Mr. Roosevelt and he gets seventy-five per cent. of the voting Negroes besides, there is not much use in holding an election. He's home.

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Conference of National Colored Committee of Good Neighbor League Reveals Strong Support for President Roosevelt

NEW YORK CITY—The National Committee of the Good Neighbor League was formally launched on Wednesday, September 2nd, at an executive organization session held at the League headquarters, 103 Park avenue, New York, which was attended by Negro delegates representing thirteen States and the District of Columbia. The Committee went on record as favoring the re-election of President Roosevelt and the furthering of the Good Neighbor League Program.

It was stated by many of the Committee members that never before had there been so great a unity among the colored people of the country in their desire to bring about better social and economic conditions, and that the legislation introduced by present administration was rapidly bringing this about, particularly through the efforts of President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was a caller at the League headquarters at the time of the meeting, gave an informal talk in which she expressed the hope that the National Colored Committee would carry on as a permanent body pledged to further the good neighbor ideal. She also pointed out that the Churches of America could render a great service in fostering good-neigbhorliness among all groups in the country. Dr. Stanley High, Director of the Good Neighbor League, also addressed the delegates.

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The Committee, which is organized on a national basis, is composed exclusively of Negro educators, editors, clergymen asd business and professional men, and includes both men and women. Its members are: Willis O. Tyler, Los Angeles, Calif.; Rev. A. Chester Clark, Wilmington. Del.; Dr. T. M. Lewis, Wilmington; Hon. F. B. Ransom and the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred Lewing, Harry A. Pace Mrs. Nannie Reed, Mrs. Edith S. Sampson and the Hon. Robert R. Taylor, Chicago Ill.; Prof. G. A. Gregg, Kansas City. Kan.; R. J. Reynolds, Topeka, Kan.; Hon. J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. L. L. Berry, Mrs. Lena DeFrantz. Dr. H. Binga Dismond. Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Rev. J. J. McNeil, Rev. D. Ward Nichols, Dr. C. B. Powell, Dr. P. M. H. Savory and J. J. Allen, New ner, Nashville Tenn.; Thomas, York City; Rev. S. T. Boyd, Mor- Young, Norfolk, Va.; I. J. K. Wells ristown. N. J.; Bishop Reverdy C. Charleston, W. Va.; and Dr. R. W. Ransom D. Ormonde Walker and Brooks,G. T. N. Gray, Elder Solo- Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, mon Lightfoot Michaux. Emory B. Ohio. Rev. H. Y. Arnett, Irving K. Smith and Dr. Carter G. Wood- Merchant, Rev. Marshall L. Shep- son, Washington, D. C. pard and Rev. I. N. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dennis L. Joy-

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Political - 1936

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 15 1936

Negro Democrats Meet

The First Ward Negro Democratic club met Wednesday at 19 North Main street, with President Walter F. Barbour, presiding. Zoning Commissioner Boris Hertzberg, president of the First Ward Democratic club was the speaker.

Others who spoke on behalf of the candidates were: Jack Ackerman, Samuel Pulver, Mrs. Ruth S. Jones, and Vice-president Jack Stapp.

May 14, 1936

Back twenty years ago when a Southern negro began to get ahead a little and his head began to swell and he wanted to enjoy social equality with white people, he pulled stakes and set out for the North where he had heard that everything was "chicken" for the colored man. White folks he had heard, would say "Mister" to him, and eat at the same table, etc., etc. But it didn't take him long to find out that a negro up North often ate at no table at all and that it didn't help his hungry stomach a bit for white folks to call him "Mister." So they came back South as fast as they could get back. Now, after these many years, negroes are about to be convinced that the Democrats are their best friends and are preparing to vote the Democratic ticket where they are qualified to vote at all.

Wilson, N. C., Times
May 16, 1936

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY OF STATE NEGROES AROUSES INTEREST

CAUSING CONCERN

Negroes In Raleigh and Wake County Are Taking Unusual Interest In Democratic Affairs and Their Activity In Precint Meetings and Expected Activity In County Convention Arouses Comment.

Times Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

(By J. C. BASKERVILL)

Raleigh, May 16—The unusual interest which the negroes here in Raleigh and Wake county are taking in Democratic affairs and their activity in the precinct meetings and expected activity in the county convention here today, are causing both comment and some concern in political circles here. The negro leaders frankly admit that their principal reason for this interest and activity in Democratic affairs is that they are convinced they have nothing to hope for from the Republican party and that the "New Deal" in Washington, as well as the "New Deal" being promised by Dr. Ralph W. McDonald, one of the four Democratic candidates for the nomination for Governor, looks very attractive to them—more attractive than anything the Republicans have ever offered them.

At least two negro delegates will sit in the Wake county Democratic convention here this afternoon, having been elected as delegates in precinct meetings here last Saturday, while an effort will be made by the Rev. G. A. Fisher, rector of St. Ambrose Episcopal Church (negro) to have additional negro delegates seate dfrom another negro precinct. He told newspapermen here yesterday that but for the fact that the precinct meeting chairman set up his watch last Saturday and held the precinct meeting and adjourned it before the negro delegation arrived, they would have elected several more negro delegates to the county convention. Fisher also predicted that at least four negro delegates would be elected to the state Democratic convention to be held here in June—two from Wake county and at least two from Durham county.

The two negro delegates who have already been elected to the Wake county Democratic convention, being held here today, are F. J. Carnage and Dr. L. T. Delaney, negro physician, whose brother holds an important job in New York City under Mayor Fiorello Laguardia.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
May 21, 1936

Democrats and Negro Voters.

From the Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News.

The Raleigh News and Observer says that "for the first time in recent years" a Negro was selected by the Wake county convention as delegate to the democratic state convention, and the Daily News bureau has it that Dr. L. T. Delaney, is the first one ever. Dr. Delaney, a precinct committeeman of years' standing, it appears, is something of a party veteran. The event was altogether harmonious, and in harmony with the ambition recently voiced on the floor of the house at Washington by Representative Arthur Mitchell, of Illinois—an expression heartily cheered by his white party colleagues—with respect to an aggressive campaign in twenty-three states having 2,400,000 Negro voters, where "Negroes are permitted to vote, and where their votes are counted." Representative Mitchell said: "We are going to give the democratic party and the great president that I love so dearly the largest vote that any Negro group has ever given a president of the United States."

There was some apprehension that in the Wake county convention, and in the Durham, sour notes might be sounded. But the Herald reports that in Durham, also, all was serene. * * *

And it is not as if the Negro vote in the democratic primary was an altogether negligible quantity. More and more, those conducting primary campaigns look for votes where they may be had. One vote, if counted at all, counts for just as much as another.

HERALD

E. Moline Ill

MAY 15 1936

Colored Democratic Club Receives Charter From League

The colored Democratic club of East Moline has received its charter from the Downstate Democratic league, it has been announced by Willard Burrell, president. Presentation was made at a recent meeting of the club, at which Nathaniel Burrell of Indianapolis, Ind., and George Wilson of East Moline spoke. Dr. Robert H. Beverly of Springfield, is president of the Downstate league.

Officers of the East Moline club follow:

President—Willard Burrell.

First vice president—John Williams.

Second vice president—Ernest Williams.

Secretary—Sybil Blake.

Treasurer—Mary E. Burrell.

Committee chairmen — George Wilson, L. J. Williams, John Robinson.

Anyone desiring to become a member of the club is asked to notify Mrs. L. J. Williams, 318 Eleventh street, East Moline.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 22 1936

Alpha Negro Democrats Will Meet Tonight

Alpha Negro Democratic league will hold their regular meetings at 132 Governor street, the headquarters now occupied by the Fourth Ward Negro Democratic club beginning tonight. A large and enthusiastic attendance is expected. The league will have as their guest the members of the Fourth Ward Negro Democratic club and together will lay plans for a membership drive. The First Ward Negro Democratic club will also be present.

The county leader, Rev. Riley will address the clubs and suitable resolutions will be adopted and forwarded to John V. Hinchliffe for his stand in declaring that America is for Americans and that an Italian celebration at Sanday Hill would not be permitted.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
May 22, 1936

Negro Democrats Map Campaign

Tennessee's Negro Democrats planned an active campaign today following a recommendation by the State convention yesterday that Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Washington, D. C., president of the Baloteers Union, have charge of the drive. The local union, of which Benny Scales is chairman and composed of S. P. Hickman of Memphis and W. D. Allimono of Nashville, offered a resolution that would draft Thompkins for the work.

Composed of 7,262 members, the Tennessee organization was formed in 1928. Its officers are planning to have Dr. Thompkins speak in the larger cities of the State between now and August.

OBSERVER
Greenville S. C
5/22/36

FACED TWO WAYS.

The Southe Carolina Democratic convention whooped it up for Roosevelt, as expected its membership being so largely of those who have received, are receiving or hope to receive federal benefits. The pre-convention determination of its leaders was that it should exude harmony and it exuded gobs of harmony. The lion and the lamb lay down together for the state highway row was kept out of the picture and without dissent the convention put some very discordant elements in the delegation to the national convention and bound them to harmony by the unit rule. The convention was a one hundred per cent triumph for the new deal. Or, was it?

The convention, seemingly unanimously, adopted two resolutions which apparently were not on the cut and dried program the convention put thru on greased skids. One set the convention on record against the proposed child labor amendment to the national constitution, an amendment which has been pending before the legislatures of this country for many years without getting the approval of the three-fourths needed to make it a part of the national constitution. Was not the unanimous opposition to that amendment opposition to the very heart of the new deal, which is that the national government shall take supreme and sole charge of matters which under the constitution of the United States as it now stands are wholly within the reserved powers of the states to handle? Does not President Roosevelt favor that amendment as in line with what he tried to do with the NRA, AAA and Guffey laws, which the supreme court of the United States said were attempts by the national government to exercise a power not conferred on it by the national constitution—and the national government cannot legally exercise any powers not specifically granted it in that document? The supreme court voided a child labor law passed years ago, voided it as an exercise of powers not granted congress. Congress in those days had some respect for the constitution and, instead of trying to evade it by passage of some new law on the subject, attempted to have the constitution amended so as to give the national government control of child labor.

And the convention, also apparently unanimously, passed a resolution opposing passage of the anti-lynching law, introduced in congress by two northern senators, who class themselves as Democrats and who try to win the support of the large number of negro voters in their states by championing legislation favored by those negro voters, even tho the legislation they want is obviously contrary to the federal constitution. Does not the president favor the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynch law? Certainly he has never said a word against it, while his wife openly champions it. The speech which defeated that proposition was made by Wm. E. Borah, who believes in state's rights and champions honest obedience to the federal constitution. Borah, tho he chooses to class himself as a Republican, proved beyond answer that the Wagner-Costigan bill was an attempt to exercise powers not conferred on congress by the constitution which gave congress the only powers it has any lawful right to exercise. The state Democratic convention was true to South Carolina Democracy when it opposed the anti-lynching bill, but its opposition to it was not in line with the supposedly unanimous approval of the new deal in its entirety.

Durham, N. C. Herald
May 10, 1936

Negroes Follow Suit And Nominate Nine Delegates

Radical Changes Are Made In Democratic Ranks As 10 Union Candidates And One Negro Gain Executive Committee Posts—Results May Be Contested

A change in Democratic party control in Durham appeared not unlikely yesterday as organized labor asserted its strength by an unexpected attendance at precinct meetings and the election of several of its own members to the county executive committee.

Negroes in the city also bestirred themselves to hitherto unexercised political activity by descending on the courthouse precinct and electing James T. Taylor, a member of the race, precinct chairman. They also named nine of their members delegates to the county convention which will be held next Saturday.

At least 10 out of the 30 members of the Democratic executive committee elected yesterday at precinct meetings are either affiliated with organized labor or are known to have leanings toward the group. Whether the 10 labor members will be able to exert sufficient influence on other members to dictate the choice of a new county chairman was considered problematical last night.

R. M. Gantt, county Democratic chairman attended the Five Points precinct meeting at the Junior high school yesterday afternoon and saw Gilbert Shaw, president of the central labor union, elected precinct chairman.

In previous years little interest has been shown in precinct meetings here, despite the fact party control originates there. The decision of organized labor and the Negro population to exercise their voice in Democratic party affairs was interpreted yesterday as indicative of dissatisfaction with existing party control.

Word that organized labor planned to participate in most of the precinct meetings reached local Democratic party heads yesterday several hours before the time set for the sessions. In some precincts sufficient strength was mustered by the administration to out-vote the labor participants. In others the administration failed by a narrow margin.

Ralph W. Eddins, who was elected precinct chairman at Bragtown, changed his registration from a Republican to a Democrat with the opening of the books yesterday morning. Eddins was the Republican opponent of Sheriff E. G. Belvin two years ago.

Negroes who were elected convention delegates from the courthouse precinct are J. T. Taylor, T. D. Parham, J. H. Wheeler, W. J. Kennedy, Jr., E. G. Spaulding, W. D. Ellis, H. M. Michaux, G. W. Cox, and H. C. Davis. Four white delegates were named. They are W. B. Bagwell, C. V. Parrish, P. J. Parrish and J. W. Jones. T. D. Parham, Negro, was elected precinct secretary.

Delegates from the various precincts will meet next Saturday to select delegates to the state Democratic convention. Precinct chairmen, who constitute the new Democratic executive committee, will meet on the same day to elect a county chairman.

At least one of the precinct elections will be protested, it was learned last night. A. P. Aldridge was reported to Chairman Gantt as having been elected chairman of the Brady's store precinct but labor leaders claimed last night that the credentials are held by I. E. Jacobs.

Precinct chairmen elected yesterday are as follows:

West Durham, south side—T. J. Eudy.
Hunt's store—J. K. Roberson.
Lakewood—S. E. Blaine.
Syke's store—S. R. High.
West Durham, N. S.—W. P. Sneed.
Broad street—A. H. Borland.
Five Points—Gilbert Shaw.
Eakes' store—B. M. Watkins.
Cash's store—G. W. Munford.
Fuller school—Sigmund Meyer.
Dry Bridge, S. S.—W. C. McKinney.
Dry Bridge, N. S.—Mel J. Thompson.
East Durham, N. S.—Kelly Stuart.
East Durham, S. S.—E. D. Williams.
Brady's store—A. P. Aldridge or I. E. Jacobs.
Courthouse—James T. Taylor.
Bethesda—Ralph W. Eddins.
Bragtown—Robert Holleman.
Nelson—C. C. Edwards.
Hillandale—E. L. Tilley.
Couch's store—John L. Dunnagan.
Cox's store—Dave W. Andrews.
Rougemont—Arthur L. Carver.
Mangum's store—Ollie Mangum.
Bahama—Clifton Ball.
Gorman—Robert H. Shaw.
Suitt's store—J. C. Nichols.
Ray's store—H. D. Martin.
Horner's store—J. C. Jester, Jr.
Pickett's Mill—I. D. Darnell.

Mocksville, N. C., Record
June 10, 1936

Democrats Choose Negro As Delegate.

Wake county Democrats in convention at Raleigh, recently, for the first time in the history of the party elected a negro as a delegate to the state convention that convenes at Raleigh June 12.

Dr L. T Delaney, Raleigh negro surgeon, who has been active in Democratic affairs in Raleigh for sometime, being a member of the county executive committee, was unanimously elected a delegate to the state convention. Not a voice of protest was heard against the "brother in black's" selection.

Democrats have for years voted negroes in the Raleigh city election and it is no surprise that the race is now demanding a seat at the council table.

It is to be hoped that Delaney will be given a seat in the convention beside Congressman Harold Cooley, of the fourth district who sought to revive the race issue in a speech in Randolph county two years ago even going so far as to call the Republican party the "nigger party."

It is estimated there are at least 15,000 negroes eligible to vote in the state this year and that all of them will vote, a majority of them being lined up with the Democratic party.

There were no negro delegates in attendance on the state Republican convention held at Raleigh in March.
—Union Republican.

OBSERVER

Hoboken NJ

JUN 3 - 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATS HOLD INSTALLATION

Progressive Group and Its Auxiliary Induct New Staff.

Freeholder John V. Kenny installed the newly elected officers of the Progressive Negro Democracy of Hudson County at a meeting of the organization held last night at its headquarters, Ideal Hall, Atlantic street and Jackson avenue, Jersey City.

Officers of the men's group who were installed are James O. Randolph, president; Herman Delaney, vice president; Royal Massie, secretary; Christopher Coles, treasurer; Paul Carter, sergeant-at-arms, and Robert Black, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary are Miss Teresa M. Sinclair, president; Mrs. Maud Brooks, first vice president; Mrs. M. Allen, second vice president; Mrs. Luly Cannon, third vice president; Mrs. Elsie Sanderlin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Helen Williams, financial secretary; Mrs. L. Jackson, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Nellie Darnell, treasurer, and Mrs. Anna Randolph, chaplain.

Miss Teresa Maloney, Assemblywoman from Hudson County, was invited to install the officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Mrs. Sinclair is committeewoman of the Thirteenth District of the Eighth Ward. Mr. Randolph was re-elected, as was Mrs. Sinclair.

Freeholder Patrick J. Donnelly, leader of the Eighth Ward, was the guest speaker. He spoke of the success and strength of an organization when there is unity. Other speakers were Counselor Charles Carter, Charles Austin, Chris Rossey, principal of Public School No. 14; Mrs. Louise Cornell, president of the Woman's Progressive Club, and August Tabb. Dr. Maurice Hallard was master of ceremonies.

A program of entertainment followed. Mrs. Coes rendered a vocal selection, Theodore Brighthaut offered a solo, and music was furnished by the Silver Tone Quartet. The Ladies' Auxiliary prepared a collation which was served after the meeting. Herman Delaney was chairman of the program and was assisted by Royal Massie, Mrs. Nellie Darnell and Miss Lolita Lynn.

Democratic.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation.

LOCAL DEMOCRATS GET INTO ACTION

10-22-36

Real Campaign Gets Under Way as Nat'l Speakers Invade St. Louis. Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie, Lawrence A. Oxley, Congressman Mitchell Among Headliners. David M. Grant Broadcasts

Left to right, standing—Judge Frank S. Bledsoe, William Swanson, Judge George L. Vaughn, Atty. Joseph L. McLemore. Seated—Jordan W. Chambers, Mrs. Ethel Bowles, Atty. David M. Grant, Elmore V. Mosee, Dr. Oral S. McClellan.

An intensive drive is being made in St Louis to better acquaint the public with the political issues which will in many instances, affect the entire lives of many men women and children. In order to make the drive most effective, the local campaign committee headed by David M. Grant and Mrs. Ruby Pearl Perdeau, brought in some speakers from Democratic National committee over the week end. The first big meeting was held last Friday night, October 16, at the Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, with Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie, special assistant at the White House, and Mrs. Rosetta Gibson of Kansas City, Missouri as guest speakers. Mrs Gibson delivered an address which evoked much thought, as she pointed out the many benefits that the Negroes have received under the New Deal program and urged her hearers to vote not only for Mr Roosevelt, but for the entire Democratic ticket in the state.

Mrs McDuffie, who was introduced by Editor J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus. discussed many of the high points in the lives of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, which touched the lives, hopes and aspirations of the colored people. In the beginning of her talk she gave some valuable information about the monetary system of the nation and exalted her hearers to give more attention to stock markets and the meaning of money.

In discussing President and Mrs. Roosevelt as "I know them," Mrs McDuffie held her audience with rapt attention, as she dramatically told of her experience and that of her husband who is the President's valet, as to the attitude of the chief executive of the nation and his wife, toward our group. She said that the President was broad in his sympathies for our race and that the chief executive often inquired concerning our well being. "President Franklin D. Roosevelt has a christian heart. Before he was inaugurated in 1933, he went to the church and prayed for divine guidance; he keeps a bible at his bedside, and reads from it every night before going to sleep."

Mrs. McDuffie also paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of President Roosevelt, telling of her consideration for others, regardless of race or creed. "I know whereof I speak, because my husband and I are there each day, and can see the President and Mrs Roosevelt in action. My husband is the last to see the President at night and the first to see him in the morning." Some of the things she said were of a confidential nature, as she expressed, which seemed to increase the interest of her hearers, and finally she said, "I do not see how anyone could conscientiously vote against the President. because of the good he has done for the people and the good he is doing for the nation."

The speaking was preceded by moving pictures on what he called the "Contrast," by Dr O. S. McClellan, Superintendent of the City Hospital No 2, and a member of the Democratic campaign commitee, Negro Division. Congressman Thomas C. Hennings corroborated many of the things that Mrs. McDuffie had said about the heart and soul of the President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Lawrence Oxley Speaks

Saturday night, at the Harlem Hall in South Kinloch Park, Lieut Lawrence Oxley, of the United States Department of Labor, addressed a large audience. He very forcibly told of the benefits the New Deal had been to the people of the nation, and because the Negroes are part of this great nation they were included n the New Deal program. He told of how the President had helped the business man by helping the laboring man, and giving employment to the unemployed, so that they might earn money and spend it where they pleased. He exalted his hearers to keep the ebb and flow of the money channels open by supporting President Roosevelt's New Deal program. Mr. Oxley's address was followed by a talk by Mrs. McDuffie.

Congressman Mitchell Speaks

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Hibernian Hall, Congressman Arthur Mitchell of the First Illinois District, spoke before an enthusiastic audience. His address was in an optimistic vein as he expressed his confidence that President Roosevelt would be reelected November 3rd. As to himself he had no fear of not being reelected to Congress over his opponent, Oscar De Priest. He urged the voters in the Eleventh Congressional District of Missouri to return Thomas C. Hennings to Congress He stated that he and Mr. Hennings had worked together on many occasions.

Grant Broadcasts

As a climax of the week end activities, David M. Grant, director of local division of Democracy, spoke for thirty minutes over radio station WIL, during which time he extolled the many other virtues of the New Deal program, and pointed out the weaknesses of the Landonites. He paid his respects to Col. Roscoe C Simmons as "Orator De Luxe, who has been delivering the same campaign address for twenty years and the Piece De Resistance."

In speaking of the New Deal, Mr Grant referred to it as "An Administration that has saved one million homes from foreclosure; assisted hundreds of thousands of young men and women n the requests for education and knowledge; rehabilitated in civilian conservation camps one half million of young men, who but a scant four years ago could be seen on the highways and byways of this land, thumbing a ride to God only knows where. An administration that has launched and supported the WPA, a housing administration for the poor, the insurance of the bank deposits of the little fellow; that has attempted to raise the cultural level of all of us thru theatre projects, music and the arts; work relief from the works progress administration for the man or woman of family unable independently to land a job at a living wage. And the Negro has shared. He has and is amply sharing this very night."

Now Go Ahead, Mr. President

AN EDITORIAL

There could be but one honest interpretation of the unprecedented sweep of the New Deal victory at the polls Tuesday, and that is that the people have spoken and said, "Go ahead, Mr. President."

Nor with the issues so clearly set forth by both the government administration and the opposition, can any one honestly fail to interpret the direction in which the people want him to go, nor the things they wish him to do.

This election has been a clear-cut mandate. It has been an unmistakable answer to reaction and the old order. It has been a constitutional way of saying that the great majority of the people of these United States want to move towards humanitarian progress and will take newly-carved-out roads to that goal despite the selfish stalling of the privileged forces of reaction.

The election, perhaps to Mr. Roosevelt himself, no less than to the country at large, was a shocking revelation of the thundering surge of the masses. No New Deal partisan would have thoughtfully prophesied such an avalanche of sentiment on the clear-cut issues involved.

The record and personality even of Mr. Roosevelt will not fully explain the outpouring Tuesday. There were other mighty forces which the new administration, we hope will take fully into consideration. It will be just as important to understand the issues the voters struck out against as to understand issues they defended.

FIRST OF ALL, COLORED VOTERS in this election, despite reactionary oldtimers, emphasized their absolute divorce from the one-party idea. If this election did not wipe out the Republican party, its leaders will never forget the vengeance lashed out against it for its negligence of racial interests in its hey days.

The maudlin tears, the references to ancient affection and interest which burst forth on voters' ears during the last few weeks of the campaign, and even the marshalling of a great section of the ministerial profession in a desperate effort to halt the divorce proceedings, had no effect.

The voters paid them no mind.

But if the Democratic party, now thrust into power by the greatest avalanche of votes ever cast in this country, fails, as did the Republicans, to meet with courage and action the demands of the colored voters, these colored voters still have up their sleeves the same weapon they used last Tuesday.

The idea is, the colored voters will never again be chained to any party.

* * * *

SECOND, COLORED VOTERS are now positive that what they want is unabridged, undiluted and complete American citizenship.

The core of the leadership which pulled the colored masses from Republican moorings was the militant type which fits into the leftward trend of New Deal principles. The old leaders were willing to accept a few political crumbs flung as to dogs from the bounteously-spread tables of the mighty lords of privilege.

But the new idea behind the political upsurge of the colored voters is unmistakably to brush aside any leaders who will compromise, by one iota, their fundamental American rights. This, Mr. Roosevelt, we hope will keep fully in mind.

The colored voters who joined this New Deal procession now understand that the President has a clear mandate, with power to act, and if his promise that there shall be "no forgotten races" was the word of an honest man, he now has full opportunity to make good.

His slashing victory gives him more power than any President has ever before had in this country. His opponents left nothing undone in making clear this very thing.

They accused Mrs. Roosevelt of being an advocate of racial amalgamation.

They said Roosevelt was tending towards communism.

They branded him a flouter of the Constitution and said that he had ripped the traditional Americanism to shreds.

The Hearsts, the Coughlins, the Talmadges, the "Cotton Head" Smiths of South Carolina, the DuPonts and Henry Fords all branded him a wasteful spendthrift when he staved off starvation in the depression crisis.

But the voters have said, "so what?"

Among our own group the Republican partisans and anti-New Deal leaders criticized his relief program, calling it a scheme to shunt colored labor onto a jobless reservation where it would be kept in perpetual bondage.

They also helped drag the red herring of communism across the trail and hung up a hobgoblin of fear against the South's control of the Roosevelt administration. But the colored voters gave them the horse laugh and cast their votes for Roosevelt.

What they wanted was a New Deal. They realized that in this new deal they may get some bad cards, but they also knew that in the old Republican ranks the cards had been so stacked against them that they stood a better chance with any other kind of hand.

* * * *

SO NOW, MR. ROOSEVELT, GO AHEAD with your program.

Let it not be said of you after January that by one act or a single subterfuge you failed to act towards wiping out the American disgrace of racial discrimination in all New Deal administration.

This should mean a complete equalization of jobs and relief to all workers without regard to race or creed.

Your new appointments should comprise a proportionate number of colored citizens and this should obtain from top to bottom. The economic opportunity for our citizens should be so broadened that, carpenters compared with carpenters, sharecroppers with sharecroppers and white-collar workers with white-collar workers, there should be absolutely no difference in per capita wages and opportunities between colored and white.

This is what we interpret your statement on "no forgotten races" to mean. This is what we shall expect of the New Deal administration.

Democratic.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation

WELL-ORGANIZED DEMOCRATIC MACHINE SWEEPS STATE

(By LEE A. JOHNSON, Democratic State Committee)
(Negro Bureau, Dept. of Publicity)

No man could ask for a greater tribute than that which was accorded Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Democratic standard-bearer, who was swept back into office as President of the United States of America. He was a near unanimous choice by the people with Indiana right in the front seat of the band-wagon.

M. Clifford Townsend, Indiana's chosen first citizen succeeded Governor Paul V. McNutt in the state's executive office carrying the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, our own candidate for state representative on the Democratic ticket to the lower house to succeed Atty. Henry J. Richardson, Jr.

According to figures received in the office of the state Negro bureau from seventeen counties where the bulk of the Negro vote was registered, predictions of 75 per cent to be delivered to the Democratic party held true.

When it became apparent that another landslide was in progress, Henry A. Fleming, chairman of the state bureau said, "We are thankful for the response of the citizens of Indiana who responded so gratfully, the victory was won by the boys in the trenches who put their all into the battle to bring out the vote for our ticket. I am sure that the faith that they put in us will mean much to the race and the party will not fail them at such a critical time as this."

F. B. Ransom, who was in charge of the national campaign in Indiana said, "Roosevelt's re-election was undoubtedly the will of the people. We are very grateful for the support of the Negro in Indiana and the loyalty shown our great leader despite the overwhelming odds which we had to fight to bring the party this great victory."

Atty. F. W. Littlejohn, chairman of the Marion County campaign said, "I am happy for the support of our county citizens in bringing about another landslide for the Democratic party. Their support will go down in history as the greatest tribute which humanity can offer a candidate."

Tabulations giving the percentages of the state Negro vote for Democratic candidates came in as follows:

Lake county, Gary, Ind., led the state in percentages of majority of the Negro vote cast for the Democratic candidates with 90 per cent followed closely by Indianapolis, Marion county, which was given credit for 80 per cent. Other results were: Terre Haute, Vigo county, 75 per cent; Evansville, Vandeberg county, 75 per cent; Ft. Wayne county, 70 percent; Mt. Vernon, Posey county, 60 per cent; Princeton, Patoka, Lyles of Gibson county, Richmond, Wayne county, 70 per cent; Muncie Delaware county, 73 per cent; Anderson of Madison county, 75 per cent; New Albany of Floyd county, 75 per cent; Jeffersonville of Clark county, 70 per cent; Marion of Grant county, 60 per cent; Petersburg of Jennings county, 50 per cent; and Henry county, 60 per cent.

Rev. Robert E. Skelton, D. D., who was in charge of the state speaker's bureau stated that his faithful group of men filled the majority of their assignments and played an important part in informing the citizens of Indiana of the principal issues of this campaign and that the Democratic party will back these principals in every respect.

As early as one half hour after the polls had closed, messages began to pour in congratulating the bureau for its efforts in handling the state and national campaigns and commending the leaders for the vast organization which was set up on so short a time and got down to business immediately.

Mrs. Rhoda A. Hanley was in charge of the women's work in the state campaign and was quoted, "we women worked day and night to bring this big victory about and happy to know that our work was not in vain". Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge who was in charge of the county women's work also commended her group for its unfailing effort in bringing out the voters to the polls.

DEMOCRATS RECEIVE HUGE FUNDS IN CAMPAIGN

PROVIDED BY REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, EASTERN DIVISION

THOUSANDS SPENT — FARLEY'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE LIBERAL.—RAINEY TOPS LIST WITH $200 A WEEK AND EXPENSES. CRYSTAL BYRD FAUSET SECOND.

NEW YORK CITY—The "slush fund" used by the Democratic party in their campaign to re-elect President Franklin D. Roosevelt reached an all time high in this election.

Small fortunes were paid to newspapers, some of them, of Republican faith for years. Robert L. Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier received a total of $5295.20. The Amsterdam News received $3400. The Afro-American was paid $3000.

Outstanding leaders in various sections can buy a few new cars on the cash received. Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange N. J. received $1650.00. Silas F. Taylor, better known as "Shag" Taylor, Boston Democratic leader received $3,179.00. William Murray of Conn. received $763.67.

Atty. Ralph Mizelle of New York received $857.16. John Lopez of Rhode Island was paid $788. E. L. Powell of Charleston W. Va. was paid $1339.

Publication of some of the Democratic figures last week created a sensation in political circles. The payments were credited by Republican leaders for being a cause of much of their fight against Governor Alfred Landon.

10-31-36

Weekly Payroll

Democratic National Committee
New York and Washington Hdqtrs.
Sept. 1, 1936 to Oct. 1, 1936

Julian D. Rainey, Democratic National Committee, Hotel Biltmore, N. Y.
$200 a week

Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fausett, Democratic National Comm., Hotel Biltmore, New York City.
$100 a week

Ralph Mizelle, 1555 Inwood ave., Bronx, N. Y.
$100 a week

Mark DeLeon M.D., 45 W. 3rd ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
$50 a week

Charles F. Ray, 153 D. 131st st., New York City.
$50 a week

Earl Brown, 180 W. 135th st., New York City
$100 a week

William K. Saunders, 2816 8th ave., New York City.
$50 a week

James Stephens, 115 W. 135th st., New York.
$50 a week

William E. Taylor, 246 W. 150th st.
$50 a week

Shephard E. Grain, 66 St. Nicholas pl., New York.
$40 a week

Charles Dodson, 83 St. Nicholas pl.
$25 a week

Maxine C. Stackhouse, 35 St. Nicholas pl., New York.
$25 a week

Alice Hoffman, 142 W. 140th st., N. Y.
$25 a week

Winifred Norman, 44 Bradhurst ave., New York.
$25 a week

Ed. Ware, 205 W. 135th st., N. Y. City.
$25 a week

Democratic National Committee

Payments—Sept. 1 to Oct. 21, 1936

Silas F. Taylor, 932 Tremont st., Boston.

September 19	$260.29
October 1	262.63
October 1	272.80
October 9	447.00
October 15	526,25
October 16	531.85
October 21	620.00
	$3,179.30

Water Murray, 49 Martin st., Hartford, Conn.

October 9	$200.00
October 14	162.92
October 15	53.89
October 15	48.18
October 21	298.68
	$763.67

Harry C. Bragg, 409 Edgecombe ave., New York.

October 21	$17.36

Ralph E. Mizell, 1555 Inwood ave., Bronx, New York.

September 23	$235.46
September 29	189.70
October 7	205.20
October 20	226.80
	$857.16

John Lopez, 445 S. Main st., Providence, R. I.

October 9	$268.00
October 14	250.00
October 20	270.00
	$788.00

George Murray, 794 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

October 20	$117.00

E. L. Powell, 91 First ave., Charleston, W. Va.

September 29	$138.00
September 29	290.00
September 29	210.00
October 9	71.00
October 9	220.00
October 12	235.16
October 16	175.00
	$1,339.16

Dr. Walter G. Alexander, 48 Webster pl., Orange, N. J.

September 18	$153.50
September 29	589.15
October 7	524.48
October 14	382.97
	$1,650.10

C. B. Powell, 2368 Seventh ave., N. Y.

September 11	$45.28
September 11	50.00
September 19	16.00
September 29	10.25
October 5	12.39
October 15	16.07
	$149.99

Julian Rainey.

September 4	$36.00
September 4	34.80
September 10	59.60
September 11	33.30
September 19	5.45
September 18	68.10
September 25	32.40
September 30	31.05
October 7	4.29
October 9	32.10
October 15	45.40
	$382.49

William L. Houston, N. Y.

October 9	$90.25

Marshall L. Shepard, Phila.

October 20	$33.00

Theoron B. Hamilton, Wash.

September 30	$72.75

Emory B. Smith, Wash.

October 20	$16.67

S. E. Grain, N. Y.

October 9	$98.88

W. F. McGuinn, Balt.

October 9	$20.70

Thomas Smith, Balt.

October 9	$20.70

Elder L. Michaux, Wash. D. C.

September 11	$624.00

R. L. Vann, Pittsburgh.

September 11	$138.90
September 23	75.90
September 19	2,500.00
November 3	70.40
November 7	2,500.00

	$5,295.20
Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, Phila.	
September 19	$9.75
September 20	16.65
	$36.40
Earl Brown, 180 W. 135th, N. Y.	
September 11	$3,160.00
Cong. Arthur Mitchell, Wash., D. C.	
September 4	$284.45
September 22	1,013.00
September 22	1,210.24
	$2,508.39
For Chicago office and branch offices in Indiana, Mich., Ohio, Neb. and Iowa	
Democratic Press Service	
N. Y. Amsterdam News	$3,400.00
Afro American	3,000.00
Phila. Independent	600.00
St. Louis Argus	600.00
Kansas City American	250.00
N. Y. News	250.00
Cleveland Eagle	200.00
Newark Herald	50.00
Boston Chronicle	300.00
Calvin Newspaper Service	$855.91

Texas Negroes Support Roosevelt

Negro Republican Hard To Find in Houston

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 12. Last Tuesday Roosevelt completely broke the frozen loyalty of Negroes, which Republicans have kept on ice since Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and which Roosevelt cracked in 1932. Once broken, Negroes' support and loyalty melted and became hot surging support that poured into the Roosevelt avalanche from North, South, East and West.

In Houston Wednesday it was harder to find a Negro Republican down town than it is to find the proverbial needle in the haystack. Some like Joe Robinson hied them to Brenham and other furrin countries. Others just took and hid—yes, they were probably under the bed when sought. The few who were surprised before they could duck away had become Democrats overnight or were boasting independence.

J. M. Burr was ragged and bedeviled until he was haggard. He still owes several nice sized bets. Speaking of bets, Doctors Leon Peacock, Arthur Jones and the writer ran up on Willie (good looking) Gillam and O. K. Manning in Wilson's drug store with more money than sense. We bet them Landon would not win and then rubbed it in by betting Landon wouldn't carry Illinois, Knox's state, or Missouri, the adjoining state to Kansas. Wednesday we collected all bets. Dutch Dibble, treasurer of the Republican party, also has two beautiful shirts to lay on the altar of repentance.

Comment

Alphonse Mills: "I told you Roosevelt was going to snow him under. Where are those ragged Republicans? Let's hunt 'em!"

Dr. P. D. Foster: "Well, since the Democrats have won by such an overwhelming vote, it will be necessary for us all to work for one common good."

Hobart Taylor: "I think it's exactly right. I think it's the voice of the people, who realize that Roosevelt is conscientious in what he is trying to do, and that it is for the good of everybody."

Alex Green: "I think it's just fine, and I think everything will work out all right, in all of our favors."

H. G. Jackson: "It came out just as I expected and I am sure Roosevelt will succeed in his undertaking in the next four years."

J. J. Green: "It has always been my conviction that the election would end as it did. It came out just as I predicted that it would."

H. P. Carter: "It was not a landslide as I expected and predicted but an avalanche. I am glad to have done my bit."

William Robinson: "Expresses by opinion of what the country thought of him (Roosevelt)."

R. R. Grovey: "The acceptance by Negro Democratic leaders in Houston and Texas, the principles of the Democratic party means one of two things. It either brings to the Democratic leaders the greatest challenge to secure from the white leaders full and unrestricted suffrage, or it means the complete surrender of our desire for suffrange for fee and small relief checks."

Dr. W. M. Drake: "Very highly pleased. Think it's just what it should have been. I think the people of the United States would have been very ungrateful if they had not returned him (Roosevelt) for the good he has done in his administration."

NORTHERN COLORED VOTERS OVERWHELMINGLY ENDORSE ROOSEVELT, NEW DEAL PROGRAM

America's colored voters living in eastern, northern, and western urban centers decided decisively in favor of President Roosevelt and the New Deal and their local and state democratic tickets in the record-breaking ballot "battle of a century" Tuesday. Estimates based on election returns, unofficially tabulated, indicate that approximately 70 per cent of the 1,500,000 colored voters, who participated in the great political struggle Tuesday decided in favor of their Democratic tickets of all varieties without thought of "scratch."

The most intensive drive in the political history of the nation was made for this block of votes by the major parties in every section outside the South where colored voters were accredited by the contestants as holding the balance of power in a close election. As President Roosevelt swamped his Republican opponent, Governor Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, with a record-breaking plurality of 10,000,000—gaining for him 523 electoral votes to 8 for Landon, col-joined the Democratic march to ored Democratic candidates of na-overwhelming local and national tional and local prominence rodevictory. For the first time in the the "Donkey bandwagon" to vic-history of the state, the large col-tory.

Mitchell Re-elected

Leading in national importance was Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago, who was returned to the House of Representatives from the First Congressional district of Illinois by a crushing defeat of the man he unseated two years ago, ex-Congressman Oscar DePriest, Republican. In the bitterly fought and stubbornly waged contest that almost upended Chicago's famous Southside, Mitchell gathered 35,350 supporters to 28,162 for DePriest. Colored Democrats returned to the Illinois Assembly by Chicago's colored voters were: Charles Jenkins, Richard Harewood, Ernest Greene, and Wiliam Warfield.

Five Win in Pa.

Over in Philadelphia, Pa., five race men were selected to sit in the Pennsylvania legislature. These were, the Rev. Marshall A. Sheppard, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist church, re-elected; Dr. Edwin Thompson, Samuel Holmes, John Biggerman, and William Allmond. Defeated Republicans, up for re-election were Hopson Reynolds and Richard Cooper. Sixty-six per cent of the 225,000 Negroes of this notable old Republican stronghold

colored populations of this city and Pittsburgh voted Democratic by decisive majorities.

Democrats Win State Posts

Chester Gillispie, Cleveland, Republican candidate for the Ohio egislature went down to defeat as he city's colored wards grabbed he donkey's tail. The race took some consolation for loss of an assembly seat in the election of Harry Davis as member of the charter commission.

Defeat of John Adams, Republican of Omaha, Nebraska, leaves that state without its colored representative in the state's law making body, colored voters showing an 8 to 5 preference for Roosevelt and his Democratic running mates or local tickets.

In Detroit, the Democratic landslide frustrated hopes of Charles Roxborough, brother of the manager of Joe Louis and state senator for the honor of representing Michigan's first Congressional District in the national lower house, being defeated by a white Democrat. Charles Diggs, colored Democrat, unofficial returns show was elected in the third senatorial district.

Assistant City Counselor William Towers, Kansas City, Kansas, won the race for state legislature from a white Democrat to succeed Dr. William Blount. Colored voters in Gov. Landon's home state were two to one for President Roosevelt.

In New York, William Andrews and Robert Justice, Democrat were re-elected to the state assembly.

Negroes Acclaim Roosevelt

The huge inroads made by President Roosevelt in formerly colored Republican territory in 1932 and maintained and increased this year attest his popularity among the Northern Negroes of the nation. Factors accounting for this unprecedented defection of Negroes for traditional Republican affiliation are seen in CCC camps, WPA and PWA, social security and other relief measures. The general belief among colored voters of the nation, as shown by election returns, was that President Roosevelt's New Deal was not only what the descriptive term implies, but the squarest and most promising deal the race has received since the dark days of slavery.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

BOSTON MAN IS HONORED

Democrats Send Baumann to National Convention

Samuel Connor Baumann, Jr., formerly of Boston and now of Los Angeles, Calif., was elected delegate on May 5 from the 14th Congressional district of California, to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Philadelphia, Penn., in June. Mr. Baumann has the distinction of being the first Negro delegate of either party ever elected in the history of th west.

Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, personally named Mr. Baumann as his choice to help carry the banner of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the people of California. Because of Mr. Baumann's political prominence in that state, he was elected by a ten to one vote. Mr. Baumann is also a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the California Assembly, 62nd district; he has complete cooperation and national recognition of the Democratic party.

Mr. Baumann completed his education at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and immediately left for Los Angeles, Calif., where he became a successful business man in the Pharmaceutical field acquiring a host of friends who rallied to his support at the polls.

His success may be attributed in a way to family tradition—he is the grandson of Judge James C. Baumann, formerly of Louisiana, once nominated for Congress, and who stood up so valiantly against the persecution of the Negroes by the Ku Klux Klan element of the lawless South.

He is the son of Samuel C. Baumann, assistant cashier of the Boston Post Office, Postal Cashier's section, who rose to that distinction several years ago by thirty six years of hard work and faithful service.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann, Jr., and young son, expect to visit Boston after the Democratic convention.

SAMUEL BAUMANN, JR.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

TENNESSEAN

MAY 10 1936

EDITOR TO ADDRESS NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Dr. Thompkins, New Deal Campaigner, to Appear Here May 24

Dr. William J. Thompkins, editor of the Kansas City American, Recorder of Deeds in Washington, D. C., and prominent negro lecturer, will address the New Deal Progressive League of Nashville at the Bijou theater May 24, in the interest of the reelection of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Thompkins was recommended to the local negro organization by the Democratic National committee, which recognizes the Nashville organization, originated here in 1934.

The local organization of negroes is headed by Jasper C. Horne as president; the Rev. A. A. Bennett as vice-president; T. J. Darden as recording secretary, and B. W. Doyle as secretary-treasurer.

Congressman A. W. Mitchell of Chicago, the only Democratic negro congressman, addressed a large audience here in May, 1935, in celebration of the first anniversary of the local organization.

Only qualified negroes are eligible to membership in the league.

The organization has made an active fight in support of elimination of the fee-grabbing system in Davidson county; indorsed the probe of the fraudulent registrations in Nashville; and will support President Roosevelt for reelection, its officials announce.

REGISTER

Luther, Okla.

APR 30 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB HOLDS ROUSING MEETING

The Negro Democratic Club of Oklahoma county, of which J. H. Broach, Luther, is chairman, and Mrs. Willie M. Miller of Oklahoma City is secretary, held a rousing meeting Tuesday night at Slaughter Hall in Oklahoma City. Several candidates for various offices were present and were introduced.

This organization has a membership at present of about 1200 members and it is rapidly growing. Its objects are to better the political and economical condition of the Negroes. The organization is in efficient hands and we have no doubt it will prove a great benefit to that race.

We want to congratulate organizers of this club upon their stand to be and remain unboughtable, but to work always for better government and the improvement in every way of the Negro race.

May 7, 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRAT

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, only Negro Congressman, who sits on the Democratic side of the House, predicts that Negro voters in twenty-three States will give the President a heavy vote.

ERIE, PA.

TIMES

MAY 5 - 1936

NEGRO [illegible] MEETING

The Erie county Negro Democratic committee will hold its semi-monthly meeting at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday in the Hotel Pope, 1318 French st. Democratic nominees are requested to appear. Roland Williams is president and Mrs. Jessie Pope is secretary.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEWS-PRESS

MAY 12 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRATS MEET.

William Gordon, better known as Country, will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the Sixth Ward Negro Democratic Club at 8:30 o'clock tonight at 1724 Messanie street. Refreshments will be served. George L. Williams is president of the club.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
May 21, 1936

South Carolina Gives Support To Roosevelt

Columbia, S. C., May 20—(AP) The South Carolina democratic convention today instructed its delegates to the national convention to cast their 16 votes for the renomination of President Roosevelt.

The meeting was harmonious. No contests for office developed, and elections were unanimous.

The convention, meeting under a flag of truce on the highway issue, elected officers and transacted its major business unanimously.

The 367 delegates ignored differences between Governor Olin Johnston, whom they elected national committeeman according to precedent, and the highway commission.

The convention reelected State Chairman B. T. Leppard of Greenville and Mrs. L. H. Jennings of Columbia, national executive committeewoman; voted recognition of the young democrats by electing four of their leaders national alternates-at-large; and opposed the election of legislators to office by the general assembly.

It re-adopted the 1934 platform with three minor changes that brought it up to date; approved resolutions opposing the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill and the child labor amendment; and adopted measures consenting to changes in the national constitution provided they did not infringe on state rights.

United States Senator James F. Byrnes, the keynoter, said in reply to campaign charges of extravagance and unconstitutionality that the legacy of the Hoover administration prevented democratic budget-balancing and that most republicans supported New Deal legislation later held unconstitutional.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS AGAIN

The attorney general of Texas has assured the Democratic Central Committee of that state that the resolution barring Negroes from the Democratic primaries in 1934 holds good. In short he says, "go ahead, you need not fear any participation on the part of Negro voters."

Several years ago the legislature of Texas passed a law barring Negroes from the Democratic primaries but it was declared unconstitutional. Later the party passed a resolution barring Negroes from the Democratic primaries. A lawsuit followed and the United States Supreme Court held that a party had the right to prescribe the qualifications of its members.

The Bystander has felt that the Supreme Court was wrong on this question failing to look at the matter from a practical standpoint. The practical application of the decision is that it excludes Negroes from participation in the government. Eventually this ruling is going to be changed just as was the one when they held in the famous Leo Frank case that as long as the lower court went through the motion the Supreme Court could not go back of the trial to determine whether the due process clause of the constitution had been violated. However in the Arkansas Riot cases the court took the opposite view from that in the Frank case.

However, the attitude of Texas Democrats remains that they want no Negro votes even though they would aid in keeping them in power. It might be interesting to note that Vice President Garner comes from Texas and is Democratic National Committeeman from that state. Whether he is in accord with his state central committee on the Negro vote or no The Bystander is unable to say.

Colored Democrats Named at Springfield

FOUR ELECTED TO DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE — MRS. WORTHY CHOSEN AMONG THE SEVENTEEN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Julian D. Rainey, Dr. Silas F. Taylor, Mrs. W. O. Taylor, and Mrs. Mabel Worthy were elected members of the Democratic State Committee during the recent convention in Springfield. Seventeen presidential electors were chosen by the convention, among them being Mrs. Mabel Worthy. In the November election, Mrs. Worthy's name will appear on the ballot in this group, which includes Mrs. Louis Howe, John F. Fitzgerald and other well known Democrats. There are the names against which the party voters will mark their crosses in voting for President and Vice-President.

DEMOCRATS AT BANQUET

Collector Maynard and Philbin Among Speakers

One of the most successful meetings held by Negro Democrats in the state, was the Get Together reception and dinner tendered by the Massachustts Colored Men's Democratic Club to the Pre-primary endorsed candidates for Senator, Governor and other state offices, Monday evening, June 15, at Estelle's, Tremont Street, Boston.

Besides representatives of various factions of local Democrats there were present for the first time in the history of Mass. politics representatives of Negro Democratic clubs from Worcester, New Bedford, Lowell, Lynn, Arlington and Cambridge.

David D. Kenney, President, presided and after welcoming the guests introduced Dr. William Worthy as master of ceremonies. Among other things Dr. Worthy told the candidates that the one and greatest need to stimulate interest in the Democratic party among colored voters, was patronage. He stressed the small amount of favors the group had received. However, he praised Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of the Port of Boston, for having recently promoted six men in his own department with substantial increases in salaries.

The speakers were: Philip Philbin candidate for Lt. Governor; Thoma H. Buckley, State Auditor and can didate for re-election; Joseph A Maynard, Collector of the Port o Boston; Atty. Cyril F. Butler wh represented Hon. Charles F. Hurle candidate for governor; Frank Du sey, former representative and a present a cashier in the City Collector's department; Mrs. Mabel R. Worthy, President of the Mass. Colored Women's Democratic Club; Julian D. Rainey, Victor Bynoe of the young Democrats, and Silas F. Taylor. Also Dr. Lloyd Marshall of Worcester; Barney Monteiro of New Bedford; Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, Lowell; Thomas E. Pierce, Arlington, and Joseph A. Dorsey, Cambridge.

Highlights Of Pre-Convention Activities Of Democratic Party

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19— The citizens of Philadelphia are worked up over the coming convention. Hundreds of long distance cars are to be seen daily passing throughout our city's business district. Hotels have long reached the quota for living quarters. Two of the largest institutions in the city were bought up two weeks ago and from reports many of the smaller hotels are fast reaching their limit.

The citizens of the city of brotherly love have planned many affairs among events being: a moonlight boat ride down the historic Delaware Monday, June 22; Wednesday a general reception at O. V. Catto hall; Thursday, June 25, a tea at Marion Tea Room given by the Women's Second Congressional club and Friday night a smoker for the district men.

These events are sponsored by the committee of the general entertaining, O. Austin Norris, Joseph Rainey, Rev. Marshall Sheppard, Mrs. Crystal Fausett, aided by many local citizens.

Mrs. Austin Norris says there will be seated in this convention at least eighteen Race leaders; of this number Philadelphia will have two representatives in the persons of Fletcher Amos and Wilson Jones. Robert Vann of Pittsburgh; N. C. Hubert Thompson, the District of Columbia; Roscoe C. Bruce of New York City, will be among the early arrivals for the convention.

A call for the meeting of the National Democratic League composed of active working Democrats throughout the United States will be called at the O. V. Catto hall. New York will likely have the largest delegation attending both conventions.

Several groups have engaged headquarters in the central sections for the housing of their groups. The public waiters association has been taken over by the Harlem, New York, group.

Other sites have been partly engaged. The women are planning many affairs. Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fausett is aiding in the boat ride; Mrs. M. Mosell Griffin, president of the Democratic Women of the Second Congressional District, will entertain the delegates at the Marion tea room. Among those who are sponsoring this affair are Mrs. Florence Summers, Mrs. May Bradley, Mrs. Alice Anderson, Miss Carter, Mrs. Mae Fisher and others.

The YWCA, 1605 Catherine street, has been engaged by the committee for headquarters. Mrs. Byrd Fausett and a group of ladies will be in charge.

Representatives of the Race will be found engaged in every department at convention hall. Colored boys as ushers, clerks in office force and a large number of young men engaged to care for the comfort of the visitors.

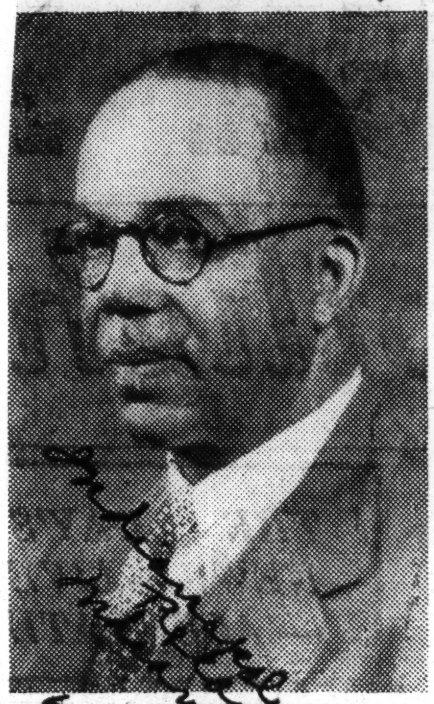
The Hon. Jack Kelly has through his local organization tried to see that no stone was left unturned to give the Negro full recognition.

The banquet held in the city's finest hotel, the Belview Stratford was well attended by Negro women. This was a general get-together of the city's active women Democrats and at the affair an outline of the convention procedure was touched upon from every angle. We were given complete details.

Mrs. D. Belle Tousett engaged as supervisor of supervisors on the various city projects will speak at the Citizens Club, on Sunday.

James Ross of Buffalo, New York, was in the city making plans for a delegation of at least 200 Democrats from upper New York state.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS



DR. SAMUEL R. BLACKWELL

Taking an active part in the Democratic State convention which nominated Clifford Townsend, as the party's nominee for governor, were Dr. S. R. Blackwell, political sage and leader of Gary and Judge Tenola E. Graves, aggressive leader from Michigan City. Following the convention, which was held here Tuesday, Dr. Blackwell as

JUDGE TENOLA E. GRAVES

chairman called a meeting of the colored state central committee where plans were discussed for a big pow-wow to be held in West Baden next month. Both men were strong supporters of the administration candidates and predict victory for the ticket in the fall elections. Both will attend the national convention in Philadelphia next week.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

JUL 11 1936

The Negro As An Issue In Political Campaigns

The Montgomery Advertiser, reviewing an ugly incident and its aftermath, makes a very blunt comment on an old but not honored Southern political practice. It begins:

"Because a Negro minister delivered an invocation at the Philadelphia convention, because a Democratic Negro congressman delivered an address in support of President Roosevelt, because there were some Negro delegates in the convention, 'Cotton Ed' Smith, the South Carolina demagogue, walked out of the convention."

The episode is having its political consequences in South Carolina, where Senator Joseph F. Byrnes is a candidate for reelection and has opposition. Senator Byrnes was in the convention when Senator Smith walked out.

"Recently," *The Advertiser* continues, "two of Byrnes' opponents, in a joint meeting asked him why he did not leave the convention, just as Smith did. Byrnes replied that he was appealing to the reason and not the prejudice of Carolinians—as if that would get a Carolina politician anywhere, especially when an ordinarily conservative and moderate newspaper like *The Charleston News and Courier* is devoting columns of editorial space to criticisms of Roosevelt because under him the Democratic party has alienated the Northern Negro vote from the Republicans for the first time in history."

Furthermore, *The Advertiser* notes, in Georgia Gene Talmadge, contemplating his struggle with Dick Russell for the Senate, names "race equality" as one of the "issues."

And here is *The Advertiser's* blunt comment:

"We Southern Democrats are too low-down to go through a state political campaign without making the helpless Negro a scapegoat in a white man's contest."

Something like that needs to be said. Of course, *The Advertiser* knows that there are many Southern Democrats who are above thinking of the Negro as an issue in political campaigns. Possibly the majority of them are above it—though such an estimate might be a trifle optimistic. But certain it is that there are enough Southern Democrats that low-down to cause some politicians—who are no better than they are in this respect—to use the Negro "issue" as a vote-catcher.

Senator Smith's walk-out at the convention was much deplored in the South. Many Southern newspapers branded it as the narrow-minded, small-spirited and altogether ugly act that it was. One great pity of it was that, coming from a Southern senator and being so widely publicized, it might be taken in other sections of the country as being representative of the South's attitude, when in fact it was not. Yet, when we see such use being made of the incident in South Carolina, we must reflect sorrowfully that it did represent the attitude of all too many Southerners.

We can, however, take some satisfaction in the knowledge that this sort of thing is becoming less prevalent. The Negro "issue" does not figure as much in political campaigns in the South now as it did even a few years ago. The time will come when no demagogue will seek to win votes in this way. For the day will come when there are comparatively so few who can be influenced by such an appeal to prejudice, and so many who object to it, that politicians will realize its unpopularity. Then will die an "issue" that should have had no place in Southern politics since the end of Reconstruction.

Who Are in the Democratic Party?

If by any one criterion more than another, Negro education may be seen to break down, it is in understanding American politics. Government stands for control, and in this country since colonial days, that control has been exercised by men courageous, shrewd, bold and organized enough to get the benefits. In 1776, they secured the support of so many of the masses and the political wisdom of Englishmen at home, as to create specific control through widened hope and opportunity for a larger number. Always the exercise of suffrage has been more or less restricted. When former freedmen were needed to assure control to another group, they were directed how to vote.

In every economic change, some few Negroes were used as stalking horses for the others. Negroes were traditionally Republicans, but never really, "in the Party."

Today, due to the popularity of Governor Alfred Smith and the ability of the men chosen to represent the Democrats in 1928, many men and women of color switched their allegiance to the Democrats, and registered it by voting for Roosevelt and Garner in 1932. South of Pennsylvania, the Negro is not recognized politically by the Democratic Party. He was rejected from the primary of that Party in Texas. He has been with that party in North Carolina for some 30 years, hence it is in the border states and the north that registration and organization of Negroes within the folds of the Democratic Party must take place to secure recognition within it.

This situation has placed Dr. R. W. Thompkins as the head of Negro Democrats, for he has been consistently aligned with it in his home state of the middle west, and behind him others may build an organization that will supply the numbers, resources and understanding of ideas vital to being, in a party."

The meeting staged by him in Philadelphia during the Democratic National Convention, was in line with what must be done in modern political movements, just as the meetings held here in Washington under the auspices of the National Democratic League, headed by Dr. F. O. Williston, an old North Carolina democrat, was a center of influence that must spread to gather members and resources in every section. Thus and thus alone may the Negro come into the Democratic Party, (as he has never been in the Republican party in all its history). Those meetings were recognized by the national Democratic party leaders, hence became official. Once in the party, lawmaking may be influenced.

Politics is the handmaid to economics, and there must be an investment to assure adequate return exactly as in any other venture: an investment of money, time and intelligence. The economic position of the colored people in America ranges their need of the policies inaugurated by Democratic Party control of government. As they come to understand that, they move into citizenship through suffrage. They do not stand among those great corporate and financial interests served by the Republicans, but among the rank and file of this country.

Highlights Of Com. Rainey's Speech

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 11.—[illegible] breaking of the shackles [illegible] truly held the under[illegible] turns on him, whether we think of that dark and [illegible] which the [illegible] of the sixteenth century, the exploitations of the seventeenth century, the expanding plantation [illegible] in the sixteenth, the swelling commerce of the eighteenth, or the fight for freedom in the nineteenth.

Joseph H. Rainey, Commissioner of Pensions, was the first Negro to speak in the house of representatives. He went on in eulogy delegates and seventy privileged [illegible] of the Negro's part in the vention held by the Indiana Negro [illegible] less abhorrent than that of the nation, politically, Democratic Central Association [illegible] chattel slavery. ways showing the which commenced here at the Waddy "I am here as a living refuta- ways showing the Hotel [illegible] tion that the "New Deal", con- New Deal to the opening [illegible] address, ceived, nurtured and guided by [illegible] painting the Negro the commissioner said, "I am here the hand of that greatest of humanitarians, Franklin Delano Roo- today not as the personification of sevelt, has failed to knuckle down and in many ways showing the individual achievement, but rather as the benefits of the New as the symbol of the wider and more [illegible] opportunities to even of life—with an eye single to Negro which the Negro is becoming [illegible] fairness, equity and opportunity creasingly heir under the benefi- for all groups that comprise the cient heritage of what has come cosmopolitan citizenry of the to be popularly known as the "New greatest country on the face of Deal".

"I am glorying in a new found knowledge of the new meaning of America in relation to the possi- Negro is a central thread of Amer- and later, said: "Dramatically, the the globe."

The speaker drew great applause

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Highlights Of Com. Rainey's Speech

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 11.—Refuting [illegible] Joseph H. Rainey, Commissioner of Pensions, three hundred and seventy delegates and visitors to the convention held by the Indiana Negro Democratic Association which convened here at the Waddy Hotel [illegible]

[illegible] opening [illegible] address, the commissioner said, "I am here today not as the personification of individual achievement, but rather as the symbol of the wider and more fruitful opportunities which the Negro is beginning to enjoy. The whole story of the common man, the Negro's part in the bilities of the common man, the ican history. The whole story turns on him, whether we think of the dark and [illegible] breaking of the shackles truly held the under- of the sixteenth century, the ex- which bondage but in the sixteenth century, the expanding plantations of the seventeenth, the swelling commerce of the eighteenth, or the fight for freedom in the nineteenth.

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Democrats to Split if Vann is Appointed to Head Campaign Among Colored Voters

Farley Told Pittsburg Mar
Farley Told Pittsburgh Mar
groes Will Not Cooperate

OPEN LETTER WRITTEN TO PRESIDENT CITED

Publisher Recently Severely Criticized Administration in Newspaper

James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was told last week by the Philadelphia Negro Democratic Committeemen's Organization that it definitely would not work with or under Robert L. Vann, who is reported to be slated to head the Democratic campaign among colored voters.

The letter, which was notarized and signed by more than 300 members of the organization, charged that Vann is disliked, not only in Philadelphia but by Negroes everywhere, and that "he would do the President more harm than good among Negroes if he is appointed."

Open Letter Cited

The organization cited as evidence of Vann's "lack of political capacity and ineptitude," the open letter to the President which he published in a Pittsburgh newspaper, of which he is the editor, in which the President was taken to task on several issues.

The full text of the letter to Mr. Farley follows:

"We, the duly elected committeemen of Philadelphia desire to bring to your attention, a rumor that Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburg is to direct the campaign among the colored voters of the country. If this rumor be factually founded we wish to enter our protest against this appointment.

Is Disliked

"Mr Vann is very generally disliked in Philadelphia and throughout the State, and we can not work either with or under him.

"We are members of the National Colored Democratic Association, designated as Unit No. 1 of Pennsylvania, and our activities have been greatly embarrassed through the political associates of Mr. Vann, because of his opposition to our organization.

Lacks Common Sense

"Distrust of Mr. Vann is not confined to Philadelphia but extends throughout the State and we believe it will do the Presidency more harm than good among Negroes if he is appointed.

"His open letter to the President was but another evidence of his lack of political capacity and ineptitude which we cite as an illustration of his lack of common sense and the elements of true leadership."

Other letters protesting the contemplated appointment of Vann were sent to John B. Kelly, chairman of the Democratic City Committee; David Lawrence, chairman, State Democratic Committee; George Earle, Governor of Pennsylvania; Senator Joseph Guffey, and W. Forbes Morgan, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES

JUN 22 1936

HOLDS PRESIDENT HAS AIDED NEGROES

W. F. Morgan Tells Philadelphia Group Treatment Is Better Under Roosevelt.

NEGRO STATEMENTS CITED

Representative Mitchell and Council of Bishops Praised Recognition of Race.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro Democrat of Illinois, and a resolution of the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, were quoted today by W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, as showing that the Negroes of the United States had received better treatment from the Roosevelt administration than from Republican administrations.

Mr. Morgan spoke at a meeting of the National Colored Democratic Association at the Pearl Theatre. He was preceded by National Chairman James A. Farley, who thanked the members of the association for their support of Democratic candidates and principles in the past and expressed confidence in a continuance of that support at the coming election.

Mr. Morgan declared that the debt of loyalty owed by Negroes to the Republican party had been paid and quoted Representative Mitchell as having said in a recent speech:

"Mr. Roosevelt has appointed more Negroes to responsible governmental positions than the last three Republican administrations taken together."

The resolution adopted by the Council of Negro Bishops, Mr. Morgan said, noted the tendency of the administration at Washington to recognize merit without regard to race, color or condition, and continued:

"We hail with unfeigned pleasure the recognition extended to so many of our people by President Roosevelt and petition him to carry on his work so well begun, to keep open the door of hope, to insure social justice to every citizen, to give to one and all the same equality of opportunity, full and complete enjoyment of all constitutional guarantees, equal and exact justice before the law."

Mr. Morgan added that the President had shown that he did not tell the Negroes one thing before election and pursue a different course afterward.

"He has produced without deviation," Mr. Morgan said, "to see that the colored man, as far as lies in his power, is conceded his economic rights and is given equal opportunity with all others in the great work of rehabilitation."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

JUL 11 1936

PLAN RATIFICATION FETE

A ratification meeting will be held by the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County of which Wesley L. Young is leader, at their headquarters, 452 Nostrand ave. on July 14th, at which time the nominations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vice-President John N. Garner will be ratified. It will be under the auspices of the Ever Ready Club, a women's auxiliary of the county organization, of which Mrs. Lutie Lytle Cowan, is the supervisor.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER-JOURNAL

JUL 6 - 1936

THE NEGRO AT THE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I natice in this morning's Courier-Journal that Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller of Pennsylvania assumed responsibility for having the Rev. Marshall T. Shepard offer a prayer at the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia. I wish to congratulate her on doing so and also whoever had the Negro Congressman make his good speech. I think Senator E. D. Smith is the one to be blamed instead of any of the above.

Irvington, Ky. EDITH LEWIS.

SENATOR SMITH'S COURSE

The Messenger, regardless of what others say to the contrary, goes on record as endorsing the course taken by Senator Ellison D. Smith, at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia, in resenting the important role given Negroes in the convention by "taking a walk". It was bad taste, in the first place, in seelcting a Negro to open in prayer. Why was it done? The reason is obvious. It was a play for the Negro vote—nothing else. We can not endorse that sort of "politics". One South Carolina delegate made the remark that he "didn't care who prayed for him". That may be well and good in its place, and very praiseworthy. But would this same delegate have any objection to a Negro preacher opening the South Carolina Democratic Convention with prayer? To a Negro preacher opening a session of the General Assembly with prayer? We venture to say that he would. Some may say it was an 'expediency'. But do expedients always work out to the best advantage? We say no. In the final analysis, and it doesn't take much to analyze, the placing of Negroes in important roles at the convention was a "crucifixion of the Democratic party" in order to obtain the Negro vote.

And it was entirely unnecessary, and even if necessary it would have been wrong, and smacking of the principle "votes at any price."

WELL SAID, MR. CAVALIER

Pertinent indeed were the observations made by Thomas Lomax Hunter distinguished columnist of the Richmond Times Dispatch, relative to the "walk" taken by U. S. Senator Ellison D. Smith from South Carolina at the "New Deal" Convention in Philadelphia because he could not endure a praying Negro.

Mr. Hunter senses the difference between a praying and a thinking Negro when he says: Planet

"A Southern Negro hater, stalking out of the meeting in high dugeon, was one of the high spots in the convention. Let us hope that, with Senator Smith, racial hate and racial prejudice stalked forever out of our Democracy. The senator expressed himself in a time-worn phrase when he spoke of "liking a Negro in his place." By that phrase, racial prejudice means that it likes a Negro in an inferior subordinate and servile place. 7-25-36

"It would be well for us to realize right now that the Negro is not going to be content with that sort of "place." Richmond, Va. He is going to demand, and has a right to demand, a place in keeping with his talents. Those who ask that he be content to accept a position of racial inferiority, take the white man's praise and tolerance on such conditions, are thinking in terms of yesterday.

"Uncle Remus and Uncle Tom, and all the other old uncles of Southern dialect literature, were lovable characters, but they are not the models to whom the modern Negro looks or should look. Old Massa's in the cold, cold ground, and, with him, is gone his faithful Negro bodyservant.

"Senator Smith, walking indignantly out of the New Deal convention, was a most ludicrous figure and I hope that even the Negroes whose presence offended his sense of propriety had the wit to laugh at him, and even to pity him."

Well said, Mr. Cavalier. The sooner the Hunnish-rulers of our benighted Southland and their Negro sycophants recognize this fact, the sooner peace, good-will, prosperity and happiness will come to all who dwell therein.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

MAY 19 1936

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES AND NEGRO VOTERS.

The Raleigh News and Observer says that "for the first time in recent years" a negro was selected by the Wake county convention as delegate to the Democratic state convention, and the Daily News' bureau has it that Dr. L. T. Delaney is the first one ever. Dr. Delaney, a precinct committeeman of years' standing, it appears, is something of a party veteran. The event was altogether harmonious, and in harmony with the ambition recently voiced on the floor of the house at Washington by Representative Arthur Mitchell, of Illinois—an expression heartily cheered by his white party colleagues—with respect to an aggressive campaign in 23 states having 2,400,000 negro voters, where "negroes are permitted to vote, and where their votes are counted." Representative Mitchell said "We are going to give the Democratic party and the great President that I love so dearly the largest vote that any negro group has ever given a President of the United States."

There was some apprehension that in the Wake county convention, and in the Durham, sour notes might be sounded. But the Herald reports that in Durham, also, all was serene. There was apprehension that the Young Negro element might appear in numbers and aggression, and the tale would have gone out especially into the east that this aggression had come in championing the McDonald cause with unrestrained fervor. It had been projected that ancient prejudices might prove to be deeper and stronger even than hatred of the sales tax in those eastern precincts. or at least that an agitation of mixed and conflicting emotions would be stirred.

Speculations to this effect produced disquiet up this way, and especially in Greensboro, a spot where it may be said that relatively the peace of God rests upon the relations of white and black. What the Young Negro contingent, which has its representation here also, has to say about it does not appear. Leaders amongst those who follow the courses of composition and peace are not without suspicion of a purpose to "drag the negro in"—"we were in hopes they could get along without doing that," some of them say. But whether the negro issue should get into the campaign fortuitously or be introduced by design, it is a thing to be dreaded by negro people disposed to peace. The wrath of a section aroused by stirring of ancient prejudices can be a fearful thing, and it can spread, and it can quickly undo the patient labor of years.

Secondarily, there is a regret at these implications on the part of followers of Hoey, and of Graham, and the latter are said to be especially numerous and influential in Greensboro. The reasoning may be something like this: If it is norated that Dr. McDonald, by reason of his attitudes toward racial matters, is poison to the violent type of eastern white, or wherever that type may be found, it may be concluded by the Young Negro element everywhere that he is the very man for them, and this may tend to create a racial solidarity that will work against the other candidates amongst negro voters.

And it is not as if the negro vote in the Democratic primary was an altogether negligible quantity. More and more, those conducting primary campaigns look for votes where they may be had. One vote, if counted at all, counts for just as much as another.

WILSON, N. C.
TIMES

MAY 18 1936

NEGROES GIVE UP ATTEMPT TO CRASH WAKE CONVENTION

FAIL TO GET BACKING

Group Had Boasted That It Would Attend Wake County Democratic Convention Saturday and Force Election of at Least Two Negro Delegates to State Convention

Times Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel

(By J. C. BASKERVILL)

Raleigh, May 18.—The group of negroes here which had been boasting that it would attend the Wake County Democratic Convention here Saturday and force the election of at least two negro delegates to the State Democratic Convention, failed to show up. The result was that the convention was entirely harmonious and the question of negro participation was not injected into its deliberations.

Before the convention was held, the Rev. G. A. Fisher, negro rector of St. Ambrose Episcopal Church here, stated that he and a group of negroes from Precinct 16 would protest against the seating of the white delegation from that precinct and ask that a negro delegation be seated instead. He also predicted that at least two negro delegates to the state convention would be named from Wake county and two from Durham. The Rev. Mr. Fisher admitted that he and his group of younger negro leaders are supporting Dr. Ralph W. McDonald for the Democratic nomination for Governor because they regard him as being more liberal in his attitude towards the negroes than any of the other candidates. He said that he and his group of younger negroes are "definitely opposed to the old leadership both in the colored and white races in North Carolina."

The reason Fisher failed to appear at the county convention here Saturday was because he could not get any of the more substantial leaders in the precinct to join with him and make a protest, according to W. H. Sawyer, one of the principal white leaders in Precinct 16.

"None of the better element among the negroes in this precinct, which includes Shaw University, and in which most of the negro professors in Shaw and in the colored high school here live, would join in with Fisher or make any protest," Sawyer said. "They told me that they were perfectly satisfied to leave the situation in the hands of the white delegates and that they had complete confidence in the white delegates named in the precinct meeting."

Sawyer said he had heard that the Rev. Mr. Fisher worked until midnight Friday night trying to get together a group that would make a protest, but that none would agree to go with him to the county convention to make a public protect, so that he was compelled to abandon it.

Mitchell To Second F.R.'s Nomination

Chicago Congressman Signalled For High Honor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18. — Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, will second the nomination of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to succeed himself as chief executive of this country at the Democratic National Convention here next week.

It is also learned from reliable sources that Attorney Robert L. Vann, editor-in-chief of the Pittsburgh Courier, will

head up the campaign among Negroes.

If the Democrats Are Wise

With the national party conventions out of the way, next week, and the election a few months away, the usual scramble for leadership in the campaign is inevitable.

If the voters and the press are to have confidence in such leaders as may be appointed to speak for them, both parties might well manifest greater wisdom than has heretofore been manifest. 6-20-36

Four years ago the Democratic National Committee named a group of four to conduct the Roosevelt campaign. After the election they appeared with a program. Then they agreed to disagree, accepted Federal posts and went their several ways.

Nothing more has been heard of "the program," and, so far as is known, the public and the press have not been taken into their confidence as to what has become of it.

Some excuse for the mistakes of four years ago may be found in the fact that the Democrats were in a new situation and had been out of power for sixteen years. Colored voters who deserted the G.O.P. and cast their ballots for Mr. Roosevelt understood that and were willing to wait for a better deal.

Today, Mr. Roosevelt's party knows who its friends are. It knows what the colored citizens want and who are the real leaders.

If the Democratic National Committee is wise, it will not choose its 1936 campaign committee offhandedly, but with its eyes wide open to what happened in 1932.

If the New Deal is to succeed in the present campaign, it is plain that it cannot repeat this mistake, that it must choose leaders whose motives are not mercenary and selfish, who can be relied upon to keep their promises, and who can command the respect and trust of the voters by staying on the job and working for the public interest, after the party has won its victory.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
June 10, 1936

Negro Voters Must Be 81, Endorsed By 10 Whites

Democratic Party Rules Require Proof Of Support For Wade Hampton Back In 1876 Election

If a negro votes in the Democratic primary this summer and does it according to the rules he must be 81 years old, a life-long Democrat, and "endorsed" by 10 white men, all approximately as old as himself!

Take it from the county's party rules—

"Negroes applying for the right to vote in the Democratic primaries must produce a written statement of 10 reputable white men, who shall swear that they know to their own knowledge that the applicant or voter voted for General Wade Hampton in 1876, and has voted the Democratic ticket continuously ever since."

If the 1876 election were a voter's first, he was then at least 21 years old and has now reached the ripe old age of 81. Likewise, the 10 white men who could know of their own knowledge that he voted for Hampton in 1876 would also be close to the octogenarian class.

For white voters the rules aren't quite so strict, and the only requirement for voting in the primary is that the name of the voter must be placed on the club roll in his precinct by July 30, according to J. M. Wells, county secretary.

Club books are now open in nearly all precincts and will remain open through July 30, Mr. Wells said, pointing out that in order to enroll a person must have been a resident of the state for two years, the county for six months, and the voting precinct for 60 days prior to the time of the first primary.

When he enrolls, the voter must write his name, age, occupation and address on the book, or have the person in charge write it for him and then make his mark. On voting, his name will be checked against that on the club rolls, and he will pledge himself to support the nominees of the party, state and national.

CITIZEN
JUN 11 1936

UNITED COLORED DEMS HOLD OUTING ON JULY 4th

Officers and members of the United Colored Democratic Club of which Clarence Marshall is president, with their wives and friends, will hold an outing to Far Rockaway Beach on Saturday, July 4.

The following committee has been named to arrange the event: John Wallen, William Brunson, Irving Jackson, Wilkinson Coffey, Bert Collins, Henry Blake, James Harris and Raymond De Groot.

It has been decided by the club to hold its meetings every second Monday of the month.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES
JUN 10 1936

Chandler Forces Win Party Posts

Credentials Committee Seats 196 Delegates, Putting Mayor In Control.

OTHER TESTS TO TAYLOR

The credentials committee of the Democratic State Convention in session at the Armory, Wednesday recommended unseating delegations from seven counties and from three legislative districts in Jefferson County, but decided in favor of the organization faction in the fight for 196 seats in the Fifty-first Legislative District here. The organization by the decision received a majority of the 362 convention votes in this district.

The delegation seated as a result of the hotly contested meeting at the State Fairgrounds remains seated under the ruling. However, in the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Legislative Districts, also in Jefferson County, the committee decided in favor of the anti-organization faction. Shackelford Miller, Jr., Jefferson County member of the committee, filed a minority report giving an opinion that the contestants should be given seats on the convention floor, but later withdrew it.

SILENT ON REASONS.

The committee attached no reason to the report to supplement its findings in any of the cases.

Delegations unseated were those from Daviess, Magoffin, Logan, Union, Trigg, Monroe and Taylor Counties and in the Sixty-fourth legislative district (Kenton County). The changes had no effect on Chandler Administration's control of the convention, leaders pointed out.

The delegation from Fayette County with seventy-nine votes on the convention floor was split, giving each faction one-half vote by seating an equal number from each side.

In the Fifty-ninth Legislative District in Trimble County, the committee recommended that the delegates already seated be declared the authorized delegates from the district.

MILLER, TAYLOR TESTIFY.

At the hearing of the Fifty-first District contest, Mayor Miller, testifying for the administration group, said they had three times as many delegates present as did the opposition. He said an engineer surveyed the building and by a blueprint, which showed the square feet on either side of a divisional line, estimated the anti-administration delegates numbered 3,000 and his side between 8,000 and 9,000. He said the opposition was "given an even break."

E. Leland Taylor, heading the anti-administration faction, contended the mass convention was "an absolute fraud." He introduced affidavits seeking to show that P.W.A. workers were taken to the meeting regardless of where they lived; crowds were given free transportation from other districts and given free lunch and beer; city employes taken "bodily" to the convention; Louisville Water Company workers taken to the convention in street cars and that at least 200 Negroes and "prostitutes" from near Seventh and Liberty were hauled to the convention in twenty-five automobiles.

He said it was impossible under the circumstances to conduct a fair count because the crowd rushed the doors and that when Owsley Brown, chairman, was notified, he declared Mayor Miller elected permanent chairman. He estimated his group outnumbered legitimate opponents two to one.

Mayor Miller entered a categorical denial to the charges. Four other witnesses corroborated his testimony.

Disturbances in the lobby led to the arrest of four men, County Patrolman M. J. Byrne, Charles Barker, 50, marriage bureau clerk; Edward Briscoe, 38, and Carl Russman, a deputy clerk in Police Court, on minor charges.

SENATOR SMITH QUITS CONVENTION FOR GOOD

Constitution

Defeat of Two-Thirds Rule and Negro's Speech Are 'Too Much.'

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—(AP)—Senator Smith, of South Carolina, walked out of the democratic national convention again tonight when a negro spoke from the platform saying this time he was gone "to stay gone."

Smith repeated his march from the convention hall when Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, only negro member of congress, addressed the convention.

"This is another dose," the veteran South Carolina senator angrily said, as he stalked off the floor. "I have had enough. This time I am leaving the convention to stay gone."

"I'm through."

Mayor Burnet Maybunk, of Charleston, who walked out with Smith yesterday when the Rev. Marshall Shepard, a Philadelphia negro minister, offered the invocation at the opening of Wednesday morning's session, did not join the senator tonight.

Smith said two members of the South Carolina delegation—C. Frank Clyburn, of Kershaw, and T. R. Smith, of Orangeburg—walked out with him.

"They told me they were leaving for good," the senator said.

"I don't care what the convention might do or say," the senator asserted. "Things have occurred that in my opinion have humiliated the south.

"These are the abrogation of the two-thirds rule and acceptance of the negro on terms of political equality."

The senator said he would leave Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon for his home in Lynchburg, S. C.

"I want to get a good night's rest and then I'm going to do down and see how my cotton is getting along."

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

Democratic Big Four Uncertain of Status as 1936 Campaign Looms

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of several articles on prominent Democratic leaders. They will deal with the origin, history, and present affairs of the group, with speculation as to their future. They are known as the Big Four. The man behind the secenes, whose publicity built them up will also be pictured for the first time.

By FLORENCE M. COLLINS

There is discord in the tunes of the Democratic Big Four Quartet which did its number in the Roosevelt campaign of 1932. At that time the quartet sang the part songs in perfect harmony—to the commendation of the Democratic high command.

With one member of the troupe practically out on the picture, and another silent, the two who are left singing the ditties seem to be attempting to drown each other in the finale—perhaps their swan song.

The Big Four, named in order of the above references are: Dr. Joseph L. Johnson of Columbus, O.; Julian D. Rainey of Boston; Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, and Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Mo.

The fight for leadership among colored party ranks in the present campaign is between Thompkins, now recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and Vann, Pittsburgh editor, who recently resigned from the patronage position of assistant to the United States Attorney General.

District Leaders Anticipated

A statement released by Mr. Vann, to the effect that he will be the standard-bearer in the Democratic Presidential campaign, has been disputed by Dr. Thompkins, who says that Vann may be the leader of his own district.

But it has been definitely learned that the campaign managers have not been officially chosen, and that, in all liklihood, no one person will hog it all. Districts will be allocated to certain leaders, Thompkins declares, inferring that he will have the Midwest.

The Pittsburgh editor called Dr. Thompkins's convention of the Colored Democratic Association in Philadelphia, immediately preceding the Democratic National Convention, a jimcrow affair, and the doctor came back with the retort that his group was bowing to no interference from the outside, and that if it is labeled jimcrow, every colored gathering, by the same reasoning, is jimcrow.

Before making any predictions or conjectures as to how the pie may be sliced among the Big Four, if at all, for the coming election show, let us go into reminiscenses of the origin and history of this illustrious quartet.

Johnson Was Nucleus

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, the most unsung of the group during the Roosevelt regime was the nucleus about which the Big Four grew up. He was the ranking colored Democratic leader during the Wilson campaign, after which he was rewarded with the post of Minister to Liberia.

When Johnson was sent out by the party to locate key men for the Roosevelt campaign, he gathered together the other three—Vann, Rainey, and Thompkins—who were regarded as kingpins in local Democratic circles, but not nationally known political figures.

Vann Switched from GOP

Vann's tie-up with the minority party at that time came as a surprise to laymen generally and to many in political fields. He had forfeited his connection with the Republican party in 1928, when it was alleged that while he was working for this group, he ran advertisement in his paper for the Democrats.

For his Republican efforts he had been promised the job of assistant to the Attorney General under Hoover, the story goes. However, it is alleged, when the time came to dish out this plum, Walter F. Brown, white, then Postmaster General and patronage dispenser, passed him over for the aforementioned rumored irregularity.

His sudden shift to the Democratic Party, at the suggestion of Johnson, bore out his reputed retort to Brown at that time, "I'll see you in 1932."

Rainey was recommended to the ranks by Governor Curley, white, then mayor of Boston. The former was at that time assistant district attorney. Thompkins, the Kansas City physician, was selected because of his strategic position in the Midwest, where he published a weekly newspaper.

Rumblings After Election

These men worked shoulder to shoulder during the campaign, and were highly commended by the white Democratic leaders for the harmony they displayed. However, from the moment of Roosevelt's election, numerous incidents occurred to demonstrate that all was not peaches with the troupe—that their unison had been disrupted.

Their political career took altogether different courses from those that had been predicted. The first of them to receive a plum was Vann, who got his Justice Department position in the New Deal Administration—the job that had been denied him by the GOP.

Thompkins Wanted V.I. Post

Dr. Thompkins came into the picture nearly two years later as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. It is said by close-ins that although he has filled this job with credit to himself and the Administration, he had been ambitious for bigger fish—governorship of the Virgin Islands.

This accomplishment was frustrated by his own former political allies, as well as the fact that the New Deal could not make up its mind whether the time was ripe to hand out such exalted positions to the darker race—a decision which might have been reached in his favor if there had been more encouragement from those who had played the game with him.

Rooseveltians even made Vann's appointment with reluctance, it is related. It was said to have been postponed from time to time, which actions led observers to believe that at this early date all was not well with the Big Four.

Then, Vann's sudden resignation from his position last December helped to confirm this belief.

Rainey to Be Heard From

Rainey has said very little during the last few years, but he is considered a dominant figure in the forthcoming campaign. He has kept his feet away from the fire of dissension and many look up to him as one who will carry the torch of Democracy for the reason that his silence has made no enemies.

The most lonely figure, of whom much has been expected and little heard from, is Dr. Johnson, the father of the quartet, who was the only national light at the time of its incipiency. He was scheduled to get one of the highest positions in the New Deal hand-out, that of Minister to Liberia.

He dallied a while with his opportunity, however, until it was lost to him when he finally made up his mind. job, it is said, because he felt himself too old to go to Liberia.

Lester Walton, New York newspaperman, finally got the appointment.

So far he has not received a juicy plum in the Roosevelt Administration, and from all indications, he will have little to say concerning the plans for the campaign—unless it be that his State organization decides to use him in Ohio.

Vann also had his secret ambition.

WICHITA, KAN.
EAGLE
JUL 14 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters for the colored division of the Young Democrats of Sedgwick county have been opened at 1001 East Fifteenth. John Long is president of the unit.

The office will be open daily from 3 p. m. to 8 p. m. until the campaign is ended in November. The phone number is 3-5851.

Regular meetings of the colored division will be held on Tuesday evenings at the hall. Interesting programs are being planned. The unit will be open to the public in general.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
June 30, 1936

TALMADGE RAPS PLATFORM, END OF 2-3 RULE

Sharp criticism of the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia was expressed Tuesday by Governor Talmadge in an editorial in his weekly publication, The Statesman.

The Governor, who recently announced he would support the party's nominees but reserved the right to criticize acts of the administration, wrote in part:

Well, the convention in Philadelphia is over.

They abolished the two-thirds rule. They wrote this into their platform.

They also wrote into their platform the management of the internal affairs of the states by boards and bureaus in Washington.

This plank in the platform is the death knell of the sovereignty of states.

There were a great many negro delegates at the Philadelphia convention. Along with the negro delegates there were a great many negro visitors and newspaper reporters.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

These negro delegates and newspaper reporters stopped at the same hotel with our white ladies and our white men from the South. They ate at the same tables. They stood around in the same hotel lobbies, chatting.

In other words, social equality and political equality was established at the convention in Philadelphia.

A negro preacher, Rev. L. Marshall Shepard, of Philadelphia, led in prayer.

Senator Ellison D. Smith, delegate-at-large from South Carolina, walked out—but came back.

Then a negro delegate, Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, seconded the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President. At this juncture the same

delegate from South Carolina, Senator Ellison D. Smith, walked out again, tore up his credentials, said that he was through and that he was going back to South Carolina and tell the people just what was going on at Philadelphia.

MORE ACTIVITY

But the negro activity was not over. A negro delegate, Carl Glass, from St. Louis, Mo., seconded the nomination of Vice President John N. Garner, of Texas.

We people in the South have always been taught that to register that we are Democrats, that we remained solidly Democratic, that we would split if we had negro delegates sent down here on the front pages. It is news.

Why don't the papers of Georgia give Georgia the news, and the Southern papers give the Southern people the news as to what happened up in Philadelphia?

When they abolished the two-thirds rule, it was the last chance, the last hope of the South to ever have any controlling power in the conven-

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WICHITA, KAN.
EAGLE
JUL 14 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters for the colored division of the Young Democrats of Sedgwick county have been opened at 1001 East Fifteenth. John Long is president of the unit.

The office will be open daily from 3 p. m. to 8 p. m. until the campaign is ended in November. The phone number is 3-5851.

Regular meetings of the colored division will be held on Tuesday evenings at the hall. Interesting programs are being planned. The unit will be open to the public in general.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
June 30, 1936

TALMADGE RAPS PLATFORM, END OF 2-3 RULE

Sharp criticism of the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia was expressed Tuesday by Governor Talmadge in an editorial in his weekly publication, The Statesman.

The Governor, who recently announced he would support the party's nominees but reserved the right to criticize acts of the administration, wrote in part:

Well, the convention in Philadelphia is over.

They abolished the two-thirds rule. They wrote this into their platform.

They also wrote into their platform the management of the internal affairs of the states by boards and bureaus in Washington.

This plank in the platform is the death knell of the sovereignty of states.

There were a great many negro delegates at the Philadelphia convention. Along with the negro delegates there were a great many negro visitors and newspaper reporters.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

These negro delegates and newspaper reporters stopped at the same hotel with our white ladies and our white men from the South. They ate at the same tables. They stood around in the same hotel lobbies, chatting.

In other words, social equality and political equality was established at the convention in Philadelphia.

A negro preacher, Rev. L. Marshall Shepard, of Philadelphia, led in prayer.

Senator Ellison D. Smith, delegate-at-large from South Carolina, walked out—but came back.

Then a negro delegate, Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, seconded the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President. At this juncture the same

It is news.
Why don't the papers of Georgia give the news, and the Southern papers give the news as to what happened in Philadelphia?
When they abolished the two-thirds rule, it was the last chance, the last hope of the South to ever have any conservative, conspicuously trolling power in the conven-

tion.

When they insisted on boards and bureaus dictating the internal affairs of the separate states, it is going back on the very foundation stone of Democratic principles.

When they flaunted negroes in the hotels and dining rooms and had them making dominating speeches to our Southern people, it was saying to us! "You don't amount to anything, anyway. We will buy you. We will make you associate with the negro, and make you like it."

There are thousands and thousands of good white women and men in the South who will register their protests against this outrage.

On Saturday, July 4, we will have our meeting in McRae, Ga. I hope that as many as possible can come.

I am going to talk to the people of Georgia, and the nation, from the bottom of my heart.

The entries will be closed. At that time you will know who is running for office, and next week I will give you the platforms in The Statesman.

FULTON, MO.
SUN GAZETTE
JUL 27 1936

Fulton Negro Democrats Elected New Officers

At a recent meeting of the Negro Democratic Club of Fulton, Howard "Jack" Brown was elected president. Other officers named included the following: First vice-president, Harvey Henderson; second vice-president, Curtis Robinson; secretary, Amiel Lynes; treasurer, Raymond Bagby.

An unusually large number of nembers were out for the meeting to help transact the regular business of the club. Attorney W. B. Whitlow, of Fulton, chairman of the Callaway County Democratic Committee, was present and made an interesting talk.

The Prayer That Made Senator Smith Insult Twelve Million Negroes

Rev Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and a member of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, offered the invocation opening the third session of the National Democratic convention, Wednesday noon, June 24. His prayer follows:

"Most Holy and All Wise God, our Heavenly Father, we worship and admire Thy name for the manifold blessings, that Thou dost bestow upon the children of men. We pray Thy blessed benediction upon the convention, officers, delegates and visitors.

"Grant Thou a realizing sense of Thy presence that they may be guided by Thy wisdom and supported by Thy never failing strength Bless the President of these United States, and all officers of our government.

"We are indeed thankful for the significant contribution that both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt have made to the general welfare and happiness of the masses of citizens throughout this nation. May our country be an agent of good-will and true holiness that shall cover the earth as the waters cover the bosom of the mighty deep.

"Now, as we shall proceed with the work of this convention, may the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer."

RAINEY OUT TO GET VOTES

Will Take Charge of Campaign in the East

New York—National Chairman James A. Farley announced at Democratic headquarters the set up of the Negro division of the National Campaign Committee, with the country divided as follows: Eastern division, under the management of Julian D. Rainey, former assistant Corporation Counsel of Boston, and the Western division with headquarters in Chicago, under the supervision of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, representative of the First District of Illinois.

New York City is not included in the foregoing set-up but will be managed by members of the local organizations.

The names of state directors will be announced by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committees.

Mr. Rainey said that he will be pleased to receive all persons interested in the reelection of President Roosevelt at Headquarters to be established in New York after August 15.

Congressman Mitchell is already engaged in conducting his own campaign for reelection from his law offices located at 417 East 47th St. in Chicago, and can be reached at that address until the opening of the regular offices in Chicago late in August.

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In the present set-up New York City will not be included in the territory that Mr. Rainey will control. Co-operating with the state and county chairmen, the Negroes here are busy perfecting plans for a strenuous campaign. It is expected that Dr. Godfrey Nurse, who was a presidential elector in 1932, will be made the general chairman for the Harlem group and other members of the committee will be announced in a few days. Headquarters for the Democratic National Committee are at the Hotel Biltmore in New York, while the Republican campaign will be managed largely from Chicago where Chairman Hamilton has set up headquarters.

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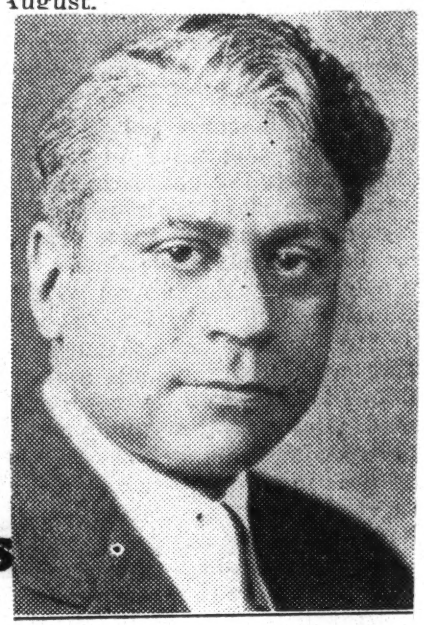

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Cite His Fairness To Race As Deserving Of Increased Negro Vote

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Besides adopting a series of resolutions in which the party was strongly urged to pass anti-lynching legislation, and an open endorsement was given to the candidacy of Governor Davey for re-election, the convention also went on record as condemning the discriminatory practices employed in the administration of direct relief.

The full text of the resolutions as signed by Norman S. Minor, Cleveland, chairman; Marion S. Hubbard, Cincinnati, secretary; Dr. Lee E. Payne, Cincinnati; Joseph Bowman, Columbus, Mary Ann Eady, Washington Court House, Grace Murray, Steubenville, Robert Hall, Cincinnati; Wynfield Bailey, Springfield Laura Buck, Lima, Benjamin H Fisher, Toledo; William T. McKnight, and Thelma V. Lucas, is as follows:

Whereas, the Ohio State League of Democratic Clubs, composed of many Democratic organizations functioning among Negroes in the State of Ohio, are in convention assembled, and whereas, the representatives of such bodies are mindful of the many factors comprising the political equation which touches so directly all of Ohio's citizens; and further whereas these representatives desire to voice their convictions with reference to achievements of Democratic philosophy in the recent past, and the expectations which we anticipate that the philosophy will provide for in the future, be it resolved as follows:

We endorse the New Deal and the political philosophy as expressed in President Roosevelt's acceptance address made in Philadelphia, June 29, 1936. We endorse the platform as adopted by the National Democratic Convention.

Whereas, in our economic fabric, Negroes have been extremely vulnerable to industrial exploitation. we particularly endorse the Social Security Program which guarantees to every citizen social and economic protection.

We recommend that this administration use its influence in securing passage of a Federal Anti-Lynching Bill, and further we endorse the principles of the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynch bill and pledge our untiring efforts and support to secure the passage of such a measure.

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We re-affirm our stand in the soundness and justice of the civil rights statutes of Ohio and urge its observance and enforcement whenever necsssary."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

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Having Demanded Rights, They Now Are Wooed by Leaders of Both Parties

Vann in Moses Role

Aid of Farley Mistrusted by Many of Own Race

By Earl Brown

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The foremost colored Democrat in eastern Pennsylvania is the Rev. L. Marshall Shepard, member of the State Legislature from Philadelphia, and pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. He is the preacher who caused Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, to take a walk from the convention when he opened it with prayer on the second day.

Between Vann and Shepard are about fifty men and women in both parties holding important Federal, state and city jobs. They are the active workers who devote part of their time to marshalling the black voters, on whom the success of either party might depend in October.

Homer Brown, of Pittsburgh, and Hopson Reynolds, of Philadelphia, Negro Republican members of the state legislature, are two of the most popular politicians in the state. They are convinced that the Republicans will get a majority of the colored votes in the November election. Reynolds was said to have made the most brilliant speech heard in the state House of Representatives for a century when he championed the passage of the state civil rights bill. He is an undertaker, and like practically all successful Negro business men, he is unalterably opposed to the New Deal.

Sees Republican Victory

"The Negro and white Democrats in the state have made a lot of noise, but we are still in the lead," he said. "I predict that instead of gaining votes the Democrats will lose thousands before election day.

"It is a crime for a political party to trade votes for relief jobs, especially with my people, who are only pawns in the hands of wild, unscrupulous politicians. Not only will the Democratic leaders pay dearly for their folly, but in the end the people in this state will find themselves holding an empty bag, when the hysteria of spending money like drain from the sky for political purposes ends."

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Robert L. Vann is the politicalthem with the white leaders. Many by both parties, said, "I received more Pennsylvania observers contend that Democratic votes in Pittsburgh when Democrats lose the Negro vote I was elected to the Legislature, be- will be one of the chief rea- cause Vann opposed me than I would Led by Herbert L. Bruce, Tam- have if he had favored my indorse- leader of the 21st Assemblyment."

Selected byPennsylvan- his race. Postmaster General Farley to run their the Dem- national campaign among the Ne-Vann will groes for the second time, and en-sons. Led joying the good will of Senator Josephmany lead- F. Guffey, David L. Lawrence, Secre-District, th- already re- tary of the State of Pennsylvania; Governor George H. Earle and Mrs.of Vann t- Emma Guffey Miller, Vann is dis-the party's many Negro politicians. Speaking of Vann, Homer Brown, trusted by ican politics as any Negro. was indorsed for the Legislature "When I left North Carolina, all I

had was on my back. Now I have everything a poor man could want, including my recently acquired $50,000 estate outside of Pittsburgh." he told me in his modern newspaper office.

Coming to Pittsburgh from the South, he studied law at the University of Pittsburgh. When he completed his course, he began to publish "The Pittsburgh Courier." At first he was a staunch Republican, but he went over to the Democrats in 1932, and according to William Randolph, Negro lawyer in Pittsburgh, it was because "he had nowhere else to jump."

In the last Presidential election, Vann succeeded in selling to Farley the idea of his newspaper backing Roosevelt. He also campaigned for Roosevelt in Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and in his home state he started the political organizations which now exist among the Negroes. He was rewarded by being named Special Assistant Attorney General.

Sent Correspondent to Ethiopia

Soon after the Italo-Ethiopian War began, Vann resigned his position in the Department of Justice and returned to Pittsburgh to manage his paper. He sent the only Negro correspondent to Ethiopia to cover the war, and mainly because of the war news he carried in "The Courier" its circulation trebled. It is now 150,000.

Commenting on the political set-up in Pennsylvania, he predicted, "The Democrats will sweep the state. The Negroes are now emancipated in Pennsylvania. We have taught them the value and the intelligent use of the ballot. They look up to Roosevelt as a deliverer from bondage; he is the second American emancipator.

"In 1932, Senator Guffey, David Lawrence, Governor Earle, Mrs. Emma Guffey and I organized the Negroes in this state. We made progress then and we know we'll win this November."

If any Negro in Philadelphia succeeds in leading a majority of the Negro voters into the Democratic party it will be the Rev. Marshall Shepard, who is Governor Earle's favorite Negro politician in the state.

"Shep," as he has been called since he left the cotton fields of North Carolina to come North to be educated, once stole the show from Governor Earle and Senator Guffey, when they were at a Democratic rally in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. When the huge, blue-black Rev. Shephard finished his speech, the white audience applauded him for five minutes; and the next day the newspapers carried his speech in full.

From then on "Shep" was a power in the Democratic party. He ran for the state Legislature in 1934 from Philadelphia's black belt, and he won by a fair majority. He is the first Negro Democrat ever elected to the Legislature in Pennsylvania.

"The Negroes must wake up politically," he said. "For seventy years we have slavishly followed one party, and we have got nowhere. We must fight to become an integral part of the body politic and not divorce ourselves from the American economic and political battles. Our recent political gains in Pennsylvania are the direct result of entering the Democratic party. As long as we voted only the Republican ticket we were ignored by everybody. Now every one wants us and is willing to give us something in return for our support."

It was through the demands of the preacher that Governor Earle ordered each state department head to make jobs for Negroes even if it necessitated creating new bureaus. After the Democrats got into power in 1934, the Negroes charged that they forgot their promises of patronage and it was Shepard's plea to the Governor that made places on the state pay roll for Negroes.

Among the other key politicians in Philadelphia are Austin Norris graduate of the Yale Law School and leader of the 7th Ward. He is a member of the Democratic City Committee and passes on patronage for Negroes; Crystal Byrd Fauset, W. P. A. executive and head of the Women's Democratic Organization; Joseph Rainey, State Boxing Commissioner; Walter Gay, Assistant United States District Attorney; Mrs. Somerville Fauntleroy, interracial consultant for the state; Otis Brooks, revenue collector; John Francis Williams, attorney in the State Banking Department, and Theodore Spaulding, attorney in the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

In Harrisburg, W. Justin Carter, lawyer, and Mrs. Betty M. Jackson, supervisor of the Visiting Housekeepers Project, W. P. A., are the organizers for the Democrats. Robert Vann's chief lieutenants in Pittsburgh are Paul Jones, State Compensation Referee, and Bertham (Slim) Hamilton, Assistant Attorney General of the United States. The most effective Negro political organizer in Alleghany County is Cumberland Posey, of Homestead. All over the state his vote-getting abilities are the envy of his colleagues.

Pennsylvania Negro Leader

Associated Press photo

The Rev. L. Marshall Shepard

Race Is Front Line For Roosevelt Says Penna. Leader

7-18-36

Joseph Rainey Speaks At Indiana Democratic Convention

Special to Journal and Guide

WEST BADEN, Ind.—"The Negro is bearing musketry in the front line of the cohorts that with President Roosevelt are bearing down on the ramparts of Republican misrule," Commissioner Joseph H. Rainey, of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission told delegates gathered here Saturday for the Indiana State Negro Democratic Convention.

"Loyalty following the leadership of the finest Governor it has ever been the good fortune of the old Commonwealth to have, fighting shoulder to shoulder with one in whom courage is a dominant attribute, Negro Pennsylvanians are rallying their energies to stay in the fight for the duration of the war. They hail Governor H. Earle as one who has translated the spirit of love for all humanity within his heart into action favoring the Negro group that is without precedent," the speaker continued.

"Truly, there is a mysterious cycle in human events. Assuredly, under the present governmental setup the Negro American has a rendezvous with destiny.

"There has probably been no greater challenge to the forces of reaction, no more stirring defy to the exploiters of human kind, no more adamant refusal to give ground to those agencies that would elevate one portion of American citizenry at the expense of the other than President Roosevelt's acceptance speech."

"Those of our racial group who seek merely to falsely secure their future with the Judas Iscariot gold of group betrayal, those of our racial heritage who have so steeled their hearts against the cries of millions of Negro infants pitifully crying in their mother's arms for only an opportunity in life, those of like complexion to yours and mine, who have yet to place the democracy of political freedom above the tryanny of personal aggrandizement, let them harken with us to a precept of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"For charity, literally translated from the original means love, the love that understands, that does not merely share the wealth of the giver, but in the true sympathy and wisdom that helps men to help themselves."

COVINGTON, VA.
VIRGINIAN

JUL 1 01936

Colored Voters To Support Roosevelt

At an enthusiastic gathering held by Ronceverte colored voters on Tuesday, a "Roosevelt for President—Holt for Governor" club was formed.

Several colored Democrats, in addressing the newly formed club, promised to put forth their best efforts in furthering the Democratic cause among the colored population of Ronceverte and Fort Spring district.

The following were elected as officers of the organization: Charles Allen, president; Banks Scott, vice president; William Sheffey, treasurer; P. Scott, secretary.

The club unanimously adopted a resolution to "Promote the Welfare of Their Race Through the Principles of the Democratic Party."

A meeting will be held each month.

Newport News Democrats Plan Mammoth Festival For Campaign Funds

N. C., by train after spending a week at Bay Shore Hotel as the guest of her husband.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard Giles of Columbus, Ohio, after spending two weeks at Bay Shore Hotel, Buckroe Beach, have returned to their home, stopping enroute at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Noah Rider, recent graduate of Hampton Institute Department of Music, arrived a few days ago from Greensboro, N. C., to be the house guest of Walter Ridley. Mr. Rider will remain in this section during the summer. He has appointed to direct the music department at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., for the term of 1936-37. Mr. Rider was an instructor in the Greensboro High School last term.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Plans are now under way for a mammoth "Roosevelt Mardi Gras" to be held Friday, July 24, under the auspices of the Negro Democratic Club of Newport News. The object of this entertainment is to raise funds for the Roosevelt Campaign.

A meeting was held at 2414 Madison Avenue by the executive committee on Wednesday night to arrange for this event, at which time Joe Richman, vice chairman of the city Democratic executive committee was present. Tentative plans for the Mardi Gras include a parade, a program of addresses with speakers of national prominence and a ball game.

This club, which is said to be the largest Negro Democratic organization in Virginia, has about six hundred members and this effort will be the first of its kind to stimulate interest among the city's colored voters.

Officers are Hugh T. Clark, president; Dr. I. B. McEachin, first vice president; Peter S. Ridley, second vice president; William Jordan, secretary; T. D. Elliott, assistant secretary; Leroy F. Ridley, treasurer; Oscar L. Faulk, assistant treasurer; Robert Cheesman, sergeant at arms and I. F. Long, chaplain. N. B. Clark is chairman of the advisory committee which includes Richard Montague, William Jordan, O. L. Faulk, Dr. McEachin, and L. F. Ridley. The registration committee includes Attorney J. L.

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What are Southern white men, those in South Carolina, going to do about it? They have got to do something about it, if not this year, certainly in four years. The exclusion of negroes from the Southern primaries will cost Mr. Roosevelt thousands of negro votes in the North next November, and if Messrs. Harrison, Robinson, Byrnes and other Southern Roosevelt leaders do not know this they are duller men than we take them to be. In respect of the negro the Southern leaders are in truth working against Roosevelt's election, and if they do not know it they are slow-witted. The Northern negro Republicans and white Republicans are this day making the most of it.

The Southern white men should form a Southern white men's Democratic party acting as an independent bloc in the Electoral College and in congress. That is what they should do about it. That is The News and Courier's deliberate and unqualified opinion. There is no objection to third parties. There is no objection to independence. Mr. Roosevelt's hope of reelection is in independents—independent Republicans like Secretaries Ickes and Wallace. We Southern white men are the only party slaves left in the country, and our reason and excuse for it has departed with the conversion of the national Democratic party to the national Republican attitude toward the negroes.

The News and Courier does not believe that the masses of the Southern negroes are fit for political activities or will be in many a long year. Oh yes, General Hampton appealed to the negroes and Judge Orr before him believed that the respectable white Southerners should go in and guide the negroes. Both were honest and both were mistaken. General Hampton's course in 1876 was wise, fortunate, expedient, served an excellent purpose, but the Hampton method of that year not modified by his realistic lieutenants would not have resulted in victory. The News and Courier is convinced that participation of millions of negroes in political affairs in the South would produce demoralization of both races, corruption of both, and chaos.

But suppose The News and Courier is wrong—the only other course is for the Southern Democrats to accept the negroes as Democrats, try to lead them in right paths, and take up where Hampton left off fifty-six or fifty-eight years ago. The "leaders" and the newspapers that scoff at The News and Courier as a finder of spooks won't tell the people what to do. They are for winning the election for Byrnes, for letting things rock. They are going to dodge the question, dodge all grave and emergent questions just as long as they can—just as long as the handouts to towns, classes, office-holders do not give out. Therefore The News and Courier, on the postulate that they are right and it is wrong, that the persuasion of the negro in the Hampton manner that they cite is practicable, tells them what the people should do, takes the guidance from them, does the job for them that they pass up.

In this state are a few negroes (not many though they may be 500, 1,000 or 2,000 in 900,000) who can be relied upon as men of intelligence and character. That small minority will "class" with any race and is composed of distinctly superior persons. We have eight or ten of these men in mind as we write. Among them are not the majority of negro preachers—your preacher, black or white, ceases to be trustworthy when he enters politics, though among the negro preachers are a few first rate men judged by any standard.

The small minority of superior negroes, some of them members of professions—doctors, lawyers, teachers—and some of them merchants, now regard themselves as political outcasts. That is what they are. The "better white men," the chosen leaders, ignore them, and they chafe under the treatment. You would were you one of them.

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We repeat: The News and Courier is for an independent white men's Democratic party, but the national Democratic party is for a mixed party in the South. If our "Democracy" intends to abide with it, we do what those who are too lazy or indifferent neglect to do. We advise the white people in their "emergency" and tell them what seems the best and only ways of dealing with the new situation.

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July 5, 1936

Riders of Two Horses

The weekly press of South Carolina so far is not only outspoken but nearly unanimous in opinion about the "new order"—and strange order—of the national Democratic party in respect of the negro voters. This paragraph is from a strong editorial of The Laurens Advertiser, of which Allison Lee is the editor:

"Senator Byrnes and the other South Carolina New Dealers, mostly office holders, who paraded the aisles of the Philadelphia convention whooping it up for a Northern Democratic machine that had ignored southern tradition both on the racial question and the time-honored two-thirds rule, made a lame attempt to appease opinion back home by protesting tardily against negroes appearing on the program in the future, but they will live to regret the day that they did not do, as Senator Smith rightly did, express their resentment in no uncertain terms when such resentment would have counted."

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Would not former Congressman DePriest, Republican negro, fling any utterance by Governor Johnston against national Democratic coddling of negroes into the teeth of Congressman Mitchell, negro and Democrat, of Chicago, who defeated him?

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Washington, N. C. News
July 15, 1936

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Republican Candidate Said to Have Offended Some Negro Leaders

The Daily News Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, July 15.—Despite the kins of the Republi- and west. But for local consump- ve Committee is said tion it is regarded as well here y indifferent to this to eschew the negro vote. The Republicans generally think the Democrats they can profit by get all the negro votes for the Democrats carry the state ticket and nearly all for the national.

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Sir Walter Hotel.

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Gilliam Grissom, Republican candidate for Governor offended some of the negro leaders last week when he said the negroes in vote the Democratic ticket as a matter of safety, that they find an easy literacy test if they vote Democratic and tough going if they don't.

Chairman Meekins' father, Judge Isaac M. Meekins of Elizabeth City, voted and spoke for the national amendment of 1900 disfranchising the bulk of C. Meekins of the Republican Executive Committee is said totally indifferent to this and Republicans generally that they can profit by the Democrats carry the state ticket and nearly all for ers in black a season.

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negro voters and prescribing a literacy test. The Judge never rated well after that and both when his honor's appointment was up for Senate confirmation in Washington, and when his name was proposed to the Cleveland national convention, negro organizations opposed him.

The Republicans are rebuked by negro leaders for trying to keep "lily white" their party and Mr. Grissom is accused of playing into that sentiment. It is conceded that neither Governor Landon nor Mr. Grissom will have much help from North Carolina negroes.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 2, 1936

THE NEWS AND COURIER, SENATOR SMITH, BUNCOMBE AND OBSESSIONS.

The News and Courier, unrelenting enemy of the New Deal, and frank and persistent opponent of Roosevelt, champions Senator Smith's course at the Democratic convention in Philadelphia, which course The State deplored.

Commenting upon a paragraph in The State's editorial on that subject (but ignoring the facts that Wade Hampton invited and sought Negro votes; that Negroes have addressed gatherings of whites in the South and vice versa, and that no one from any other Southern state joined Smith in his walk-out), The News and Courier says:

> The News and Courier is aware that its utterances from day to day about the "Negro question" please Chairman Hamilton, (Republican), as Smith's action has pleased him. Shall we be silent? Will you?

Does not the Charleston paper desire to please Chairman Hamilton? Has it not eliminated from its mind any sense of responsibility for the success of the Democratic party as led by Roosevelt? Did it not oppose the renomination of Roosevelt and express the opinion that South Carolinians were of its way of thinking? Have not scores of its editorials unequivocally condemning administration policies and acts been reproduced with evident satisfaction in Northern Republican newspapers? Why, then, should The News and Courier now hesitate to express itself in terms pleasing to the chairman of the national Republican organization, Mr. Hamilton!

Mark well, we are not censuring The News and Courier. It knows what it feels, and it is its right freely to give expression to its beliefs. But when our Charleston contemporary raises the "Negro question" in assuming the South is menaced by a possible Negro vote, we are in a puzzling predicament. For we cannot question The News and Courier's intelligence, and we would never wish to doubt its sincerity, and yet it seems to us impossible for any intelligent and sincere person to believe in that ghost; to be frightened by the shaking of those old bones tied together with strings, and brought forth to scare children and other simple minded folk.

Babies born after the breath of life passed out of the Republican party in South Carolina are now grandfathers and grandmothers. Babies born after Negroes in the South had recognized the futility of their old carpet-bag leadership, and had quietly accepted the inevitable government and rule by the whites of the South, are now white haired men and women.

And yet the old skeleton is dragged out and strings pulled in an attempt to make the bones rattle! We discern in such attempt neither statesmanship nor sportsmanship!

Self-respect does not permit us to practice buncombe. That is for the politicians. Funk and Wagnalls gives this definition: "Buncombe—Bombastic speech making or any specious utterance for political effect (Probably from a remark of a member of congress from Buncombe county, North Carolina, that he was 'talking only for Buncombe')." That politician was, at least, honest in his frankness. He was "talking," not what he believed, but for its effect upon his folks back home. But he had the frankness to admit it was "buncombe."

When The News and Courier says "the national Democratic party having appealed to the Negro vote, having recognized the Negroes in the national convention, Senator Smith cannot resent it without giving aid and comfort to the national Republican party," the implication is that the Democratic party only now under Roosevelt, has "appealed to the Negro vote." We fear the obsession against Roosevelt is obscuring our friend's sense of justice. It should know, if it does not, that ever since there have been important blocks of Negro votes in Eastern and Midwestern states, the Democratic party has appealed to them—through published statements, through special literature and through public speakers. But the first, most direct and urgent appeal by a Democrat for Negro votes that we can recall was made in South Carolina by Gen. Wade Hampton in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Six!

Assuming for the moment that the Ark holding the Covenant made by Southerners to maintain white supremacy was in the self-imposed keeping of Senator Smith at Philadelphia, is it not alarming to note that not one Democrat from any other state in the South offered him support!

No, contemporary, obsessions are warping to judgment.

Tarboro, N. C., Wklv. Southerner
July 2, 1936

The Smith Walk-Out

Without going into the matter of whether Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina did or did not make a fool of himself in his two walk-outs from the Democratic National Convention because a Negro preacher of Philadelphia offered a prayer and a Negro Congressman from Illinois made a speech, it nevertheless can be pointed out that the presence of the Negroes was decidedly unfortunate from the political standpoint.

As we say, we do not seek to pass judgment here on the right or wrong of Senator Smith's attitude, except to say in passing that perhaps his action makes him appear foolish, but the fact remains that not only Senator Smith but any number of other Southern delegates as well do feel the presence of the racial line distinctly, and that therefore, the question of right or wrong notwithstanding, it is unfortune that the antagonism of the Southerners was fired when the firing of it was so unnecessary.

The point is simply that it should have been known ahead of time that some Southern delegates would resent the situation. Better management of the convention, in which all things are supposed to be as harmonious as possible, would have averted this unharmonious incident. This would have been entirely possible. Senator Smith and other Southerners who feel themselves to be insulted by forced racial equality would have remained calm had the Negro problem been non-existent.

Greensboro, N. C., News
July 11, 1936

NEGRO EDITOR TAKES REPUBLICAN TO TASK

Reply to Candidate For Governor Points to Democratic Recognition.

ACCUSATIONS REFUTED

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
411 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, July 13.—North Carolina negroes vote the Democratic ticket because by doing so they participate in public affairs, H. I. Fontello-Nanton, editor of the Carolina Tribune and a chain of negro papers, declares in his current issue in reply to a recent statement by Gilliam Grissom, Republican candidate.

The Tribune quotes Mr. Grissom who says "The negro vote will run about 50,000, but that will all be Democratic because they have to pass a literacy test, and if they don't say they'll vote Democratic they don't pass the test."

The paper resents the "attempt to whitewash the Republican party in this state," and declares that Mr. Grissom "throws in his lot with the Ananias club. Everybody who has been closely associated with politics in North Carolina knows that the reason the negroes vote the Democratic ticket in this state is because those of Mr. Grissom's ilk are either afraid of the negro vote, or they are pledged to the 'lily white' politics of the deep south." The paper continues:

"To say that negroes will be denied the right to vote in North Carolina unless they vote the Democratic ticket is a misrepresentation of the facts in the case, and a blow below the belt to the Democracy of the state. To insinuate that negroes cannot pass the literacy test is an insult to negroes and a calumny against the educational system of this section of the country."

The paper then declares negroes cannot serve their purpose under Republican banners, but do help to elect men in the Democratic party and secure representation in county and state conventions. As Republicans they have no voice in party affairs, and only help to pile up votes for a national candidate who promptly forgets the existence of negroes after he is elected to the White House."

The Tribune did not take sides in the recent governorship race but it is committed to the Roosevelt administration and finds a substantial hope therein. Mr. Grissom throughout his life has been distinguished for his kindness to the race. But the paper doesn't like his cracks at the dominant Democracy.

'Big Chief' Of Courier Back From Confab

With Farley

Robert L. Vann, the "Big Chief" of America's Best Weekly, returned from Washington [illegible] Wednesday evening after conference with James A. Farley, "Big Chief" of the Democrats.

Immediately upon his arrival he conferred with Democratic leaders in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and New York.

Mr. Vann has accepted the Negro Democrats. Roosevelt campaign among leadership of the national

Political-1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic -

DOTHAN, ALA.
EAGLE

JUL 8 - 1936

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The contumacy of the Hon. Eugene is his statement, over his signature in his own political organ, The Statesman, that during the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, Southern white women "ate at the same tables" with Negroes.

But a Negro minister prayed for the body politic of Democrats, Southern and Northern alike, and the only Negro Congressman, a Democrat, made a ripsnorting campaign speech from the convention rostrum and pledged his race to march "breast to breast" and so forth, under the pure white banner of Democracy.

And there has been very little said about that.

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"We are amazed at the efforts of Governor Talmadge to intensify racial prejudice in Georgia. If there is anything we do not need it is that.

"The statement is made by Governor Talmadge, in a signed article in his personal political organ, The Statesman, that during the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia Southern white women 'ate at the same tables' with Negroes.

"That is not true. Every white person and every colored person in Georgia knows it is not true. Governor Talmadge knows it is not true. Yet in his effort to discredit the Democratic party and those who attended its national convention at Philadelphia he is perfectly willing to offer a deliberate affront to Southern white women, and to offer a large contribution to the cause of race prejudice.

"The white and colored people of Georgia get along well enough together. They understand each other. Our Negro citizens have no desire for social equality, the best element among them very sensibly preferring to work for that which is attainable—the uplift of their own people, that they may be happier, more prosperous and more useful citizens.

"Of course Governor Talmadge is a politician. He is holding one high office and running for another. He is doing everything in his power to discredit the President of the United States and the Democratic administration. He calls himself a Democrat, but is co-operating with the Republican party.

"And in the hope of gaining some trifling political advantage (though exactly how we do not see) he is willing to offer, in his newspaper, a studied affront to the white women of his own and other Southern States.

"Perhaps you can understand it. We cannot."

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
July 3, 1936

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The meat of difference between The News and Courier and The Columbia State is in this from The State with which we flatly disagree: "But when our Charleston contemporary raises the 'negro question' in assuming the South is menaced by a possible negro vote, we are in a puzzling predicament. . . It seems to us impossible for any intelligent and sincere person to believe in that ghost."

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It has been raised by the presence of negro delegates, for the first time, thirty-two, from eight or ten states, in that convention. The Negro congressman and Democrat, Mitchell, raises it when he suggests that "our party" get rid of men of the type of Smith—and the whole South Carolina delegation supported Smith in principle by a resolution of protest.

On the heels of the convention a member of the president's cabinet, addressing negroes, raised it by naming President Roosevelt as the first president since Lincoln to realize that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are dead unless enforced, and if that does not mean that the president wants them enforced, what does it mean? Would not all the Northern Democrats in congress vote for a "force bill" to insure negro voting in the South if the president asked it? They voted for the Wagner-Costigan bill to a man.

The "negro question" is not a "ghost." The Northern Democrats are breathing life into its body and mean to plague the South. That is the evidence. The News and Courier holds that the South faces a crisis as it did until the defeat of the "Lodge bill," with the Northern Democrats united against it. Formerly, every Northern Democrat stood with the South. Now none does. The State is of contrary opinion. It is a difference of opinion as to facts. Let it go at that. If The News and Courier's facts are wrong, it has no case. It challenges denial of the facts.

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The whole matter is one of numbers, and it is not one of "negro supremacy." In the North the negroes are virtually confined to great cities. They are enough to decide closely contested elections. Generally they are segregated. In New York state 450,000 negroes in 13,000,000 people do not seriously disturb the average man's tranquillity, however politicians of both parties corrupt them. The present spectacle of both great parties struggling for the votes of these minorities is sufficient proof of the danger that they are to clean politics.

In South Carolina are about 475,000 white adults and about 400,000 negroes of whom about 300,000 (see the census report) are literate. The negroes are everywhere in the state—majorities in twenty-five of forty-six counties. Of them a very small minority are men and women of fine sense, information, character. The great mass is well meaning, kindly, highly emotional, ignorant, easily led. If they vote, who will lead them? Not The Columbia State or The News and Courier. Not their own best representatives. We think we could name a conspicuous apologist for lynching who is the most popular and influential white man among the negro masses in South Carolina—who could do more with the negroes in a day than The News and Courier's and The State's editorials together could do with them in a year.

The granting of unrestricted suffrage to the negroes—which Lincoln opposed—was the most colossal blunder ever committed by an English-speaking people. Does Great Britain compel the South African Union to allow its millions of negroes to vote? Does it in any colony give colored races equal political rights with white men? That the Republican North tried to do seventy-one years ago. This day the Democratic North revives the plan.

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All of this was history-making, which should have read good to all Negroes, regardless of political affiliation or preferment. It is progress which should encourage Negroes, North East, South and West.

These are facts, but many of us are too dumb, too afraid we will lose some of the few crumbs we pick up as they fall from the Republican table; too narrow and too partisan to see any bad in the Republican Party or any good in the party of the Democrats. —Louisville Leader.

MAKING POLITICAL HISTORY

POLITICAL HISTORY was made in Ohio last week when more than three hundred Negro Democrats, delegates from every county in Ohio where Negroes reside, gathered in the fourth annual convention of the Ohio State Democratic League.

Time was when a Negro Democrat in Ohio was a "rare bird"; but with the Negro in Ohio awakening to the possibilities that lay ahead of him in hooking up with the new Democratic party—revitalized and liberalized by its new and capable leadership—the scene in Ohio has changed.

Negroes in Ohio became curious, first of all, about how the Negro in other populous states like New York and Illinois, and in many large northern centers, was managing to blaze a new trail in political recognition. New York City with its long line of Negro office-holders: tax commissioners, civil service commissioner, judges, etc., amazed the Negro in Ohio, until he checked up and ascertained that these positions, never opened to Negroes in Ohio under Republican regimes, were the order of the day in New York City, where Negroes have learned to vote Democratic.

So, in Ohio today, witness the more than three hundred Negro delegates, at an enthusiastic rally of Negro Democrats in Ohio's capital city, splitting the rafters with shouts of approbation for the splendid administrations of the Democratic standard-bearers: President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Governor Martin L. Davey!

When all is said and done, the Negro in this new day has his ears attuned to every political whisper that points for him the way out of political stagnation that came as a natural result of voting solidly for the Republican party—because his forefathers had so voted. The Negro knows and understands now that no other racial or national group in America entrusts their "political eggs" in one basket—however roomy that basket may be. He has noted that other groups are "in"—whoever is "in"—Republicans or Democrats—and he has made up his mind to try out the system of intelligently splitting his vote. Negroes in Ohio may have been reluctant in the past to break away from the party of Abraham Lincoln—but today, with the recognition they have reecived both from the national and state administration in Ohio, there is a new conviction abroad among them. That conviction is that the time has come for Negroes to try the Democratic party with at least the same loyalty as they did the Republicans—and watch results!

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HERALD

Dillon S C

JUL 6 - 1936

Editorials

Nothing to Get Excited About

IT has been said in these columns time and again that the north does not think like the south and neither does the west think like the north or the south. This is a big country and each of the several sections has its own way of looking at things.

The south knows the colored man and has its own peculiar way of handling the race question. Other sections of the nation do not understand the colored man quite so well as the south, and neither does the colored man understand the viewpoint other sections take of the relations between the races.

There is perhaps not another section in the world where two distinct races get along quite so well as right here in the south. It is because the white and colored men of the south know and understand one another.

If the Democratic National Convention had been held in the south and a southern colored preacher or speaker had been offered a place on the program he would have declined. He would have told the program committee that this was a white man's convention and it would be out of place for a colored man to make himself too conspicuous.

Let Maine, New York, Illinois, Ohio or any other northern or mid-western state handle the race question to suit itself. That is each state's right and privilege. The south will continue to handle the race question to suit itself because that is the south's right and privilege. When men do not think alike they cannot be expected to act alike.

If anybody in the world knows the colored man it is the southern white man and if anybody in the world knows the white man it is the southern colored man. There is no race problem where such thorough understanding exists.

When two distinct races inhabit the same section it is lack of understanding that breeds trouble.

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Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald July 16, 1936

Not Issues

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JUL 8 - 1936

Editorials

Nothing to Get Excited About

IT has been said in these columns time and again that the north does not think like the south and neither does the west think like the north or the south. This is a big country and each of the several sections has its own way of looking at things.

The south knows the colored man and has its own peculiar way of handling the race question. Other sections of the nation do not understand the colored man quite so well as the south, and neither does the colored man understand the viewpoint other sections take of the relations between the races.

There is perhaps not another section in the world where two distinct races get along quite so well as right here in the south. It is because the white and colored men of the south know and understand one another.

If the Democratic National Convention had been held in the south and a southern colored preacher or speaker had been offered a place on the program he would have declined. He would have told the program committee that this was a white man's convention and it would be out of place for a colored man to make himself too conspicuous.

Let Maine, New York, Illinois, Ohio or any other northern or mid-western state handle the race question to suit itself. That is each state's right and privilege. The south will continue to handle the race question to suit itself because that is the south's right and privilege. When men do not think alike they cannot be expected to act alike.

If anybody in the world knows the colored man it is the southern white man and if anybody in the world knows the white man it is the southern colored man. There is no race problem where such thorough understanding exists.

When two distinct races inhabit the same section it is lack of understanding that breeds trouble.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 16, 1936

Not Issues

The assertion by John D. M. Hamilton Monday that the Democratic leadership is injecting racial and religious issues into the campaign adds Race and religion are not issues. made earlier The great majority of American people is going do not wish them ever to be. The race. political leaders of both parties knows. should have more sense than to think unfound- otherwise.

So far as this newspaper knows, Mr. Hamilton's charges are unfounded in fact. If they are—and, of course, it is possible that they are—those who injected such extraneous matters into the campaign are open to the severest condemnation.

This is the year 1936 and there is

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Democratic.

THE PARTY PLATFORMS

Beside the Democratic platform adopted at Philadelphia let us put the program shaped two weeks ago at Cleveland, in order to find out what purposes the two parties have in common, what policies they disagree upon and what alternatives they have now offered to the country.

I

In the important field of fiscal policy both parties agree that the national budget must be balanced. The Republicans promise to balance it at once, "by cutting expenditures drastically," but do not say which expenditures they will cut. The Democrats declare that they are "determined to reduce expenditures," and are being helped to do so by the recovery of business. They promise no immediate end to borrowing, but pledge a budget balanced "at the earliest possible moment."

On the money question the Republicans take over the Democratic pledge of 1932 in favor of "a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards." They make no reference either to "gold" or the "gold standard." But Governor LANDON'S telegram to the Cleveland convention interprets a sound currency as meaning a currency convertible into gold, though not so convertible "until and unless" this can be done "without "penalizing our domestic economy and "without injury to our producers of "agricultural products and other raw "materials."

The Democratic platform likewise promises "a sound currency." To this it adds that the currency should be "so "stabilized as to prevent the former "wide fluctuations in value" which are injurious alike to creditor and debtor. But as to how this is to be accomplished, whether by the more familiar method of control of credit or by some other means, the platform does not say.

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic money plank is entirely definite in its commitments. Neither speaks of silver. But neither holds any promise for the inflationists.

II

To the question of farm policy both parties devote more space than is given to an attempt to clarify their views on the currency. The Republican farm plank offers thirteen kinds of Federal assistance to the farmer. The Democratic plank is not so long, but it is ample. The more important proposals on both sides may be summarized as follows:

The Republicans favor "removal of restrictions on production," while the Democrats want just so much production as foreign and domestic markets will absorb. The Republicans advocate still higher tariffs on farm products than those which now exist, and the Democrats promise "adequate protection * * * against unfair competition." The Republicans favor a soil conservation program, with "reasonable benefits to cooperating farmers," and the Democrats claim to have launched just such a program and to have voted the money for the "benefits." The Republicans also favor a second set of "benefits," in this case to be paid to farmers on that portion of their crops domestically consumed—as compensation for the fact that the tariff does not give them adequate protection. Here the Democrats refrain from entering a competitive bid.

From this it will be seen that the chief points of disagreement as to farm policy are two: first, the Republicans are more eager than the Democrats to be rid of production control at once; second, they promise to pay two "benefits" instead of one.

Neither party has any compunction about drawing on the Treasury for funds with which to subsidize agriculture in this manner, and neither expresses any fear that a vested interest is being created here which may trouble the American Republic for generations.

III

In the field of social legislation and reform measures the two parties march fairly close together for some distance. The Republican party pledges itself to a social security program such as the Democratic party has already enacted, though it does not approve the way the Democrats have done it. Both parties favor additional legislation for the protection of labor. Both pledge a continuance of Federal expenditures for relief of unemployment, though here the Republicans favor Federal grants-in-aid, to be spent at the discretion of local authorities, while the Democrats prefer work-relief projects, at prevailing wages, to be directed by the Federal Government in cooperation with the States and cities.

Both parties promise vigorous efforts to protect small business men against trusts and monopolies: the Republicans going so far as to pledge the enactment of such new legislation "as is necessary to make it impossible for private "monopolies to exist in the United "States"; the Democrats become involved in an apparent contradiction by declaring against "cutthroat competition" and yet promising to strengthen the anti-trust laws. Both parties pledge themselves to preserve and extend the civil service: the Republicans pointing out that in this matter the Democratic record has been indefensible, while the Democrats, who had no civil service plank in their 1932 platform, now incorporate one, in effect pledging themselves to make up for lost time by applying the merit system to "all non-"policy making positions in the Federal "service."

Not only do the purposes of these reform planks closely parallel one another at many points; a further point of agreement is that both parties hope to accomplish their reforms within the Constitution as it now stands. Governor LANDON'S telegram to the Cleveland convention is the only mention, on the Republican side, of a possible amendment of the Constitution; the Democratic party says that it "will continue to seek to meet" social questions without a constitutional change. If time shows that they cannot be effectively settled in this manner, the party will seek "a clarifying amendment" to give the State and national Legislatures, "each within its proper jurisdiction," power "to regulate com-"merce, protect health and safety and "safeguard economic security."

IV

Finally, there is the question of foreign policy. In this field, unfortunately, both parties have retreated from positions they occupied four years ago. In 1932 both parties pledged themselves to "implement" the Kellogg Pact, by providing for American consultation with other nations in case of a threat of war, and both favored American membership in the World Court. Now neither party mentions "implement-ing" the Kellogg Pact. On the World Court, the Republicans specifically repudiate their pledge of 1932. The Democrats do not go that far. They simply say nothing on the question. Nor do they mention the war debts.

The chief point of disagreement between the two parties in matters of foreign policy is that the Democratic party at least keeps the door open to economic, if not to political, cooperation with other nations in the world, while the Republicans want to slam this door abruptly. For the Republicans at Cleveland described as "dangerous" the Reciprocal Tariff Act under which Secretary HULL has concluded a long series of trade treaties, and promised to repeal this legislation, though it has proved to be the most effective effort yet made by any nation to break down barriers to trade. The Democrats pledge themselves to continue to "seek by mutual agreement "the lowering of those tariff barriers, "quotas and embargoes which have "been raised against our exports."

Disagreement at this point constitutes an outstanding difference in the position of the two parties. Here the Republican emphasis is primarily on the home market; the Democratic emphasis is on foreign markets as an outlet for our wheat and cotton and motor cars. The Republicans call for more "protection," the Democrats for more trade. The Republicans start from the assumption that as an economic unit the United States can be essentially self-contained. The Democratic party is willing to accept the inexorable logic of a situation which boils down to this: that unless the United States buys more goods abroad, it cannot sell more goods in foreign markets, and that unless it disposes of its surplus output in this manner, the domestic surplus of farm products and manufactures will again increase, and the country will once more find itself experimenting with "production codes" and "crop controls" and other forms of "regimentation," regardless of whether Democrats or Republicans are in power.

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ing for a few days. Last year he set up headquarters in Brooklyn to take part in that borough's celebration. This year his plans are more ambitious. He expects shortly to move his offices to the old Bartow homestead on the shore of Pelham Bay, in the Bronx, and to conduct city affairs from there throughout July and August.

This new local "Summer White House" is almost in the extreme northeast corner of the city. It stands on park land owned by the city half-way between Hunters Island and Orchard Beach, where Commissioner MOSES' men have been busy. It is forty-five minutes from Times Square, and Staten Island politicians who want to see the Mayor on public business will have to devote most of the day to the journey there and back. But there isn't much business around City Hall in the Summer, and the new offices will not only be far more accessible to Bronx officials but will be a great convenience to the Mayor personally, as it will give him a cooler place to work in and will enable him to spend several nights each week at his Summer home in Westport. The new Triborough Bridge should afford ready access to official visitors from Brooklyn and Queens.

STRONGER THAN PLATFORMS

In one respect both of the national conventions this year have been timid and disappointing. They have seemed to be under a sort of panic fear regarding anything that might be called international. On that subject scarcely a whisper was permitted in either platform. Yet for years both parties have been trying, in one way or another, to be internationally-minded. They felt the force and pressure of great events forcing America into contact with all the rest of the world, and undertook to bring this country into full and needed cooperation with other nations. Plans and proposals differed, but the matter itself was one which Republicans and Democrats alike felt that it was impossible to evade. This year, however, both parties either ignored or openly repudiated—as the Republicans did—their previous professions and promises. One who judged only by reading the party

platforms of 1936 might be excused for concluding that America existed apart and aloof in a world of her own.

This is a great let-down from the pride and complacency with which Americans used to regard the emergence of their nation as truly a world Power. It began long ago in our acts and words. At the Congress of Berlin, which fixed the peace terms after the war between Russia and Turkey, the American Government had a representative. President THEODORE ROOSEVELT had no hesitation whatever in stepping forth as an equal of any of the accredited rulers on this earth. He sent an Ambassador to the Algeciras conference, which settled the Moroccan question as between France and Germany, Italy and England. When the propitious moment came for intervention in order to bring the war between Japan and Russia to a close, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, with the entire approval of the American people, offered his good services and brought about the Peace of Portsmouth. In those day, and especially after the Great War, in which America bore her part, our citizens had a true if somewhat exaggerated feeling of national self-congratulation over the great part which their country was playing in the world. But today, if we were to take the silence or the open retreat of the national conventions as a correct index of public sentiment, we would seem suddenly to have been smitten with "the craven fear of being great."

This turning of our backs upon what seems to be a glorious and ambitious rôle may be explained as a natural reaction to disturbed and distressing conditions in some parts of the world today. People say that we must do nothing to get ourselves entangled in that unhappy mess. An intense spirit of exclusive nationalism has for the time being risen in this country, as in so many others. But these things cannot last indefinitely. There are economic forces stronger than political platforms which will, in the end, have their way. International complications and dangers cannot be checked at the water's edge. No matter what our party leaders may say, or refuse to say, we shall have to take practical measures to deal with practical issues forced upon us in various forms from across the seas. This will be true, no matter which party is successful in the Presidential election. Platforms may propose, but the irresistible march of civilization will dispose.

note that despite the "pressure of heavy taxes," there has been a greater number of donors, though the society's income has not been increased. Whatever "benefits may come of centralization in social work," they are largely lost "by their lack of availability to "the people they are intended to "serve." The Children's Aid Society should have free way and support in ministering as it does directly to the child that needs its friendly aid.

DEMOCRATS TO BURY HATCHET IN WEST BADEN DURING CONVENTION

(By Lee Johnson)

With national and state Democratic conventions out of the way one more convention will put the finishing touches on the big campaign to be launched this summer and fall by that party in effort to elect its slate of officials. The State Central Committee of the association of Negro Democratic clubs will convene in Hotel Waddy in West Baden, Ind., July 11-12, to set its organization to work for the election.

Many delegations from all over the state are expected to arrive from the important counties where Negro votes is heaviest to hear leading white and colored Democrats, and arrange the program.

This convention will also serve as a "bury-the-hatchet" meeting between all factions to effect a smooth organization.

By way of comparison, it has been said that in Indiana, Negroes have about one of the largest and strongest political organizations [illegible] a similar meeting earlier in the year attracted over five hundred persons at which time Dr. William J. Thompkins was the principal speaker.

The program has not been announced by the committee in charge of arrangements, but will be ready for publication before the meeting will be called to order by the state chairman, Dr. J. J. Hoover, of Terre Haute. Henry Fleming, Indianapolis, is chairman of the central committee. Dr. Hoover, recently appointed Lee A. Johnson, Indianapolis, as chairman of confirmed by the central committee. The group is sanctioned and the publicity committee which was recognized by the state committee, white.

D. C. Dem'crats Pay Tribute to Dr. Thompkins

Recorder of Deeds Given Testimonial By New Deal Association

Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and president of the National Democratic Association, was tendered a testimoial banquet by the New Deal Young Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, at the Whitelaw Hotel, last Tuesday evening.

Attorney Emory B. Smith acted as toastmaster and introduced several persons prominent in Democratic circles who lauded the work that Dr. Thompkins has done for the Democratic party and his accomplishments at the Recorder of Deeds office.

Mrs. Naomi Smith sang "Homing," and Mrs. Helen Louise Clarke sang the "Kashmiri Song." An original dance was presented by Miss Thelma Norrine Smith.

A beautiful basket of flowers was presented to the guest of honor on behalf of the club by Mrs. Irene McDaniel.

The menu served by Robert Gidney, caterer, consisted of fruit cocktail, celery and olives, half spring chicken, candied yams, carotts and peas, hot home-made holls, lettuce and tomato salad, ice cream, cake and demi-tasse.

Members of the club are:

Mrs. Irene McDaniel, president; Mrs. Claire Harris Coleman, first vice president; Maurice Frye, second vice president; Miss Iris G. Holt, secretary;

Attorney Benjamin F. Sears, legal counsel;

Miss Theodora V. Jones, organizer.

Miss Ida Delores Mack, Miss Lucille Johnson, Miss Jane Boston, Miss Theodosia Boston, Miss Blanche Naylor, Miss Lauretta Naylor, Miss Viola Perry, Miss Beatrice Queen, Mrs. Francis Burrell Mrs. Helen Louise Clark;

Mrs. Isabelle Marcellus, Mrs. Leola James, Mrs. Estella Tyler, Lawrence Frye, Louis Roy, II Walter Tyler, Virgil Nixon, Clarence Coleman, Arthur Wilson, Sylvester Coleman, II.

Sponsors were Mrs. Agnes Fleming, Mrs. Helen Cross, Mrs. Bertha Frye, Mrs. Georgia Roy, and Mrs. Katherine Berry.

Hostesses were Mrs. Irene McDaniel, Mrs. Dorothy C. Newton, Miss Ida Dolores Mack, Miss Theodora V. Jones and Miss Iris G. Holt.

Arrangement committee was: Mrs. Elsie Robinson, Mrs. Florence M. Scott, Miss Theodsia Boston, Miss Elizabeth Briggs, Mrs. Agnes Fleming, Theodore S. Botts, Louis T. Brown, Mack D. Rowe, Meredith Lee.

Advisory-Treasurer committee: Joseph E. Fleming, and Attorney Benjamin F. Sears.

Entertainment committee—Mrs. Helen James Clarke.

Cigarette girls: Mrs. Claire Harris Coleman and Miss Lucille Johnson.

NEGRO HOLDS SMITH IN NEED OF PRAYER

Pastor Comments on 'Walk-Out' of South Carolinian, Who Resents Remark.

SENATOR BACK IN SESSION

South Is Being Crucified, He Says, as He Defends the Two-thirds Rule.

By The Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—A statement by a Negro minister that Senator Smith's "walkout" from the Democratic convention indicated that "Brother Smith needs more prayer produced a reply from the South Carolina legislator that "I don't need anybody to pray for me except myself."

The clergyman, the Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor of a Negro Baptist Church here, precipitated Mr. Smith's departure from the convention yesterday when he offered the invocation.

"I feel sympathy and pity for Senator Smith," the pastor said, "and pray to God that he may be emancipated from his prejudices."

He added that if Senator Smith "is looking for a party without Negroes it looks like he will have to form his own little party right there in South Carolina."

From the Senator came the comment:: :: : :

"I don't have to form my own party. The party already exists. It was born in the red-shirt days of the reconstruction period, when the gentlemen of South Carolina donned red shirts to rid our State of carpetbaggers, scalawags and Negroes."

In Columbia, meanwhile, A. S. Salley, State historian, said Mr. Smith had served with a Negro Democrat in the South Carolina House in 1898-1900.

Senator Smith, who had announced that he was "through" with the convention, later said he would walk out "whenever a Negro has a part."

He added he was back to fight abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

"I've got a good notion to take the floor and give them hell," he told reporters. "This is nothing but an attempt to crucify the Democratic South."

At the Democratic National Committee, officials explained that the Negro minister was chosen in line with an effort "to include representatives of all congregations" and that the racial question had not beend iscussed.

Representtaive Mitchell of Chicago, only Negro member of Congress and a delegate to the convention, said: "Senator Smith is a man of the old school and represents that thought among white people which is fast passing away."

DESERVING RECOGNITION

CLEVELAND and Ohio appreciates the recognition that has come to Thomas J. Davis and Attorney Charles V. Carr in their election to places of national importance in the councils of Negro Democrats. This recognition is timely and well-deserved, because both of these young men have given splendid service to the cause of the Democratic party in Cleveland and Ohio.

In the case of Mr. Davis, state-organizer for the Roosevelt-Davis Clubs and leader of the Ohio State Democratic League, who came to Cleveland sometime

Congratulations to both gentlemen!

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Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 17, 1936

By What Right?

By what right or authority does the State Democratic Committee establish a rule that only white persons are permitted to register as Democrats?

It is our impression that the state primary law permits a qualified voter to declare his party affiliation at the time of registration, and that the voter's statement is accepted as true in that particular. A Tampa negro leader, who has voted the Democratic ticket for years, advises us that there are more than 1000 negro voters in this county, who have voted the Democratic ticket in the past and will vote it again this year. We do not believe the State Committee, or any other body less than the Supreme Court, has the authority to decree that a negro, otherwise qualified to vote, is to be disfranchised unless he registers as a Republican, a Socialist, an independent, a Communist, or whatnot. Equivalent to saying that he forfeits his vote if he chooses to be a Democrat.

This dictatorial ruling of the State Committee should be set aside by the courts. It should be ignored by Supervisors of Registration.

JOPLIN, MO.
GLOBE

APR 22 1936

Negro Democrats to Meet.

A meeting of the Jasper County Negro Democratic Club will be held at the Unity Baptist church, East Seventh street, at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night. Plans for taking care of Negro delegates to the democratic district and state conventions here May 5 will be discussed. R. Stenett is chairman of the group while E. B. Huffon is secretary.

HASTINGS, NEB.
TRIBUNE

APR 28 1936

A Political Blunaer

CERTAIN democratic leaders in Washington are reported to be secretly gratified at rumors that the New Deal is being accused in the South of friendliness toward Negroes. These leaders believe that the accusation will cost the president votes only in the South, which is sure to go democratic in any event. And if northern Negroes become convinced that Roosevelt is sympathetic to the problems of their race, many of them may be tempted to abandon their traditional republicanism in national elections, and vote the democratic ticket in November.

Despite the fact that comparatively few Negroes exercise the franchise in southern states, the Negro vote in the country as a whole is not a factor to be ignored. Maryland, with a 16.9 per cent Negro population, usually goes democratic in state and local elections, but nationally it went for Harding in 1930, for Coolidge in 1924, and for Hoover in 1928. Delaware, another state south of the Mason and Dixon Line which permits Negroes to vote, likewise is usually considered safely republican in national elections.

The 1930 census showed that Manhattan borough of New York had 12 per cent Negroes in its population, whereas the percentage in the other four boroughs which compose New York City ranged only between 1 and 2¾ per cent. In 1932 Hoover did better in Manhattan than in New York City as a whole. In the assembly district of the Harlem section which is largely Negro, Hoover received almost two-thirds as many votes as Roosevelt, whereas in the city as a whole he received only about 40 per cent as many.

The recent presidential primary in Illinois is another case in point. Senator Borah's opponents stirred up sentiment against him among the Negro voters because he had opposed a federal anti-lynching bill on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. Borah lost Chicago, where the Negro vote is more than three times as large as it is in all the rest of Illinois, although he carried most of the districts in the remainder of the state.

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Mr. Mitchell may be correct in his estimate of what the men and women of his race will do next November, although his statement was partisan. The Roosevelt administration has put millions of them on the relief rolls. It has recognized them in appointments to public office. And there seems reason to believe that the Democratic party confidently expects the colored voters to vote the party ticket in some of the great States of the North and the Middle West. In some of these States the Negro population has grown to an extent that it may well hold the balance of power in an election.

Where is it these colored people will vote next November? It is in States that have normally been Republican ever since the Civil War—in New York, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, for example. Their votes will be few and far between in the Democratic "solid South." And yet the great bulk of the Negro population of the country is to be found in these Southern States. The Negro still is knocking at the door for the right of franchise there.

According to Mr. Mitchell the Negro has weighed the Republican party in the balance and found it wanting. He turns, therefore, to the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt and away from the party of Lincoln. Further, Mr. Mitchell said, "there is absolutely no truth in the statement that Abraham Lincoln was elected to free the Negro slaves" and that the colored people have now found that out. He quoted from the platform on which Lincoln was elected and from Lincoln's own inaugural address to prove his point. However, it probably will be admitted by Mr. Mitchell that Abraham Lincoln did free the slaves, and that Lincoln declared before he was elected President that the Nation could not continue to exist "half free and half slave."

The speech by Mr. Mitchell, in which he predicted a mass movement by the colored voters from the Republican to the Democratic party, was accorded an ovation by the Democratic members of the House. They rose and cheered him, Northern and Southern Democrat alike. It was an amazing spectacle, in a way. It may be the forerunner of political changes of considerable importance.

The colored voter, as the white voter, should be concerned primarily with good government, with efficient government and with justice toward all. If, however, the voters generally are to be bribed by Government checks and Government relief, the outlook for the country is not bright.

Colored Citizens Of North Carolina Mostly Democrats

Durham, N. C., April 30 (ANP) —Since the Democratic party controls affairs of the state, most of the qualified Negro voters in North Carolina are Democrats and there is little possibility of any colored delegates to the Republican National convention, the Associated Negro press learned this week.

Leaders of the state, now in the midst of a registration drive, believe that Negro participation in Democratic politics will insure more official consideration and better race relations. Many have qualified as voters and the registration is slowly increasing.

Qualifications for becoming a registered voter in North Carolina include the age of 21 years or over, residence in the state for one year and the precinct four months and reading and writing the Constitution of the United States with oral interpretation unnecessary.

Kansas Democrats Name Two Negro Alternates

BOSTON LAWYER ELECTED TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

First Negro Elected to Wyoming Democratic Meet

WICHITA.—Dr. J. R. Ransom of Topeka and Dorsey Green, Kansas City, Kas., attorney, were elected at-large from Kansas to the national Democratic convention in Philadelphia in June, on a "Pledge to Roosevelt" slate.

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP)—Julian D. Rainey, attorney here, was elected to the first Negro ever to be elected to the state Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—The Hooks presidency of the Negro Progressive Association of Wyoming, is elected to be the first Negro ever to be elected to the state Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

Rev. H. Hooks also is a delegate-at-large to

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Qualifications for becoming a registered voter in North Carolina include the age of 21 years or over, residence in the state for one year and the precinct four months and reading and writing the Constitution of the United States with oral interpretation unnecessary.

Kansas Democrats Name Two Negro Alternates

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP)—Julian D. Rainey, attorney here, was elected to the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. Dr. J. R. Ransom of Topeka and Dorsey Green, Kansas City, Kas., attorney, were elected alternates to the recent primary convention in Philadelphia. Rainey, the first Negro elected to the Democratic convention from Kansas, was among the few successful candidates in the recent primary election which was featured by the arrest and conviction of two Negroes for the first time in many years. Rainey, is also a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention.

Wyoming Democrats Elected to First Negro Elector

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—The Rev. H. Hooks, president of the Sweetwater county, is the first Negro ever elected to the state Democratic convention of Wyoming. The Rev. Mr. Hooks also is a candidate for delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

Sylvester, Ga., Local
April 30, 1936

NEGRO DEMOCRAT GIVEN OVATION BY BRETHREN

House Democrats on Wednesday of last week gave a standing ovation to Representative Mitchell, a Democrat of Illinois, the only negro member of the House, at the conclusion of a speech warning the Republican party that it "no longer" had the negro vote in its "vest pocket."

"Only during the last four or five years have negroes felt the Democratic party was a safe place to live and vote," Mitchell said.

Prominent Democrat Invites Negro Voters To "Come On In"

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 14

A division of the colored vote between the two major parties is "a wholesome thing for the members of the colored race and a wholesome thing for the United States of America,' says Hon. W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Morgan made the declaration in a speech to the Colored National Democratic League recently, which he addressed on the topic, 'Colored Citizens and the New Deal."

Declaring he would not scoff at the traditions 'which have bound so many of your race to membership in the Republican Party in the past," Mr. Morgan continued: "But I do say that any debt of loyalty you may have owed has been amply repaid, and that from now on it is your duty to yourselves and your duty to the country to examine with critical eye the claims of any and all political parties before announcing your allegiance. The presence of such a fine representative gathering here tonight is a visible evidence that you intend to pursue such a policy.

"As a Democrat I have no hesitancy in urging those of you to consider fully the claims for your suffrage put forth by major parties. It is my honest belief that your admiration for our great President Franklin D. Roosevelt will increase beyond measure if you study all the vital things that he has done in the short space of three years to better the lot of the common men and women in this country. I ask you to look at the record and to contrast it with the measure of empty promises now being broadcast by his political opponents.

"I suppose some of you are a bit skeptical; no doubt if you are accustomed to the ways of politics, you have in mind past experiences when men came before you in election years to pay lip service to the glories of the colored race and to mumble glib promises of what will be done for you at some future unnamed time. We are all more or less acquainted with tactics of that sort and if you are a bit doubtful of promise-makers I can hardly blame you.

"There is only one acid test to apply to the words of any man who comes amongst you to discuss political happenings and political conditions in this country. There is no one who can get away from the implications of this simple question: 'What is the record?' What has your party done to fulfill its promises to the Negro race in the past?'

I'm going to answer the question at the outset of my remarks and I am going to call as my first witness, the Honorable Arthur W. Mitchell, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Illinois, a colored man and a Democrat who, in his public service, has compiled an unblemished record that reflects credit upon his race, his party and his country. Said Mr. Mitchell in a recent speech:

"'Mr. Roosevelt has appointed more Negroes to responsible governmental positions than the last three Republican administrations taken together.' In support of that statement, Congressman Mitchel went on, in the speech to which I have reference, and he named the men and women of your race who have been appointed to public office by the present occupant of the White House. He headed the list' with Dr. William J. Thompkins, the present Recorder of Deeds here in Washington, about, whose fitness for that position, or any position of trust requiring ability and character, you are familiar through long personal acquaintance.

"As Congressman Mitchell pointed out, President Roosevelt did not tell you one thing before election and pursue a different course after he had succeeded in winning your suffrage. He has proceeded without deviation to see that the colored man, as far as it lies in his power, is conceded his economic rights and is given equal opportunity with all others in the great work of rehabilitation....

"I wish to point out a significant fact. It is my wish to call to your attention the manner in which the cause of the colored man has been advanced in the past few years by the dignity, the kindness and the rare tact exhibited by Congressman Mitchell, by Dr. Thompkins and by other colored men and women in the performance of their official duties. They have brought credit upon themselves and credit upon their people. This record of substantial accomplishment will do more than all the words ever spoken to justify the continuance and expansion of the policy, now employed by the Roosevelt administration, of recognizing colored men and women of ability in making appointments to office....

"I am going to quote you now a resolution adopted on February 21 last by the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, Africa and the West Indies. This resolution, as reported in the Kansas City Times, said:

"'We seek to cultivate interracial good-will and to resist all incitations to race hatred, prejudice and unrest. Without regard to political affiliation or party alignments we have noted the tendencies of the present administration at Washington to recognize merit without regard to race, color or condition.

"We hail with unfeigned pleasure the recognition extended to so many of our people by President Roosevelt and petition him to carry on his work so well begun, to keep open the door of hope, to insure social justice to every citizen, to give to one and to all equality of opportunity, full and complete enjoyment of all Constitutional guarantees—equal and exact justice before the law."

Pledged to F.D.

JULIAN D. RAKE

Boston attorney elected at the recent primary as an alternate delegate at-large to the National Democratic Convention on "Pledge to Roosevelt" slate.

2 N. C. DEMOCRATS GO TO CONVENTION

RALEIGH, N.C.—Dr. L. T. Delaney and Fred J. Carnage were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention, last week.

In another precinct a group headed by the Rev. G. A. Fisher, attempted to nominate candidates to the convention but did not get to the auditorium where the election was held in time.

It is expected that H. C. High, who filed his candidacy for justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket, will be elected.

Anniston, Ala. Star
May 14, 1936

Borah Likes Walking, Too

It looks like the motorists of this nation are going to be hard put in June to keep from running over pedestrians if all those threatening "to take a walk" carry out their avowed intentions.

Disgruntled Senator Borah seems on the verge of leading a goodly section of his Republican followers on a little hiking trip around the Elephant convention after the displeasing results of the Ohio primaries were reported.

One cannot help but wonder at two possibilities in this connection. One is the possibility of stirring up serious trouble in the plainly evident attempt to corral the Negro vote through a prejudicial appeal for support of the anti-lynching bill. It now becomes quite apparent that the Old Line Republicans are attempting to make a national issue between the two political parties out of this measure.

The second conjecture is just what Senator Borah will say to Al Smith if they happen to meet in the middle of the road on their "little walk."

Local Colored Democrats Vote

Wednesday afternoon, colored citizens of the District of Columbia will cast their ballots for national committeeman and alternate to the coming National Democratic Convention at Philadelpha, next June.

U Street, Washington's "Lenox Avenue," will witness another unusual sight. Headed by Dr. F. D. Williston who has been allied with the national Democratic party for 30 years, through a period when it was a disgrace to be a member of the party, young men and women who have shifted their allegiance based upon that of their grandfathers, and others who will cast their first ballot for a continuance of the Roosevelt regime, will march up independently and sincerely and place in the ballot boxes their expression of a citizen's sovereign will as to how he would be governed.

It is history making. It will be as was said of the acclaim given by the united Democratic House of Representatives to Representative Arthur Mitchell's address, April 22, "an amazing spectacle."

This primary is under the direction of the National Colored Democratic League, an official organization.

Political-1936

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

Meeting of

JAN 5 1936

Negro Democrats Meet.

The Nebraska Negro Democratic club will meet Wednesday night at 2401 Burdette street to elect officers. All members are asked by the secretary, Lydia Rogers, to attend.

Washington, D. C. Post
January 12, 1936

Colored Democrat Rally To Hear Legislators

Representative Thomas Ford, of California, and Representative Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, will be among speakers to address a rally of the Allied Colored Democratic Clubs, Inc., Wednesday night at 1211 U street northwest.

Others to speak include Miss Theodora V. Jones, California; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo., and Lieut. William Oxley, of the United States Labor Department.

Name Race Alderman Officer Of Council

GARY, Ind. Jan. 14 (ANP)—Robert Anderson, 29, youngest alderman here and only Negro member of the city council of nine, was elected vice-president of the city council at the first regular meeting of the year last Monday night. Anderson, a Democrat, is said to be the only Negro in America to ever hold such a position.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

JAN 4 1936

Weakness or Strength?

Senator Borah has made himself enough of an active candidate to invite direct and active attack. In spite of claims that he would run well in that state, vigorous opposition to him is now being fostered among Ohio's numerous Negro population. A Negro leader of some evident standing, who has been a state civil service commissioner, has issued a warning that Borah's nomination "would mean the certain loss of the pivotal northern states by the Republicans." To this he has added: "Nominate Borah and watch the stampede of colored voters to the Democratic or independent ranks." The direct cause of this bitter opposition to Borah is his own frankly declared opposition, on constitutional grounds, to the Costigan-Wagner antilynching bill.

Without entering any argument as to Borah's fitness, or lack of it, for the presidency, the Ohio situation suggests the question whether, in their search for a candidate, the Republicans will in the end turn to one who, being without weaknesses or inviting points of attack, is also colorless and without strength. It was the charge of the late James Bryce in his "American Commonwealth" that that is the kind of candidate whom our American political system tends to produce. But, unless the situation changes between now and next November, and unless the opposition to Franklin Roosevelt assumes the proportions of the opposition to Woodrow Wilson in 1920, when, although not the nominee, his was the real defeat, it will not be that kind of a candidate who can prevent Mr Roosevelt's reelection.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

JAN 19 1936

Dinner of Young Negro Democrats January 24

The Young Negro Democratic Club will hold a good-will dinner January 24 at the Bethel AME Church, 22 Winthrop Street. John M. Bailey, former Police Court judge, will be the speaker.

Representing the club at the speakers' table will be Walter Johnson, editor of the Hartford Advocate, a newly organized Negro weekly. Other speakers will be Alderman Nathan Promisle and Rev. W. K. Hopes, pastor of the Bethel church.

Henry T. Mitchell will act as toastmaster, and Boce Barlow, chairman, is making the arrangements.

The Young Negro Democratic Club was formed in 1933 with a total of six members, a number which has since grown to 350.

Others on the committee in in charge of arangements include Horace R. Lee, president of the organization; Gordon Jackson, Henry T. Mitchell and Ralph Martin. Ticket sale indicates an attendance of 250 persons.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

JAN 15 1936

Prominent Democrats To Address Negroes

Democratic leaders of Westchester County will be guests of the United Colored Democracy at a conference in the New Rochelle Elks' Club on Friday night, Florenz Hough, president of the united group, announced today.

State Senator James A. Garrity and County Chairman William Cronin of Yonkers and Assemblyman Hugh Lavery of Ossining will be among the speakers.

Mr. Hough said that the meeting has been called to create interest among Negroes in political activities and civic affairs.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JAN 18 1936

Negro Democrats to Entertain State Unit

The Alpha Negro Democratic League of Passaic County will hold final elections of the complete slate of candidates at the next regular meeting at 173 Twelfth avenue. Announcement was made by the committee on balloting at the regular meeting held last night.

Plans were made to entertain the state organization at 145 Broadway, Sons of Veterans hall, tomorrow. The state group is headed by Assistant Attorney General Robert S. Hartgrove, of Jersey City.

The state unit will give a testimonial dinner to the New Jersey leader of Colored Democrats, Mr. Hartgrove. The dinner is to be held at Jersey City, February 21.

Rhone Heads County League Of Young Democrats

Jess Larson, secretary of the School Land Commission and president of the League of Young Democrats, was present Thursday evening, Jan. 16, Slaughter's Hall, and delivered a gripping speech to a group of young men, who later organized a League of Young Negro Democrats. Letcher A. Hill, county supervisor of Separate Schools, presided at the meeting.

Cheer after cheer rent the big hall as the more than 100 present gave approval to the fine sympathetic, understanding talk made by Mr. Larson, who in addition to his public duties in the political realm, is a member of the N. A. A. C. P.

The School Land secretary talked about cooperation among Negroes and the power and effectiveness of the Negro vote if it would organize itself and vote together.

The following officers were elected for the County League of Young Negro Democrats: president, P. H. L. Rhone, Oklahoma City; vice president, Mrs. Lydia Dunn Jackson, Oklahoma City; secretary, E. F. Jones, Arcadia; treasurer, Eddie Williams, Oklahoma City; assistant secretary, Eugene Richardson. Other important committees were appointed and the organization will soon be in full operation.

Muskogee Picks William Hazel For Democratic Chief

2-8-36

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Feb. 6 Indications here point to a swing towards William Hazel of Boley, as choice of Muskogee county Negro Democratic Central Committee. This sentiment developed Tuesday night when new officers were elected in the county.

Col. H. C. McCormick, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, was outstanding for the influence he wielded in the meeting, and by his skillful maneuvers was able to whip into shape a county organization composed of many hitherto warring factions. Many are beginning to characterize the Major as the "Ambassador of Goodwill."

Many who attended the meeting were in favor of asking Chairman O. B. Jefferson, Oklahoma City, to call the next meeting of the Negro Democratic Central Committee in Okmulgee, as it is nearer the center of the Negro population of the state.

Every precinct in the county was present in spite of the inclement weather. The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Pliney Twine; vice, Mrs. L. E. Escoffery or Mrs. Webster. Secretary, Adolph Williams, Mrs. R. B. Bowers or a Taft selection. Treasurer, Dave Dinwiddie. Credential Committee: S. E. Edwards, J. Bernard Smith, C. E. Corbett, Foster Williams, C. G. Lowe, Mrs. Martha Jones and Mrs. Emma Coggs.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y
STANDARD STAR

FEB 4 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATS INSTALL NEW STAFF, ACCEPT 15 MEMBERS

James S. Harris, merchant, was installed as president of the Colored Peoples' Democratic League last night, at the monthly meeting at the home of Miss Alice Harrell 21 Clinton Avenue.

He succeeded Thomas H. Watkins, County Committeeman, and president of the league for the past two years, who declined renomination.

David M. Ellis was inducted as vice-president to succeed Mrs. Helen Dunnham, Mrs. Virginia Harris as secretary to succeed Christopher Grant, and Mrs. Grace Stockton as treasurer to succeed Thomas Blue.

Seventeen new members were accepted. Members of the league's Executive Board were also inducted.

NEWARK, N. J. NEWS

JAN 25 1936

Essex Negro Democrats Consolidate Several Units

The Essex County Negro Democratic Association was formed last night at a meeting of fifty ward and district Democratic leaders at 11 Boston street. Roger W. Tucker was named temporary chairman.

The organization aims to combine Negro Democratic groups in the county. Those consolidated at the meeting last night were the Afro-American Democratic Organization of Essex County, S. S. Stewart Association, Suburban Democratic Association and the Essex County Democratic Association of Clubs.

The object is to support Negro candidates and legislation advancing the status of Negro citizens. A mass meeting will be called soon to elect permanent officers.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. STANDARD STAR

JAN 18 1936

COUNTY NEGROES BACK ROOSEVELT

United Colored Democracy in Session Pledges Support

President Franklin D. Roosevelt today had been pledged the full support of the United Colored Democracy of Westchester County in his campaign for reelection.

At a meeting of the Democracy last night at Elks' Home, 137 Winyah Avenue, President Roosevelt was praised for his active administration and plans for an active campaign in his favor were formulated. All County units were present.

It was also indicated the Democracy would sponsor the circulation of political and civic instruction among Negro voters of the County.

The by-laws of the organization were read and following a period of discussion, amendments were adopted.

A dinner will be held Feb. 21 in Yonkers to which all Negroes enrolled in the Democratic party have been invited. Further plans for the affair will be announced in the near future.

Florence Hough presided at the meeting, and Dr. Leon W. Scott represented the New Rochelle delegation.

Units from Mount Vernon, Ossining, White Plains, Mount Kisco and Yonkers were in attendance.

HARTFORD, CONN. COURANT

JAN 26 1936

Negro Democrats Invited To Get Ready For '36

An appeal for early preparation for the coming national election was voiced to about 75 members of the Colored Democratic Club of Hartford Friday evening by former Police Court Judge John M. Bailey.

The club met in the Bethel AME Church on Winthrop Street for a good will dinner. Other speakers were Charles Fentner, captain of the thirty-second precinct; Joseph Conlin, deputy sheriff of Hartford County; Walter Johnson, editor of the Hartford Advocate, a Negro weekly; and Rev. W. K. Hopes, pastor of the church.

Judge Bailey thanked the club for their work in the past city election and said: "We've got another election ahead, the election of President Roosevelt and we've got to get started immediately."

The speaker said that the coming election entailed not only the election of the national but also the state slate.

Rev. Mr. Hopes pointed out that Negroes were not looking for charity but opportunity. He pleaded for the abolition of race discrimination.

Mr. Conlin traced the history of the club, from its founding in [illegible] with a membership of less than 10 to its present enrollment of more than 400.

Henry T. Mitchell was toastmaster and Boce Barlow was chairman of the committee which arranged the affair. Others on the committee were: Horace R. Lee, president of the club, Gordon Jackson, Henry T. Mitchell and Ralph Martin.

An entertainment program followed the address.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. STANDARD STAR

FEB 3 1936

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO INSTALL TONIGHT

James S. Harris Will Replace Watkins as Head

Installation of the new staff of officers of the Colored Peoples Democratic League will take place tonight at the monthly meeting at the home of Miss Alice Harrell, 21 Clinton Avenue.

Thomas H. Watkins, County Committeeman and president of the league for the past two years, will preside. He declined renomination.

James S. Harris will formally accept the office of president. David M. Ellis, Mrs. Virginia Harris, and Mrs. Grace Stockton will assume the positions of vice president, secretary and treasurer respectively.

The retiring staff consists of Mr. Watkins, Mrs. Helen Dunn Hamn, vice president; Christopher Grant, secretary; and Thomas Blue, treasurer.

Seventeen new members will be admitted tonight. Members of the league's Executive Board will also take office.

HARRISBURG, PA. PATRIOT

FEB 7 1936

YOUNG NEGRO DEMOCRAT CLUB ORGANIZED HERE

The Young Negro Democratic Club of Greater Harrisburg met recently and organized. The following are the officers: President, John B. Snow; first vice-president, Miss Lillian Potter; second vice-president, Roy Keys; third vice-president, Mrs. Hannah Warrick; secretary, James A. Greene; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ruby Moore; financial secretary, Lorenzo Rowland; recording secretary, Mrs. Rella Morris; chaplain, Grover Johnson; treasurer, Ivan Williams; membership committee chairman, James A. Greene, and activities committee chairman, William Williams.

Leadership

DESPITE REAMS of warnings that a white Democratic leader would continue to rule the Nineteenth assembly district unless Negroes were fully aware of their strength and were led by a courageous and sincere candidate, the leadership has gone to Harry C. Perry, white.

Mr. Perry was chosen leader Monday night by less than a majority of the county committee of the district. Supporters of Fred D. Dickens, numbering 197, refused to vote when their man was denied a nomination.

In denying Mr. Dickens the right to be voted upon, Tammany took advantage of what well-informed lawyers term her legal right to make rules for conduct of the organization. The election meeting was held to be a continuation of a previous one in which neither of the primary candidates, Mr. Perry, Martin J. Healy and Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, could muster a majority.

Mr. Morton withdrew last fall, and he says he quit because he doubted he could win, was satisfied that he had fought honestly for the principle of Negro leadership, where Negroes predominate, and because Mayor LaGuardia asked him to soft pedal on politics. Mr. Morton is not a LaGuardia appointee, and it doubtful that the Mayor could force him to resign if the Commissioner defied him.

Thus we find Harlem still clamoring for the leadership for a Negro, with expert legal and political opinion maintaining that the desire is not likely to be fulfilled until 1937.

We are inclined to believe that Mr. Morton did his people a great disservice by dropping out. We believe that he could have won had he persisted and convinced the majority of the Negro committeemen (they are 90 per cent of the total in the district) that he was sincere and consecrated to achieving a victory.

His lack of firmness of purpose is largely responsible for the failure of Negro Democrats in the district to be led by one of their own race.

DEMOCRATS TO HAVE NEGRO AS DELEGATE

Austin Believed First for National Convention

For the first time in the history of the state, and perhaps of the nation, a Negro will sit as delegate in a Democratic national convention. William H. (Harry) Austin, prominent Harlem attorney, will be one of the representatives of the Twenty-first Congressional district.

Mr. Austin was elected Tuesday night at a conference of leaders of the Twenty-first, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Assembly districts, which make up the Congressional district. His naming was the result of long agitation, and particularly in recent months, by Herbert Bruce, Democratic chief of the Twenty-first.

Former Mayor John P. O'Brien will be the other delegate. The alternates are John Mullen, white, of the Tammany law committee, for Mr. O'Brien, and Percy Foster of Leader Harry C. Perry's Nineteenth district organization for Mr. Austin.

Mr. Austin is prominent in legal circles and has an extensive civil practice with his brother, E. O. Austin. He made one unsuccessful race for an aldermanic post.

The delegate chosen by the Twenty-first district for the Democratic state convention is Thomas B. Dyett, assistant district attorney, who was re-elected. Marie Brown, recording secretary of the county committee of the Twenty-first district Democratic organization of Herbert Bruce, is the alternate. She was co-leader in the old Beavers Democratic organization.

H. U. Mease Iowa Alternate To Democratic Convention

DES MOINES.—Henry U. Mease, 1017 Thirteenth street, state chairman of the Iowa Negro Democratic league, was chosen first alternate delegate representing the Sixth Iowa district to the Democratic convention in Philadelphia in June.

Mease has lived here for the last 17 years, coming here from Buxton, Iowa.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
PIEDMONT

JUN 10 1936

Negro Voters Must Be 81, Endorsed By 10 Whites

Democratic Party Rules Require Proof Of Support For Wade Hampton Back In 1876 Election

If a negro votes in the Democratic primary this summer and does it according to the rules he must be 81 years old, a life-long Democrat, and "endorsed" by 10 white men, all approximately as old as himself!

Take it from the county's party rules—

"Negroes applying for the right to vote in the Democratic primaries must produce a written statement of 10 reputable white men, who shall swear that they know to their own knowledge that the applicant or voter voted for General Wade Hampton in 1876, and has voted the Democratic ticket continuously ever since."

If the 1876 election were a voter's first, he was then at least 21 years old and has now reached the ripe old age of 81. Likewise, the 10 white men who could know of their own knowledge that he voted for Hampton in 1876 would also be close to the octogenarian class.

For white voters the rules aren't quite so strict, and the only requirement for voting in the primary is that the name of the voter must be placed on the club roll in his precinct by July 30, according to J. M. Wells, county secretary.

Club books are now open in nearly all precincts and will remain open through July 30, Mr. Wells said, pointing out that in order to enroll a person must have been a resident of the state for two years, the county for six months, and the voting precinct for 60 days prior to the time of the first primary.

When he enrolls, the voter must write his name, age, occupation and address on the book, or have the person in charge write it for him, and then make his mark. On voting, his name will be checked against that on the club rolls, and he will pledge himself to support the nominees of the party, state and national.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 22 1936

Farley Making Bid to Capture Negroes' Votes

Unprecedented Democratic Drive Finds Him Pleading for Their Aid at Polls

'Lily White' Tradition Out

'Debt to Republicans Paid,' Philadelphia Rally Told

By Leland Stowe
A Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—An unprecedented Democratic drive to capture the majority of 4,250,000 Negro votes next November was begun by two of the party's chief strategists here today.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and W. Forbes Morgan, secretary, brushed aside the "lily white" traditions of Southern Democracy and made direct appeals for widespread support from Negro voters in the coming campaign. They appeared as featured speakers at a rally of more than 500 delegates of the National Colored Democratic Association in Pearl Theater this afternoon. The importance attached to this event was expressed by Dr. William J. Tompkins, president of the National Colored Democratic Association, when he declared:

"This is the first time in the history of our nation that a national officer of a major party has addressed a Negro meeting of this kind."

As a further indication of the Democratic party's new policy of increased hospitality toward Negro voters, it was pointed out that from thirty to forty Negro delegates from eight or more states have been officially designated to serve at this convention, whereas Negroes were chosen only as alternates at Chicago in 1932.

Another bit of evidence along these lines was revealed by Edgar Brown temporary chairman of the Pearl Theater rally. Introducing Postmaster General Farley, Mr. Brown praised the Democratic chairman for his recognition of Negro citizens of ability and added:

"I have been informed that more than 1,200 Negroes have been given jobs in the postal service throughout the country in the last thirty days."

Both this statement and the Postmaster General were received with enthusiastic acclaim. Mr. Farley made no references to his party's special services to the Negroes but spoke on the plane of co-operation and triumph in November.

"I know that you and those of your color are wholeheartedly supporting President Roosevelt, not because of your color, but as American citizens," Mr. Farley said. "What the President has done and has tried to do will assure his re-election, in my opinion, by a greater majority than last time. I am deeply grateful for your efforts of the past and shall be for what you will do from now until Election Day to bring about a victory that is surely ours."

The real appeal of the New Deal for Negro support was voiced by Mr. Morgan as spokesman for the Democratic National Committee.

"It is not my purpose," Mr. Morgan said, "to inquire into the reasons or scoff at the traditions which have bound so many of your race to membership in the Republican party in the past. But I do say that any debt of loyalty you may have owed has been amply repaid, and from now on it is your duty to yourselves and to the country to examine with critical eye the claims of any and all political parties before announcing your allegiance."

RECORD
Rahway, N. J.
6/16/36

Democrats Elect Charles Syers

Charles Syers was elected president of the Colored Democratic Club Friday evening during a meeting in Fourth Ward headquarters. Other officers named were Clarence Jackson, vice president; LaVerne Ellis, secretary and Leroy Hippert, treasurer.

Mayor Barger and City Chairman James J. Kinneally were guests.

Forsyth, Ga., Advertiser
June 18, 1936

Carolina Democrats Pick Negro Delegate

Dr. L. T. Delaney, of Raleigh, a Negro, has been accorded the distinction of being the first member of his race to be chosen as a delegate to the North Carolina state democratic convention. He is also a member of his precinct executive committee and was named a delegate to the Wake county convention, where he was chosen with three white men from his district, to attend the state meeting.

In 1900 the democrats of North Carolina disfranchised Negroes by the passage of a constitutional amendment containing the "grandfather clause," which provided that no person could register to vote who could not read and write the Constitution of the United States in English, provided this should not apply to those whose grandparents could vote in any state prior to January 1, 1868.

Carolina Group Walks Out Over Negro Question

Cotton Ed' Smith, Already Irked Over Credentials, Quits As Black Prays

Chip On Shoulder

Breach With Gov. Johnston Blamed; Senator Avers He'll Stick With Party

By PAUL BARKLEY

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.— (AP) — An assertion that he was "through" with the Democratic national convention and "sick of the whole damn thing" was voiced angrily tonight by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina after he had walked out of the political conclave in protest against the presence of negroes.

While a negro minister—the Rev. Marshall Sheppard, pastor of Philadelphia's Mt. Olivet Baptist Church—was opening the afternoon session with prayer, Senator Smith, followed by a few other South Carolina delegates, left the convention hall.

Officials said that was the first time prayer had been offered at a Democratic convention by a negro. It was followed immediately by the playing of "Dixie."

Explaining that he had departed because of the presence of the negro clergyman and of about 30 negro delegates, Smith asserted he was "going home" and would "do some talking."

Disagreement with Smith's attitude was expressed promptly by Claud Sapp, chairman of the State delegation.

"I don't care who prays for me," he asserted. "I'm willing for anyone to pray for me who wants to."

He attributed Smith's walkout to "a chip on his shoulder."

24 Hours Of Squabbling

This development was a climax to a stormy 24 hours of dissension between the Senator and Gov. Olin D. Johnston, the State's national committeeman, over seating arrangements for Smith.

Through a misunderstanding, there was no ticket or delegate's badge for Smith when he arrived late yesterday from Jacksonville where he had attended the funerla of the late Senator Fletcher of Florida.

The trouble apparently had been straightened out late last night when a badge finally was sent to Smith—too late for use for the keynote address of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, but the Senator expressed renewed bitterness today.

"I have represented my State in the Senate for 27 years," he said, "and when I come to the convention of my party I find no badge, no reservations, no nothing."

The Senator also expressed resentment over the fact that he was not assigned to any of the convention's committees.

Johnston, who had expressed a desire to let the matter drop, heatedly retorted, "he better be thankful he got here as a delegate."

Questions Parried

The Governor declined to discuss the possibility of a political break with Smith, and parried questions as to whether he would oppose the Senator for renomination in the State's Democratic primaries in 1938.

"That is two years ahead," he explained.

"Before his walk-out from the convention," Smith said "you will always find me under the Democratic banner."

Giving his views about the presence of negroes, Smith said:

"The situation in the South before and since the Civil War makes it impossible for the negro to recognize and accept the place than I have. But realizing the for the South to recognize and accept the place than I have. But realizing the negro as an equal political factor. unspeakable danger inherent in this

"Political equality means social equality and will not be a party cial equality means inter-mar- to the recognition of the 14th and 15th ity and social equality means the mongrelizing of amendments. riage and that means the mongrelizing of the right the American race.

"We don't need it," he declare
"Nor will I support any political or through so far as I'm concern
anization that looks upon the negro
and caters to him as a political and so
cial equal."
Smith said the present tendency of the
Democratic Party's administration was to
seek the negro vote.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
PIEDMONT

JUN 10 1936

Negro Voters Must Be 81, Endorsed By 10 Whites

Democratic Party Rules Require Proof Of Support For Wade Hampton Back In 1876 Election

If a negro votes in the Democratic primary this summer and does it according to the rules he must be 81 years old, a life-long Democrat, and "endorsed" by 10 white men, all approximately as old as himself!

Take it from the county's party rules—

"Negroes applying for the right to vote in the Democratic primaries must produce a written statement of 10 reputable white men, who shall swear that they know to their own knowledge that the applicant or voter voted for General Wade Hampton in 1876, and has voted the Democratic ticket continuously ever since."

If the 1876 election were a voter's first, he was then at least 21 years old and has now reached the ripe old age of 81. Likewise, the 10 white men who could know of their own knowledge that he voted for Hampton in 1876 would also be close to the octogenarian class.

For white voters the rules aren't quite so strict, and the only requirement for voting in the primary is that the name of the voter must be placed on the club roll in his precinct by July 30, according to J. M. Wells, county secretary.

Club books are now open in nearly all precincts and will remain open through July 30, Mr. Wells said, pointing out that in order to enroll a person must have been a resident of the state for two years, the county for six months, and the voting precinct for 60 days prior to the time of the first primary.

When he enrolls, the voter must write his name, age, occupation and address on the book, or have the person in charge write it for him and then make his mark. On voting, his name will be checked against that on the club rolls, and he will pledge himself to support the nominees of the party, state and national.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 22 1936

Farley Making Bid to Capture Negroes' Votes

Unprecedented Democratic Drive Finds Him Pleading for Their Aid at Polls

'Lily White' Tradition Out

'Debt to Republicans Paid,' Philadelphia Rally Told

By Leland Stowe
A Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—An unprecedented Democratic drive to capture the majority of 4,250,000 Negro votes next November was begun by two of the party's chief strategists here today.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and W. Forbes Morgan, secretary, brushed aside the "lily white" traditions of Southern Democracy and made direct appeals for widespread support from Negro voters in the coming campaign. They appeared as featured speakers at a rally of more than 500 delegates of the National Colored Democratic Association in Pearl Theater this afternoon. The importance attached to this event was expressed by Dr. William J. Tompkins, president of the National Colored Democratic Association, when he declared:

"This is the first time in the history of our nation that a national officer of a major party has addressed a Negro meeting of this kind."

As a further indication of the Democratic party's new policy of increased hospitality toward Negro voters, it was pointed out that from thirty to forty Negro delegates from eight or more states have been officially designated to serve at this convention, whereas Negroes were chosen only as alternates at Chicago in 1932.

Another bit of evidence along these lines was revealed by Edgar Brown temporary chairman of the Pearl Theater rally. Introducing Postmaster General Farley, Mr. Brown praised the Democratic chairman for his recognition of Negro citizens of ability and added:

"I have been informed that more than 1,200 Negroes have been given jobs in the postal service throughout the country in the last thirty days."

Both this statement and the Postmaster General were received with enthusiastic acclaim. Mr. Farley made no references to his party's special services to the Negroes but spoke on the plane of co-operation and triumph in November.

"I know that you and those of your color are wholeheartedly supporting President Roosevelt, not because of your color, but as American citizens," Mr. Farley said. "What the President has done and has tried to do will assure his re-election, in my opinion, by a greater majority than last time. I am deeply grateful for your efforts of the past and shall be for what you will do from now until Election Day to bring about a victory that is surely ours."

The real appeal of the New Deal for Negro support was voiced by Mr. Morgan as spokesman for the Democratic National Committee.

"It is not my purpose," Mr. Morgan said, "to inquire into the reasons or scoff at the traditions which have bound so many of your race to membership in the Republican party in the past. But I do say that any debt of loyalty you may have owed has been amply repaid, and from now on it is your duty to yourselves and to the country to examine with critical eye the claims of any and all political parties before announcing your allegiance."

RECORD
Rahway, N. J.
6/16/36

Democrats Elect Charles Syers

Charles Syers was elected president of the Colored Democratic Club Friday evening during a meeting in Fourth Ward headquarters. Other officers named were Clarence Jackson, vice president; LaVerne Ellis, secretary and Leroy Hippert, treasurer.

Mayor Barger and City Chairman James J. Kinneally were guests.

Forsyth, Ga., Advertiser
June 18, 1936

Carolina Democrats Pick Negro Delegate

Dr. L. T. Delaney, of Raleigh, a Negro, has been accorded the distinction of being the first member of his race to be chosen as a delegate to the North Carolina state democratic convention. He is also a member of his precinct executive committee and was named a delegate to the Wake county convention, where he was chosen, with three white men from his district, to attend the state meeting.

In 1900 the democrats of North Carolina disfranchised Negroes by the passage of a constitutional amendment containing the "grandfather clause," which provided that no person could register to vote who could not read and write the Constitution of the United States in English, provided this should not apply to those whose grandparents could vote in any state prior to January 1, 1868.

Carolina Group Walks Out Over Negro Question

Cotton Ed' Smith, Already Irked Over Credentials, Quits As Black Prays

Chip On Shoulder

Breach With Gov. Johnston Blamed; Senator Avers He'll Stick With Party

By PAUL BARKLEY

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.— (AP) — An assertion that he was "through" with the Democratic national convention and "sick of the whole damn thing" was voiced angrily tonight by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina after he had walked out of the political conclave in protest against the presence of negroes.

While a negro minister—the Rev. Marshall Sheppard, pastor of Philadelphia's Mt. Olivet Baptist Church—was opening the afternoon session with prayer, Senator Smith, followed by a few other South Carolina delegates, left the convention hall.

Officials said that was the first time prayer had been offered at a Democratic convention by a negro. It was followed immediately by the playing of "Dixie."

Explaining that he had departed because of the presence of the negro clergyman and of about 30 negro delegates, Smith asserted he was "going home" and would "do some talking."

Disagreement with Smith's attitude was expressed promptly by Claud Sapp, chairman of the State delegation.

"I don't care who prays for me," he asserted. "I'm willing for anyone to pray for me who wants to."

He attributed Smith's walkout to "a chip on his shoulder."

24 Hours Of Squabbling

This development was a climax to a stormy 24 hours of dissension between the Senator and Gov. Olin D. Johnston, the State's national committeeman, over seating arrangements for Smith.

Through a misunderstanding, there was no ticket or delegate's badge for Smith when he arrived late yesterday from Jacksonville where he had attended the funerla of the late Senator Fletcher of Florida.

The trouble apparently had been straightened out late last night when a badge finally was sent to Smith—too late for use for the keynote address of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, but the Senator expressed renewed bitterness today.

"I have represented my State in the Senate for 27 years," he said, "and when I come to the convention of my party I find no badge, no reservations, no nothing."

The Senator also expressed resentment over the fact that he was not assigned to any of the convention's committees.

Johnston, who had expressed a desire to let the matter drop, heatedly retorted, "he better be thankful he got here as a delegate."

Questions Parried

The Governor declined to discuss the possibility of a political break with Smith, and parried questions as to whether he would oppose the Senator for renomination in the State's Democratic primaries in 1938.

"That is two years ahead," he explained.

"Before his walk-out from the convention," Smith said "you will always find me under the Democratic banner."

Giving his views about the presence of negroes, Smith said:

"We don't need it," he declar
"There isn't a man in America that
discrimination against them.)
"Nor will I support any political or
since the Civil War makes it impossible
has more regard for the negro in his
for the South to recognize and accept the
that looks upon the negro
negro as an equal political factor.
ers to him as a political and so-
"Political equality means social equal-
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of amendments. Smith said t
the American race.
(Giving negroes the right
Democratic Pa
to vote and pledging there will be no
seek the negro

RACIAL PLANK IS SOUGHT FOR "NEW DEAL" PLATFORM

Farley and Morgan Address Members of National Colored Democratic Association—Thompkins Re-elected President.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—The National Colored Democratic Association, assembled here in its twelfth quadrennial session, passed a resolution Monday morning at the home of the O. V. Catto Lodge of Elks to evolve a plank of nation-wide significance to the Negro and to fight for its inclusion in the platform of the national Democratic party, which is convening here this week.

The plank, if passed in its entirety by the resolutions committee of the Democratic party, will carry an appeal for the Scottsboro boys, and put the party on record for protection of Southern sharecroppers from mob violence. The party would also be pledged to passage of an anti-lynching law, abolishment of civil service rules requiring photographs as a means of racial identity, and would obligate all members in Congress to work for legislation enfranchising the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Work On Plank

At a late hour Monday night, after the association had adjourned sine die, a special committee appointed by Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia and president of the association, was still working on the wording of the plank. It was to be presented to the resolutions committee of the national Democratic party early Tuesday.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, national chairman of the party, and W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, speaking Sunday afternoon at a mass meeting of the association at the Pearl theater, received the pledge of the association to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt. The association agreed to raise $25,000 as a contribution to the Democratic party.

Quotes Mitchell

Mr. Morgan quoted Congressman Arthur W. Mitchel, Democrat of Illinois and the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to the effect that Negroes had received more benefits from the present regime than from any previous Republican administration. He read the following from a recent speech by the Chicago solon:

"Mr. Roosevelt has appointed more Negroes to responsible governmental positions than the last three Republican administrations taken together."

Mr. Morgan added that the President "has tried, without deviation, to see that the colored man, as far as lies in his power, is conceded his economic rights and is given equal opportunity with all others in the great work of rehabilitation."

Mr. Farley paid tribute to Dr. Thompkins for "his many, many years of labor to the party" and referred to him as "my beloved friend."

Dr. Thompkins, who was also paid a tribute by Mr. Morgan, declared that over 25,000 colored storekeepers throughout the country had benefitted under the "great recovery movement."

Nearly Million Operators

He said that there were over "882,000 colored farm operators, who, under the old Farm Loan Board, were unable to obtain the favorable credit facilities of the Republican setup, but who had been put on the road to success by the reorganized and improved credit facilities of the New Deal."

David Grant, city counselor of St. Louis, Mo., delivered an address in support of President Roosevelt. Others who spoke on the program were Emory B. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Bessye J. Bearden, New York City; James H. B. Evans, Washington, and Assemblyman William T. Andrews, New York.

At the opening session Saturday night the following telegram was sent to the President in behalf of the association:

"Here at our opening session today, we take renewed courage from the inspiration of your leadership of the nation during the last three years. The principle of 'Equal rights for all; special privileges for none,' first penned by Thomas Jefferson, was the concluding declaration of the 1932 Democratic platform.

"Upon it you achieved the party's most glorious victory and have carried on as Chief Executive no less triumphantly." The telegram was signed by Dr. Thompkins and David Grant, St. Louis; Thomas H. R. Clark, Washington, D. C.; T. V. Jones, California; Edgar G. Brown, Pennsylvania, and Richard E. Carey and Mrs. Bearden, New York.

Thompkins President

Dr. Thompkins was re-elected president for a second term. Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Edward R. Hazell of Pennsylvania, Dr. J. A. Somerville of California, and Thomas J. Davis of Ohio were named to the four vice presidential posts. Other officers were as follows:

Edgar G. Brown, secretary; Thomas H. R. Clark, Washington, D. C., corresponding secretary; Truly Hatchett, Maryland, treasurer; James E. Stephens, New York, general organizer; Miss Theodora E. Jones, California, women's organizer; Miss M. Griffin, Pennsylvania, assistant women's organizer; Harry Leland, Nebraska, sergeant-at-arms, and William H. Kelly, Pennsylvania, assistant.

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of Ohio was named historian; the Rt. Rev. E. T. Denby, Arkansas, national chaplain; Miss Lula Parks Hill, Kansas, regional organizer. The president was empowered to appoint committeemen from the various States. The New York State Colored Political League and a city-wide Philadelphia organization were granted charters by the association.

CARL GLASS NAMED MEMBER NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—Carl Glass, a deuty sheriff in St. Louis, Mo., was named on Monday as the Missouri member of the notification committee, which will apprise Vice-President Garner of his renomination. He was selected at a caucus of the Missouri deelgation, with Governor Guy B. Park of Missouri presiding.

Mr. Glass, a native of Kentucky, has been a member of the Democratic Party for the past 25 years. He is president of the Sixth Ward Democratic organization and financial secretary of the Central Democratic organization, both of St. Louis.

WALK-OUT SENATOR RETURNS TO SESSION

Smith Back Avowing Intent To 'Give 'Em Hell'

SHOWS SUPPORTING WIRES

Carolinian Claims Negro's Presence, Two-Third Rule Fight Is Attempt To Crucify Democratic South

By The Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, describing himself as a "reconstruction Democrat," returned today to the Democratic national convention which he left yesterday in protest against negro participation.

Smith, who walked out when a negro minister offered invocation and announced he was "through," said he was back to fight abrogation of the two-thirds rule and may take the floor to "give 'em hell," he said. "This is nothing but an attempt to crucify the Democratic south."

Telegrams Exhibited

Smith expressed satisfaction over reaction from the south to his "walk out."

"I'm back because the black cloud has been lifted," he said. "But whenever a negro takes a part in the activities of this convention I'll walk out again."

Smith exhibited about a score of telegrams from the south congratulating him over his walkout.

One from Ludowici, Ga., said "congratulations. Keep walking as long as negro prays or stays."

Daniels Is Silent

From W. H. Perrin, chairman of the Democratic executive committee, of Union, S. C., came the following:

"Congratulations on your walk. I admire your spirit."

"We rejoice in your stand for white government and self government in South Carolina," telegraphed J. Ross Hanahan, Charleston business man.

Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico and Raleigh, N. C., newspaper publisher, chatted with Smith on the convention floor today. He declined comment on Smith's "walkout."

Sat With Negro In Carolina Assembly

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 25.—(AP)—South Carolina's state historian cited records today as showing that Senator E. D. Smith, who walked from the national Democratic convention when a negro prayed, once sat in the South Carolina Legislature with a negro member.

A. S. Salley, secretary of the State Historical Commission, said Smith served as a representative in 1898-1900 along with R. B. Anderson, negro Democrat from Georgetown County.

Anderson, he said, "was elected by the white people on a fusion platform, to prevent the negroes from getting all the offices," and had served as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1895.

"A great many of the most respectable white people of the early 80's sat in the Legislature with a dozen Democratic negroes. Ben Tillman served in the constitutional convention with negroes, both Democratic and Republican," the historian said.

"It was this constitutional convention that excluded the negro from voting. As Joseph W. Barnwell of Charleston, the eminent lawyer who served in the radical Legislature, put it, 'We don't want the negro an arbiter in white men's squabbles.'"

Under present party rules, negroes may vote in the Democratic primary only if they voted for Gen. Wade Hampton for governor in 1876, when radical rule was upset.

Path of the Negro People

TWO appeals were made over the week-end to the Negro voters of the nation. Two widely differing paths were indicated to the Negro people.

W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, urged Negro voters not to walk with Al Smith into the camp of the Liberty League, but to stick to Roosevelt and the Democratic Party.

At the same time the Negro people of Harlem were taking a walk on their own from both old political parties and joining with Latin-American and American-born workers and middle-class people in forming a progressive and independent All People's Party.

The Negro people should not permit their hatred of the Liberty League and the Hearst-controlled Republican candidates to be utilized into support of the Democratic Party. They should not forget that the Democratic Party in the South fosters Jim-Crowism. The People's Party of Harlem, which demands the death penalty for lynchers and has endorsed the American Youth Act and the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill, has pointed a path for the Negro people everywhere, the path of joining with those forces which are working for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic.

Young Ohio Demos Laud Gov. Davey

By LEON LEWIS

CLEVELAND, O., July 30. (ANP)—Reflecting the enthusiasm of the older Ohio colored Democrats and mapping out a preliminary program for the coming November election, the Ohio League of Young Democrats this week "pointed with pride" to the recognition given the electorate of the state by Governor Davey's appointment of numerous Negroes to positions of responsibility and trust.

From the office of Thomas J. Davis, state organizer of the League, it was learned that some of the Governor's appointments have been as follows: Three state liquor inspectors, two office clerks, (Dept. of Liquor Control) two liquor store cashiers, one liquor store manager, eight liquor store clerks, one claims manager (Highway Dept.) one inspector, Cosmotology Board; one resident surgeon, State Penitentiary, three investigators, State Highway Patrol; lady secretary, Industrial Commission, ten investigators and examiners, Old Age Pension Department, a liquor agency contract to Waldo Tyler of Columbus, valued at $10,000, and many other positions as matrons, custodians and porters in the Highway Department.

Appearing here recently before the Literary Forum, Governor Davey, commenting on his appointment declared: "I do not appoint Negroes to positions as a special favor to the race but because they are qualified citizens of this state whose ability warrants recognition and appointment to the position. I am very proud of the type of service they are rendering the state." In the same meeting, when asked if he had planned to appoint a Negro on the State Parole Board, he answered "Yes."

Dr. W. J. Thompkins and Vann Given State Posts by Farley to Prevent Split in Party

Recorder of Deeds to Have Charge of Missouri, Vann to Head Up Pennsylvania

OTHER STATE HEADS TO BE NAMED LATER

Move of National Chairman Dissolves "Big 2" of Negro Leaders

National Chairman James A. Farley, announced today at Democratic Headquarters the set up of the colored division of the National Campaign Committee, with the country divided as follows: Eastern Division, under the management of Julian D. Rainey, former assistant corporation counsel of Boston, and the Western Division with headquarters in Chicago under the supervision of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Representative of the First District of Illinois.

New York City is not included in the foregoing set up but will be managed by members of the local organizations.

To Name State Leaders

The names of state directors will be announced by the chairman of the Democratic State Committees.

Mr Rainey said that he will be pleased to receive all persons interested in the reelection of President Roosevelt, at headquarters to be established in New York after August 15.

Congressman Mitchell is already engaged in conducting his own campaign for reelection from his law offices located at 417 East 47th Street in Chicago, and can be reached at that address until the opening of the regular offices in Chicago late in August.

According to information from reliable sources received by The Tribune, Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia and rated No. 1 in the party councils, will only have charge of the State of Missouri, it is said.

Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher who was rated No. 2 and was slated to head the campaign among Negroes, will have charge of the State of Pennsylvania. Vann is to work under Rainey and Thompkins under Mitchell.

Changed His Mind

Mitchell stated some time ago that he would not take part in the campaign as he would devote all his time to his own campaign for reelection in Chicago. However, he was persuaded to change his decision at the instance of Farley.

Thompkins and Van were called the "Big 2" of the party and both were fighting for the honor of heading up the campaign among Negroes. Many Democrats were opposed to Vann and recently the party leaders in Philadelphia wrote Farley that they would bolt rather than work under Vann. On the other hand Thompkins was being boosted all over the country.

To save a split in the ranks Farley compromised by selecting Mitchell and giving the "Big 2" lesser posts.

Growth In Colored Democratic Vote Seen In Primary

A healthy growth in the colored Democratic vote in Norfolk was revealed in the Democratic Primary Tuesday.

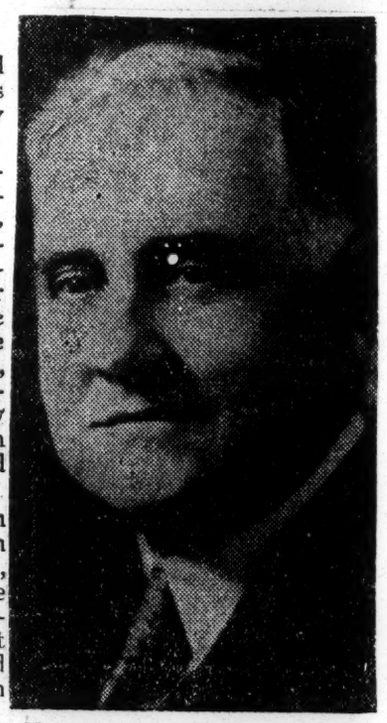
In this contest covering the Second Congressional District and including the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Franklin, Norman R. Hamilton, Portsmouth publisher was nominated for Congress. Mr. Hamilton won the nomination over Representative Colgate W. Darden, Jr. incumbent, by a majority of 1,783 votes, although Mr. Darden carried every county and city in the district with the exception of Portsmouth and Norfolk County.

Although colored citizens vote in ten of the city's 32 precincts in small numbers, the heaviest vote, with the exception of that in the 21st precinct, was cast in the combined 6th and 7th, at the Holt Street School at Fenchurch and Holt Streets, and the 8th and 9th at the courthouse.

On the basis of more than 300 colored votes polled at the 21st, something like 900 additional votes would remain to be cast at the other precincts by Negro voters, although due allowances must be made for the fact that a majority of Negro voters are not normally Democratic.

Growth of the local Negro Democracy is seen by way of comparison with the total number of votes cast particularly in the August 1933 primaries in which four delegates to the Virginia General Assembly were nominated. At that time the 109 votes polled in the 21st precinct were said to be a record for that precinct. The total was significant in view of the fact that the vote was divided between fourteen candidates.

In the combined 6th and 7th precincts in the August 1933 primaries a total of 374 votes were polled, and in the combined 8th and 9th, there were 222. In Tuesday's primary however, the numbers had increased to 507 and 259 respectively.



NORMAN R. HAMILTON

Just what part the Negro vote played in the primary in other sections of the Second District could not be immediately learned. Its significance was felt mostly however in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth where considerable interest was manifested in the contest.

The total vote in the district was Hamilton, 17,226; Darden, 15,443, while the total vote cast was 32,840.

Colored supporters of Mr. Hamilton, headed by S. H. Bell, held a mass meeting Friday night of last week at the Palais Royal Casino, when a strenuous appeal was made for the Portsmouth candidate. A similar meeting was held by the special Roosevelt-Darden committee Monday night at the Dunbar School on Princess Anne Road. The meeting was presided over by Attorney Walter L. Davis, chairman of the committee.

In addition to Mr. Bell other members of the "Hamilton for Congress" executive committee were:

Dr. D. W. Byrd, William J. Kemp, Mrs. P. J. Chesson, Mrs. A. B. Green, Jr., Attorney J. M. Harrison, C. C. Dogan and W. H. Thorogood.

The personnel of the advisory board of the special Roosevelt-Darden committee is as follows: Dr. R. J. Brown, Rev. B. B. Evans, Thomas Frazier, A. J. Tice, George Ward, W. T. Mason, Dr. J. Q. A. Webb, Attorney W. W. Foreman, Mrs. Annie L. Craig, Miss Beuna V. Kelley, Mrs. Mattie H. Javins, Mrs. Helen Q. Dancy, Mrs. Anne McNorton Brooks, Dr. W. P. Collette, Dr. A. J. Wells, Attorney I. N. Wilson, and Dr. G. H. Williamson.

In a statement to the Journal and Guide Wednesday morning Mr. Bell expressed his appreciation to local voters for the support given his setup during the campaign. His statement, in full, is as follows:

"The 'Hamilton for Congress' club uptown sincerely appreciates the splendid support the voters showed in the recent primary and thanks them graciously for supporting Mr. Norman R. Hamilton as representative of the Second Congressional District. The members of the executive and advisory committees also wish to thank the workers for their loyal and undivided support during Mr. Hamilton's campaign for nomination."

Officials of the Citizens Democratic Club and members of the special Roosevelt-Darden campaign comimttee, likewise expressed their appreciation for the loyal support given Mr. Darden's candidacy. Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee could not be reached for a statement as this was written.

Lexington, S. C. Dispatch-News
July 16, 1936

"CONTAINS REAL THREAT"

In condemning Senator Smith for his action, his critics have pointed out that, in 1876, white democrats applauded the speeches of negro democrats and that Senator Smith himself sat in the South Carolina legislature with negro representatives from Georgetown. True, but in 1876 the white democrats were desperately trying to restore white supremacy to a down trodden and violated people and Senator Smith's protest was the initial effort to prevent a return to such unspeakable condition. In 1876 we were trying to oust the negro from politics—in 1936 the national democratic party seems to be committed to the task of restoring the brother in black to a place in the political sun. And against such action we join Senator Smith and the other members of the South Carolina delegation in voicing formal protest against and vigorously opposing the effort. There are some things more important to the south than the election of a democratic president and congress through the elevation of the negro in politics.

There may be no real danger of political equality in the south in the very near future, but this latest development contains a very real threat, to say the least.

BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT CHOSEN TO HELP MAKE DRIVE FOR ELECTION OF ROOSEVELT AND GARNER TICKET

New Dealers Make Strategic Move in Effort To Halt Drift of Colored Voters to Landon

New York—Aug. 13 (Calvin Ser.)—In a quickwitted move to match Republican strategy in naming an outstanding minister to head the Landon-Knox drive among colored citizens, the Democrats came back this week with the announcement that they have gone the Republicans one better by giving real "Brain Trust" recognition to the Negro in naming a holder of the Ph. D. degree to Roosevelt campaign leadership—Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who is co-chairman with Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, of the Good Neighbor League drive among Negroes.

Bishop Wright, whose recent elevation to the highest office in the A. M. E. Church, was hailed as ushering in a new era in the growth and development of Negro business, education, and fraternal cooperation, is noted for his learning, high scholarship, and his actual achievements as an educational and business administrator. As editor, author, college president, minister, banker, and as an advocate for many years of the Negro developing his own latent and inherent business and educational abilities, his coming into the political arena in defense of the Roosevelt New Deal is ragarded by observers as ushering in a new day when "double-crossing" bosses will be relegated to the rear, and the real interests of the race will get a hearing before the bar of highest authority. No one would doubt that, if President Roosevelt is reelected under the aegis of Bishop Wright and Dr. Powell, not selfishness, but true racial statesmanship, as in the days of Frederick Douglass, would again become the vogue.

The Good Neighbor League, with headquarters at 103 Park Avenue, is preparing offices at its headquarters for the colored executives, which it is expected they will occupy the latter part of this week. The League's executive chairmen, Patrick H. Callahan, Stanley High, and Mrs. Estelle Sternberger, are all interested in the educational and economic development of the Negro.

The Wright family of Philadelphia, which was founded by Major R. R. Wright, Sr., now in his 82nd

Democratic Party's Leader Lauded By Walton

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lester A. Walton, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Liberia, who arrived here last weekend on the Ile de France with his family for a sixty-day leave of absence from his official duties in Monrovia, when interviewed about conditions in Liberia, said that under the Roosevelt admnistration the foreign policy of the United States has been most friendly and progressive toward the Negro people.

He further stated: "The removal of the United States marines from Haiti, and the giving of the Haitians responsibility in the management of their financial affairs, is only one instance of the friendly and cooperative spirit of this administration's foreign policy.

"Another instance is the constructive work carried on by the Roosevelt administration in the Virgin Islands. Previously referred to by another administration as the 'Poorhouse of the World,' the Virgin Islands under the present administration enjoys prosperity. Moreover, the masses of people, who were formerly disfranchised in the Virgin Islands, now enjoy the full suffrage privilege, because of an administrative measure enacted by this administration."

U. S. INTERESTED

In concluding, he said, "The resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Liberia after a lapse of five years, and the appointment of a minister, who for the first time is serving as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and acting in these capacities for his government, show the deep interest this administration is taking in the Liberian people.

"At no time in history have relations between the two governments been more cordial than now; and at no time have the Liberians looked to the United States government for sympathetic cooperation more than now."

Mr. Walton will return to Monrovia to resume his official duties at the expiration of his leave of absence.

From 1921 to 1931, he was a feature writer on the New York World. He was also former managing editor of the New York Age. In 1933, he went to Liberia as a newspaperman and observer to study the economic, political, and educational conditions of the country. From there he went to Geneva, where he attended the sessions of the international committee which formulated the League of Nation's plan of assistance for Liberia.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the A. M. E. Church, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, are co-chairmen of the Good Neighbor League, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, which was organized upon the suggestion of President Roosevelt for spreading the doctrines of humanitarianism and racial co-operation throughout America.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the principal speaker at a recent meeting of The Good Neighbor League, held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. Before November 3rd, The Good Neighbor League will sponsor a meeting in every church in America, colored and white, in order to crystallize The Good Neighbor spirit in the minds of the people.

BACK ROSSEVELT

"If there is any man in the world today who has adhered to the true teachings of Christ in his treatment of all peoples regardless of race, creed or color, it is our noble President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in every instance, he has put humanity, the alleviation of suffering the care of all people above politics," recently said the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

Commenting on The Good Neighbor League, Bishop Wright said, "The Government should be a good neighbor to its citizens as well as to private property. Before this administration, our government protected private property, but

Johnson Denies Report of Bolting Democratic Party

WASHINGTON

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, oldest member of the New Deal Big Four, which took the leadership in the 1932 Roosevelt campaign, and who served as Minister to Liberia under the Wilson administration on Monday denied reports that he would bolt the Democratic party.

Dr. Johnson

Dr. Johnson, said to be in his late sixties, has been a long-standing supporter of the Democratic party, and at one time was considered the highest ranking colored Democrat.

No Statement on Plans

When told that it had been reported from several sources that he was planning to desert the New Deal, Dr. Johnson, said:

"I am the oldest living Democrat, I believe, I have been a Democrat all my life. I am a Democrat and stand exactly where I stood 35 years ago."

Asked why he was seen at the press conference of John Hamilton, white, Republican National Committee chairman, last week, the Ohio physician said that he was there in the capacity of a news reporter for a paper in his State.

Questioned concerning an independent voters' league he is said to be heading up, which, reports say, he offered to swing to Landon, Dr. Johnson said that the organization "is for Roosevelt."

failed to care for its citizens, who own the government.

"By protecting the interest of the laborers through wage security, old-age pensions. workmen's compensation and other social measures, our Government can bring to the Colored and White workers in America security and happiness. This is being a Good Neighbor, and is what President Roosevelt is doing for the people."

Dr. Stanley High, one of the executive chairmen of the Good Neighbor League, is a member of the board of directors, include George Foshay, who is chairman of the World Peace Ways. Other members of the board of The Good Neighbor League include: Patrick H. Callahan, Fannie Hurst, Curtiss Bach of Philadelphia, Crales Edison, and Lillian D. Wald, internationally known social worker.

The Co-Chairmen of the Good executive chairmen of the Good Neighbor League, is a member of the board of the Cookman-Bethune director of the Wo

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Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Orangeburg, S. C., Democrat
June 25, 1936

A Decision for States.

Yesterday, at Philadelphia, the Democratic convention heard a Negro minister deliver a prayer to Almighty God.

Whereupon, Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, "sick and tired" of the whole thing, walked out of the convention, declaring that he was going to "talk."

It might be well for the people of the South to face a few facts in regard to the so-called race question and to understand, in part, what their attitude should be.

The attitude of the South toward Negro participation in political affairs in the South is well understood. It requires no elucidation now.

The attitude of the South toward what other States may do in permitting Negroes to participate in politics is the subject of much confusion. It might be well to get it straight.

What the State of Massachusetts decides to do in regard to social and political equality is not the responsibility of the people of the South. Neither is it our responsibility what other sections decide in this regard.

If Pennsylvania, for example, wishes to give Negroes full rights in all public places that is within the province of the people of Pennsylvania, and not at all the business of South Carolina.

If a district in Illinois wishes to elect a Negro to represent it in Congress it is not an affair involving South Carolina, even if the representative styles himself a Democrat.

The attitude of the South toward the Negro in social and political affairs is a matter of race. What is tolerated where there is a sprinkling of another race is rarely the custom where there is a larger number. The justification of the Southern attitude is its necessity, in order to protect an existing social order.

The people of the Southern States have not the right under the Constitution to demand that New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois or any other State, shall disfranchise the Negro or deny the race full equality.

The South has the right, however, to insist that, just as it is willing to leave this question to other States, they must leave it to the South. To demand our handling of the perplexing problem in the South obliges us to grant to others the same privilege in their own States.

This is quite different from the attitude of the Republican party, although there will be some citizens unable to see it.

The Republican party, which recently seated Joe Tolbert, insisted by its action that any Republican party in South Carolina must recognize the political equality of Negroes in South Carolina.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, leaves to the Democrats of South Carolina the power to handle this question as a State matter, which is as it should be.

The Hambright Republicans were unseated this time because they had no Negro delegates. There is no suspicion that the Democrats at Philadelphia have ever entertained the thought that a Democratic delegation from South Carolina should be thrown out because the Democrats of the South do not include Negroes within the party.

There is, however, it seems, an attitude on the part of some Southern delegates to the Democratic convention that other delegates from other States, who do not accept the Southern solution of the race question, should be excommunicated by the South and blasted because they decide what to do in their States in their own way just as we insist that we will decide what to do in the South in our own way.

So far as the race question is concerned in the South, at this time, it is a settled matter.

The white people of South Carolina, for example, are determined that they will rule this commonwealth. In the realm of politics this is a white State and will continue to be for a good many years. There is no other solution.

This does not mean that the Negro in this State is not entitled to certain rights and, as a race, to the respect and regard of the white people. Both races in the South have difficult problems that must be settled through cooperation and mutual helpfulness and these issues will be settled eventually justly and correctly.

The Philadelphia Convention

Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, "took a walk" Friday from the Democratic National Convention and got far enough away so that he "couldn't hear nobody pray." He took a second stroll to the solitudes when Congressman Arthur Mitchell delivered an address.

Immediately Negro Republican orators, urged on by their "lilywhite" friends, will begin to picture "Cotton Ed" Smith as symbolizing the reason why Negroes should vote for Landon and forget Roosevelt in the November election marathon.

In order that we may show you how Republicans will still try to dominate black folk's mental processes, we offer here a contribution coming from the pen of William Allen White, himself of Kansas, but who in a subtle way seeks to distort the real significance and meaning of the revolution now going on in the bowels of the Democratic party:

> **"The new party has no flowery path before it. Franklin Roosevelt may, probably will, be able to hold it together while he commands its fortunes. But the seeds of death are in it. Many of its members are bound to conflict. The city Tammany group of states needs the Negro in its business as a voter. To hold him as a voter it must prosper him as a worker and as a citizen, which is all right for the farmer-labor group in the north. But when 'Cotton Ed' Smith raged to reporters, as he did this week, at having to sit under the altar of a colored preacher, listening to him invoke God's blessing on white men, and further, when the delegates from the south fully realize that they no longer can hold their party to a policy of white supremacy even in the south without states' rights, trouble will come into the new organization."**

To provide against left-handed thinkers who might romp off with the philosophy of Editor White, we offer an outlook at the political situation, which we feel is far more basic in reason. Brother "Emporia" White wants you to feel that the party turned from Jefferson to Hamilton on the "state rights" issue, and that it swatted southern domination when it abrogated the two-thirds rule, but he does not want Negroes to assume that this right-about-face means anything of value to Negroes.

The truth is—and it is the stark truth—that Senator Smith left the Democratic National Convention because he was angry at white men—not black. Senator Smith left because a majority of the white men in that convention had decided that they wanted a Negro to pray and another to talk, and therefore wanted to show respect for Negroes.

There had been a lot of informal discussion in committee rooms and in star chamber conferences regarding the prayer of a Negro minister and the address of a Negro congressman before "Cotton Ed" Smith took his little walk. He took his little stroll because he could not convince white men that they should continue the old order of things.

It is right here that we may employ the language of Editor White when he says that the Democratic party at Philadelphia is "the new party under the old name." In

that one statement the famed Kansas editor admits that the Democratic party at Philadelphia turned the corner and departed from the time-honored views which have dominated that party from Jefferson up to Roosevelt.

The important thing for the Negro to do right here is to stand on his own feet and do some independent thinking. What does this new order of things mean to the Negro? Here we have in 1936 the Democratic party openly sponsoring the time-honored principles for which the Republican party has stood and vice versa with reference to the Republican attitude.

For years Republicans have had some Negro stand up in their national conventions and second the nomination of a Republican nominee. They intended, and it always did, that this recognition of the Negro on the convention program would be considered by the Negro vote as a gesture of respect to Negroes. Why should the movement by Democrats at Cleveland to do the same thing be regarded as anything less?

As a matter of fact, the action at Cleveland on the part of the Democratic National Convention, has more significance than had Republicans performed similarly. We have been taught since freedom that the Democratic party is the pro-slavery party, and this is why the Negro has clung so tenaciously to the Republican organization.

But when the "Party of Slavery" turns to the Negro and says "Come into the national arena at a time when I am on dress parade, and on a basis of equality," such an act ought to get instant and hearty response from every intelligent, thinking Negro in America.

As we said last week in this column, the Constitution of the United States reserves to the states almost complete control over citizens. Life, liberty and property are all subject to state sovereignty. If a citizen has a grievance with government he must adjust that grievance with state government. In the South the Democratic party dominates and controls state government. Sensible Negroes will understand that their political salvation in the South rests with the Democratic party.

The convention at Philadelphia should now make it possible for every Negro in America to vote the Democratic ticket. Placing two Negroes on its general program simply means that at last the Democratic party has under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt made a direct bid for the Negro vote. It is a gesture at respect for Negroes that all who have discourse to reason will not ignore.

COLUMBIA, S .C.
STATE

JUN 27 1936

With Deep Regret.

It is with genuine and deep regret that we heard the pronouncement by the veteran South Carolina senator, made at the Democratic convention in Philadelphia, "I'm through."

Senator Smith has long been honored by his people. The latest honor was when they sent him as a delegate to this convention. So serious a step as that taken at Philadelphia should have been taken only as the result of mature judgment, not upon impulse, especially when that impulse was incited by irritation over another matter.

It may be accepted, we think, as true that had Senator Smith's withdrawal from the Democratic convention been in harmony with "Southern sentiment" on the race question he would have been joined by some other delegates from some other Southern state from Virginia to Texas. Surely there were present in that great representative gathering equally devoted Democrats and Southerners. Yet, when the irritated Senator Smith walked, every other delegate, from the dignified Carter Glass of Virginia to the free-speaking Texans, kept their seats.

What was the occasion for this one man stampede? The only Negro in Congress is a Democrat from Illinois. "Politics"—the everlasting "politics"—with which Senator Smith has been familiar for full forty years, evidently suggested to the convention management that a speech by the Negro congressman, Mitchell, to a Democratic convention might impress several hundred thousand Negro voters in such states as Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. So Mitchell began speaking and Smith walked out.

Were this action in defense of a principle, nothing in criticism would be found about it here. We would applaud it, whatever the cost to the party. But it was not in defense of a principle. In 1876, 1878 and 1880, South Carolinians, including Wade Hampton, not only listened to but applauded Negro Democrats addressing Democratic rallies. In the Black Belt the Negro who would speak at a Democratic convention or other gathering was held in high esteem by whites loyal to their heritage; and neither Wade Hampton nor any one of those other Democrats suffered from the virus of "contamination."

Since that period Southern Democrats have addressed Negro gatherings in the South, and Negroes—notably Booker T. Washington—have addressed meetings of white Southerners without lowering a bar to social equality. Every congressman from the South must sit in the hall of the house of representatives with Negro congressmen on terms of "political equality." Not one of them has dreamed of "walking out."

In South Carolina legislatures and constitutional conventions dominated by Democrats there have been Negro members who have spoken and been given respectful attention by men who fought in the bloody battles of the Sixties and in the political battles of the Seventies.

We deplore Senator Smith's course at Philadelphia.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 25, 1936

"Cotton Ed" Takes a Walk

IF "COTTON ED" SMITH is so excited over the presence of Negro delegates on the floor of the Democratic National Convention, why doesn't he walk out of Congress because of the presence there of REPRESENTATIVE ARTHUR W. MITCHELL of Chicago?

REPRESENTATIVE MITCHELL is a Negro Democrat who represents Negro constituents. The Negro delegates at Philadelphia likewise represent members of their race. Apparently SENATOR SMITH, who is "sick and tired of the whole damn thing," feels that Negroes aren't entitled to representation in Congress, at national conventions, or anywhere else, unless they are represented by whites.

Most particularly he objects to being prayed over by a Negro minister, although CHAIRMAN SAPP of the South Carolina delegation remains unperturbed at the thought of having a colored pastor invoke the divine blessing upon him.

Fundamentally, SENATOR SMITH is proceeding on an erroneous premise, namely, that "political equality means social equality." What makes him think so? Does the fact that a Negro mail carrier or barber exercises the franchise, after paying his poll tax and registering, mean "intermarriage and the mongrelizing of the American race," as was so luridly proclaimed yesterday by the South Carolina senator, as he took a walk?

We do not think so. SENATOR SMITH has the antebellum attitude which holds that the Negro must always remain a helot, exercising few civil rights, taking no part in the affairs of his government, content to leave all such matters to the white race. The senator is not aware, apparently, that times have changed in the last three-quarters of a century—that the Negro is a citizen, entitled to the rights of a citizen.

If the Negro is able, in the face of the manifold handicaps which beset him, to improve his business, educational, economic and political status, we say, more power to him! We are not quaking at the thought of Negro delegates at Philadelphia, and neither should we feel that Southern civilization had been endangered if a colored pastor asked the Almighty to forgive us our sins, which probably are far too numerous anyway.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
June 26, 1936

MORE PRAYER FOR SMITH APTLY REQUESTED

For one of these Smith pedestrians is recommended a great deal more prayer—and we join the recommendation. This time its Cotton Ed, the South Carolina senatorial fire-eater, who bolts the convention and injects a prejudice and racial hatred that has no place anywhere, certainly not in that city of brotherly love which is the convention host.

Completely unjustified was Senator Smith's quitting of the convention hall—not once, but twice—because a Negro had the floor, the first time for prayer, bespeaks an intolerance to which the South as a whole should take vigorous exception. His assertion on his second walking act that he was leaving "for good" was erroneous in that it was not for good, though it was quite obviously a good riddance for the convention.

The South generally does not share such narrow-minded prejudice and intolerance, and it should resent the discourtesy done by Senator Smith in nursing a grievance on which he was but looking for an outlet to assail—and in giving it color he makes himself the center of a very ugly picture.

We quite agree that "Brother Smith needs more prayer"—and from all hands without a color line.

Political - 1936

Democratic.

Party Affiliation

ROBERT L. VANN APPOINTED BY DEMOCRATIC CHIEFTAIN TO HEAD NEGRO CAMPAIGN

Dr. Wm. Thompkins Makes Vain Bid To Head Setup; "Big Four" Breaks Up

31 DELEGATES

7 Seated As Delegates 24 As Alternates At Nat'l Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (C)— Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh outmaneuvered Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City and is to head the Democratic campaign among Negroes, it was announced Saturday as James A Farley was re-elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Vann, making history as the first Negro delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, will be assisted in the campaign by Julian D Rainey of Boston, who came to Philadelphia as an alternate delegate.

There was some sharp skirmishing for leadership honors for several days, although Vann announced more than a week ago that he had it "in the bag." Dr. Thompkins attempted to "chisel in" by putting on an elaborate show with his National Democratic Association (colored) of which he was reelected president and to which delegates came from several states. Thompkins even brought pressure on the National Chairman from high state leaders of the middle-west, it is said, and is said to have spent considerable money financing his show, but to no avail for his real goal, it is claimed.

Whether the Thompkins-Vann struggle will leave any bitterness within party ranks is not yet determined, but harmony is expected to reign even though the "Big Four" has contracted to the "Big Two." In the 1932 campaign among Negroes, the "Big Four" was Messrs. Vann, Rainey, Thompkins and Johnson but now Johnson is out of the picture and Thompkins appears to be driving a bandwagon of his own.

SENATOR WALKS OUT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The first indications of the "lily-whiteism" which had been cloaked by the party bosses, was seen Wednesday afternoon when Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina walked out of the convention after Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, had opened the session with a prayer. This was the first time in history of the Democratic party that a Negro was called upon to officiate.

Senator Smith was accompanied by several others of the South Carolina delegation and announced shortly after he left the hall that he would not support "any political organization that looks upon the Negro and caters to him as a political and social equal." He said that he was "through with the convention" and "sick of the whole damn thing." He cooled off later and returned to the convention on Thursday.

Thursday night he took another walk when Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, only Negro member of the House of Representatives, delivered a lengthy address in support of the New Deal and pledged that Negroes would not forget the many good deeds of the party. He branded the Republicans as not meaning Negroes any good and pleaded for the support of all Negroes for the Democratic party.

At the same session, the traditional two-thirds rule of the Democratic party for nominations was abrogated following its recommendation by the rules committee. Senator Robert Wagner then reported the platform of the party. The platform guaranteed protection of the family and the home against bandits and kidnapers, but nothing appeared directly or indirectly which would be construed as guaranteeing protection of Negroes against lynchings.

The omission of lynching and other injustices to which Negroes are subjected in the platform, was termed "a grave disappointment" by the N. A. A. C. P. in a telegram sent to President Roosevelt immediately after the platform had been read.

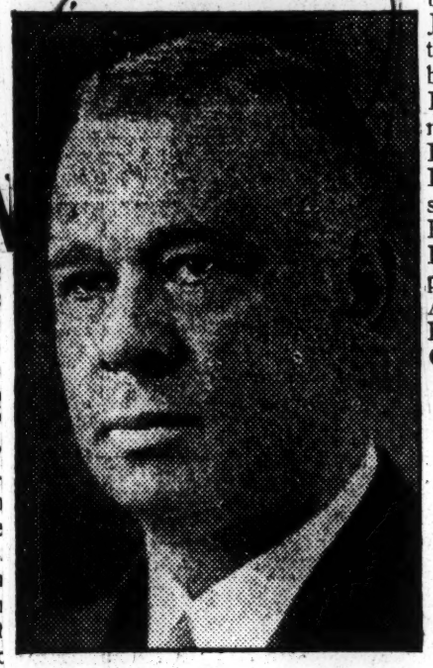
7 Delegates

In all there were 31 Negroes seated on the floor of the convention, seven as delegates and 24 as alternates. Many of them had not been elected back home but were seated by the convention when other delegates gave way to them, it is said, at the behest of National Chairman Farley who did not want to give his Republican opponents too much ammunition. At a last minute conference, then, several of the white elected delegates withdrew and were replaced by Negroes.

The delegates seated were: William H. Austin, New York City; Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Mayme Elliott Bowling, Emporia, Kansas, elected as an alternate but seated by Senator George McGill of Kansas as a delegate in his stead; Sam Baumann, Los Angeles, Calif.; William H. Fisher of Detroit, Mich., seated as a delegate at the convention; Daniel West, Minneapolis, Minn.; Carl Glass, St. Louis, Mo.

The alternate delegates were: Fetcher M. Amos and Wilson Jones, both of Philadelphia, Pa.; E. L. James, E L. Powell, both of Charleston, West Va.; Daniel W. Ambrose, Huntington, West Va.; Dr. E. L. Youngue and F. G. Blackman, both of Lokin, West Va.; Harry Mease, Des Moines, Iowa; Rev. R. Ransom, Topeka, Kansas; Dorsey Green, Kansis City, Kansas; John C. Walker, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Theodore Cable, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. J. S. Sumerfield, Los Angeles, Calif.; Julian D. Rainey, Boston, Mass.

NOT A DELEGATE



Congressman ARTHUR W. MITCHELL of 1st Illinois District, Chicago, Ill., whose scheduled speech, seconding the nomination of Presidene Roosevelt, had to be called off at convention just ended when it was discovered that the Congressman was not a delegate to the convention. He was extended the courtesy of speaking on Thursday night instead, to the chagrin of Senator Smith of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S .C.
STATE

JUN 26 1936

Senator Smith in Eruption.

Politically speaking, Senator Smith of South Carolina has not been in a smiling mood for three years. It may be surmised that the senator was not looking forward with "peculiar satisfaction" to attendance upon the Democratic convention, to which he had been elected a delegate from his state.

In such circumstances just a little additional irritation is sufficient to "blow off the top." And that irritation seems to have been furnished when the senior senator from the Palmetto state reached Philadelphia on Tuesday from Florida, where he had attended the funeral of Senator Fletcher, and discovered his badge as a delegate, with assignment of a seat, had been lost, lent or appropriated.

Such things have happened before and they will happen again. They are happening somewhere every day. Some one is at fault but it is generally inadvertence. The error is also generally easily and quickly remedied—as at Philadelphia.

The loss of the Smith ticket at Philadelphia was a "local" incident, so to speak. Responsibility was inside the South Carolina delegation. It was not a convention matter, or a national "issue." It might well, with quiet dignity, have been permitted to remain inside the delegation.

But unfortunately, we think, Senator Smith voiced out loud his indignation. Convention newsgatherers, whose sense of scent is never so keen as when it leads to a dog fight, were jubilant. The press dispatches carried hundreds of words about it, alluding to a "rift" between Senator Smith and Governor Johnston.

And then—or perhaps coincidently—Senator Smith noted his absence from membership on important committees, while many of his juniors had been recognized. Why this is true, we do not know. But it is not difficult to surmise that when a convention is in control of a group having certain objectives, and thoughts on certain lines, the majority try to construct their machine (and it is a machine) with cogs that work together.

These incidents touching the South Carolina senator doubtless created or added to what is sometimes termed "a state of mind." They were magnified out of all proportion to their importance. The news gatherers had poured gasoline on the pile and made a "sensation"—one of those hollow, senseless sensations.

The stage was "set" for further public indignation when at the afternoon session the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Negro minister of Philadelphia, invoked the blessing of God upon the proceedings and the personnel of the Democratic convention. Senator Smith with some other members of the delegation thereupon beat Al Smith to it, and "took a walk"—temporarily. Afterwards the senator again expressed himself for public consumption.

We have not yet perused comments of the Republican press on that incident, but it is a certainty that it is sweeter to them than molasses is to flies. Chairman Hamilton, Landon's chief political engineer, would probably not exchange it for $200,000 for his campaign fund.

But we are disappointed in the Rev. Marshall Shepard. A quick witted Southern Negro preacher would not have missed the opportunity of following the retreating seceders out of the hall with a voiced prayer for "the salvation of our departing brethren."

Democratic Convention Delegates

PHILADELPHIA

FLETCHER AMOS of 1621 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, was born in Florida, and came to Philadelphia in 1920. He is married to Mrs. Mallie E. Amos and they have two boys. He began taking an active part in Democratic politics in 1923. A member of the City committee, he is a parole officer, tailor by trade, member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and American Legion. In 1935, he ran for magistrate, polling 318,673 votes only to lose by 300 votes.

WILSON JOHNS of 1012 S. Colorado Avenue, Philadelphia. He was born in Virginia and came to Philadelphia in 1895. He is married to Mrs. Octavia Jones and has one son. He has been a Democrat for thirty-five years; was elected a Democratic ward executive in 1905 and to the City Committee in 1909. He is employed in the City Coroner's office. A Presbyterian, he was formerly in the wholesale tea, coffee and smoked fish business.

Three from Michigan

EDWARD B. WILLIAMS of Benton Harbor, Mich., minister, assistant superintendent of labor management of WPA. He was born in Mississippi and is married to Mrs. Irma R. Williams. He has been in the Democratic party since 1928.

ANDREW J. SMITH of 5464 Williams Street, Detroit. He was born in Baltimore, the son of the former Racheal P. Cummings. He is supervisor of WPA for the Fourth District of Michigan. He and his wife, Mrs. Josephine Smith, have four girls and two boys. He has been a Democrat since 1928.

HAROLD BLEDSOE of 911 Gratot Avenue, Detroit, attorney and former assistant attorney general of Michigan. He is a member of the State Democratic Central Committee and is the father of three children. This is his second convention as a delegate.

Kansas Sends Two

DR. J. LEWIS RANSOM of Topeka, Kan., a physician, is married and has one child. He was elected over a white aspirant to become the delegate by 5,000 votes. It is his first political convention and he finds it exciting.

MRS. MAYME ELLIOTT BOWLING of 816 Congress Street, Emporia, Kan., graduate of Chicago Musical College and teacher of music in Kansas public schools. She has been a Democrat for fifteen years. She was elected an alternate but became a delegate when the white representative was unable to attend the convention because of illness.

HENRY U. NEASE of Des Moines, Iowa, a machinist and graduate of Penn Mechanical College. He is single and has been a Democrat since 1916. He is the first colored man elected a delegate to any National Convention from his State, two Republicans having been sent as alternates.

Three West Virginia Delegates

F. G. BLACKMAN of Lakin, W. Va., financial secretary of the Lakin State Hospital. He has been active in Democratic politics since 1920.

E. L. JAMES of Institute, W. Va., is connected with the West Virginia State College. He has been active in organizing Democratic clubs throughout his State.

DR. E. L. YOUNGEE, of Lakin, W. Va., superintendent of the Lakin State Hospital. He has been a Democrat for more than fifteen years and is the head of the Colored Democratic League of West Virginia.

Far West Represented

DR. JOHN A. SOMERVILLE of Los Angeles, Cal., is a dentist and is married to a dentist, Dr. Vada J. Somerville. He has been a Democrat for five years and says that it is the only party to which he has been affiliated. He is a graduate of the University of Southern California.

DR. SAMUEL BAUMAN of Los Angeles, Cal., is a druggist and has been a life-long Democrat. Last year he was a candidate for the State Legislature but was defeated by a small margin. He is a Catholic and a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

CARL M. GLASS of 5 Clarke Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., is a deputy sheriff, is single and has been in the Democratic party for twenty-five years. This is the first time he has been a delegate but he attended the Chicago convention in 1932. He is the first colored man elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He is a member of A.M.E. Church and Knights of Pythias.

ELMER V. MOSEE of St. Louis, Mo., is married and has a son. A graduate of the University of Indiana. he is the deputy clerk of the Eighth Judicial Circuit Court. He has been a Democrat since 1912.

Democrats Plan to Raise $25,000 Fund

PHILADELPHIA — A resolution pledging to collect $25,000 from colored Democrats throughout the country for the party's campaign fund was presented to the executive committee of the party at the Convention Auditorium, Wednesday, by officers of the National Colored Democratic Association.

The pledge was adopted by the association shortly before the close of its twelfth quadrennial session in the O. V. Catto Elks' Home on Monday.

Dr. W. J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and president of the association, presented the resolution to Postmaster General James Farley.

Mob Violence Hit

Along with the pledge, another resolution endorsing the Roosevelt Administration and the New Deal, was presented to the chairman of the national committee. The second resolution condemned mob murder and the requirement of the Civil Service Commission for photographs of applicants.

The meeting of the association opened on Saturday with more than 700 delegates from every section of the country. Plans were completed for the organizing of Democratic clubs in forty-two states. Committees in each State will have charge of the organization of clubs.

At the election of officers, Sunday, Dr. Thompkins was reelected president by acclamation. Other officers elected were:

Mrs. Bessye J. Beardon of New York, first vice-president; Edward R. Hazzell of Philadelphia, second vice-president; Dr. J. A. Somerville of Los Angeles, third vice-president, and Thomas J. Davis of Cincinnati, fourth vice-president.

Brown Made Secretary

Edgar G. Brown, Chicago, secretary; Thomas H. Clarke, Washington, D.C., corresponding secretary; Truly Hatchett, of Baltimore, treasurer; J. E. Stephens, of New York, general organizer; Miss Theodore V. Jones of Los Angeles, women's organizer; Miss M. Griffin of Pittsburgh, assistant women's organizer;

Harry Leland, of Omaha, Neb., sergeant-at-arms; William H. Kelly of Harrisburg, Pa., assistant sergeant-at-arms; Bishoy Reverdy C. Ransom of Ohio, historian; the Rev. E. T. Demby of Arkansas, national chaplain; Miss Lula P. Hill, of Kansas, regional director.

President Lauded

In endorsing President Roosevelt, the association termed him the greatest emancipator of the colored American and pledged their entire support in seeking his re-election.

The resolution requested the Democratic party to approve speedily enactment of an anti-lynching law and to endorse Federal protection for sharecroppers of the South.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 26, 1936

Senator Smith in Eruption.

Politically speaking, Senator Smith of South Carolina has not been in a smiling mood for three years. It may be surmised that the senator was not looking forward with "peculiar satisfaction" to attendance upon the Democratic convention, to which he had been elected a delegate from his state.

In such circumstances just a little additional irritation is sufficient to "blow off the top." And that irritation seems to have been furnished when the senior senator from the Palmetto state reached Philadelphia on Tuesday from Florida, where he had attended the funeral of Senator Fletcher, and discovered his badge as a delegate, with assignment of a seat, had been lost, lent or appropriated.

Such things have happened before and they will happen again. They are happening somewhere every day. Some one is at fault but it is generally inadvertence. The error is also generally easily and quickly remedied—as at Philadelphia.

The loss of the Smith ticket at Philadelphia was a "local" incident, so to speak. Responsibility was inside the South Carolina delegation. It was not a convention matter, or a national "issue." It might well, with quiet dignity, have been permitted to remain inside the delegation.

But unfortunately, we think, Senator Smith voiced out loud his indignation. Convention newsgatherers, whose sense of scent is never so keen as when it leads to a dog fight, were jubilant. The press dispatches carried hundreds of words about it, alluding to a "rift" between Senator Smith and Governor Johnston.

And then—or perhaps coincidently—Senator Smith noted his absence from membership on important committees, while many of his juniors had been recognized. Why this is true, we do not know. But it is not difficult to surmise that when a convention is in control of a group having certain objectives, and thoughts on certain lines, the majority try to construct their machine (and it is a machine) with cogs that work together.

These incidents touching the South Carolina senator doubtless created or added to what is sometimes termed "a state of mind." They were magnified but of all proportion to their importance. The news gatherers had poured gasoline on the pile and made a "sensation"—one of those hollow, senseless sensations.

The stage was "set" for further public indignation when at the afternoon session the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Negro minister of Philadelphia, invoked the blessing of God upon the proceedings and the personnel of the Democratic convention. Senator Smith with some other members of the delegation thereupon beat Al Smith to it, and "took a walk"—temporarily. Afterwards the senator again expressed himself for public consumption.

We have not yet perused comments of the Republican press on that incident, but it is a certainty that it is sweeter to them than molasses is to flies. Chairman Hamilton, Landon's chief political engineer, would probably not exchange it for $200,000 for his campaign fund.

But we are disappointed in the Rev. Marshall Shepard. A quick witted Southern Negro preacher would not have missed the opportunity of following the retreating seceders out of the hall with a voiced prayer for "the salvation of our departing brethren."

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

ACTIVE IN DEMO. NAT'L CONVENTION

CONG. A. W. MITCHELL

CARL M. GLASS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (Special to The St. Louis Argus)—The largest number of Negroes to ever attend a National Democratic Convention were gathered in Philadelphia this week. They all seemed interested in the things which vitally affect the group, but of course, the usual difference of opinion as to how and by whom these needs be best served.

As a starter, the National Colored Democratic Association under the leadership of Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins as president and Edgar Brown as secretary, had Hon. James A. Farley, Democratic National Committeeman and Hon. W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the committee, to address its meeting Sunday afternoon at the Pearl Theater. About 1400 were in attendance. These two high officials in the Democratic Party told their hearers that President Roosevelt was a man with a human

State Senator Joseph T. Brogan of St. Louis and Carl M. Glass of St. Louis, were selected for the committees to notify the Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees, respectively at the Democratic National convention.

heart with sympathies broad enough to reach all citizens, be they great or small; that he has "Kept the faith."

"Nobody Forgotten."

"There is no forgotten class under the Roosevelt Administration," he continued. Farley thanked the Negroes for their support in 1932 and pointed out 1936 was the first time in the history of the Democratic Party that more than one Negro delegate has been seated in the convention.

This year, he said, there are 32 Negro delegates and alternates from Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio and California.

Dr. M. Grant of St. Louis also spoke at the meeting. Seeing things as they move politically, one is impressed that Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell is a recognized leader in Democratic politics. Dr. Wm. K. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C.; Robt. Vann, Editor, Pittsburgh Courier; and Julian D. Rainey of Boston, are in the lime-light. Edgar G. Brown still holds sway as a contact man and is busy.

Not a doubt has been expressed above a whisper about President Roosevelt's nomination. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, the only Negro member of the Nation's highest law-making body, is selected to second the nomination of Roosevelt.

Carl Glass, who is a district delegate from St. Louis, is a member of the committee to notify the Vice-President of his nomination. This honor went to Attorney Bracy, at the G. O. P. Convention at Cleveland.

Among St. Louisans attending are D. M. Grant, Jos. L. McLemore, Elmer V. Mosee, Atty. V. Lucas and J. E. Mitchell.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.
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They Appreciate What the President Has Done for So Many of Their People—Representative Mitchell, Negro Democrat of Chicago, Declared that Roosevelt Has Appointed More Negroes to Governmental Jobs, Than the Three Preceding Administrations Combined.

The action of the Republican Convention in rejecting Negro delegations from five of the Southern States and seating the white delegations has caused resentment among Negroes, particualrly of the younger generation.

As "The Brooklyn Citizen" stated, the racial loyalty of the older generation to the Republican Party, is not likely to be influenced, but the younger generation, far removed from slavery days, is gradually losing this racial loyalty to the Republican Party.

In Philadelphia yesterday, Representative Mitchell, Negro Democrat of Illinois speaking at a meeting of the National Colored Democratic Association, declared that the debt of loyalty owed by Negroes to the Republican Party has been paid.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he declared "has appointed more Negroes to responsible Governmental positions than the last three Republican administrations taken together."

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Leaders of Race, Backing New Deal, to Hold Own Convention.

By ORRIN C. EVANS

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Heralding the New Deal as the panacea for Negro America's economic, political and social needs, thousands of Negroes throughout the country have turned their backs on their traditional political party—the G. O. P.—and are vigorously drumming things up for President Roosevelt.

Coincident with the sessions of the Democratic convention here, the National Colored Democratic Convention will hold sessions daily at O. V. Catto Elks' Auditorium, 16th and Fitzwater sts.

Leaders of Race Coming.

Negro Democratic committeemen throughout the city elected delegates last week to attend the sessions. Fifteen wards which represent the focal points of the Negro ballot in Philadelphia will have two delegates there. Delegates from practically every State in the Union will take part in the sessions.

Among the national Negro political leaders who will arrive here before the Democratic convention opens is Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher of a Negro newspaper, who, according to reports, will head the Roosevelt campaign throughout the country among Negroes.

Other visitors will be Eugene Kinckle Jones, Advisor on Negro Affairs to the United States Department of Commerce; Edgar G. Brown, special assistant to the director of the emergency conservation works program, and Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, who directed the campaign of the late President Woodrow Wilson among the Negroes throughout the West. All are active supporters of the New Deal.

Local Leaders Active.

Lawrence A. Oxley, of North Carolina, Commissioner of Conciliation, Welfare; Dr. J. Max Barber, a In the United States Department of Labor, has been in Philadelphia for a week attending to what he characterizes as "advance work" in connection with Negro activities.

In the local arrangements Deputy Attorney General J. Austin Norris, Representative Marshall E. Shep-

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Democratic Party Affiliation. Democratic. Democratic. Democratic

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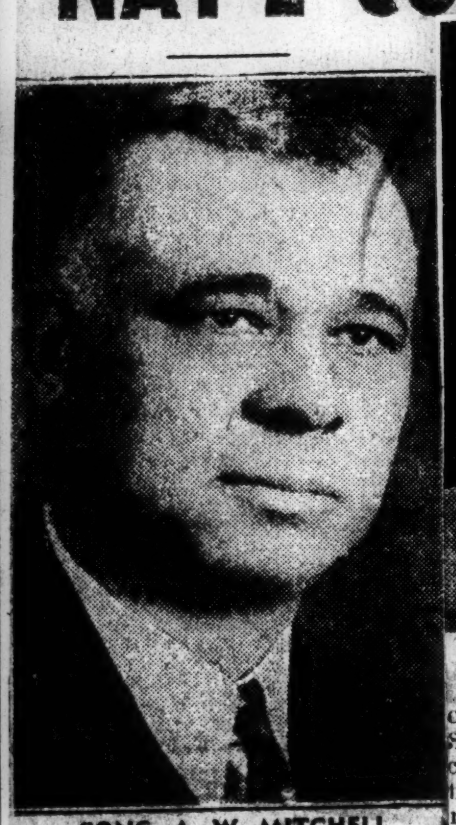

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In the 20th ward the delegates who will attend the convention estimate that more than 2000 will be here during the week. are Sylvester Mays and Dr. Edwin Thompson; 22d ward, Joseph Page, Kermit Miller; 23d ward, Edward Givens, Frances Flowers; 28th ward, Dr. John Morehead, Cora

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Mark Sullivan Finds Democratic Convention About to Kill States' Rights and Two-Thirds Rules and Reverse Itself to Bid for Negro Vote

By Mark Sullivan

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Smith insurgency is from the North and from the cities. Of the five signers, three, Messrs. Smith, Colby and Cohalan, are from New York; one ex-Governor Ely, is from Boston; the last, ex-Senator Reed is from Kansas City. The fight between Mr. Smith and his associates on the one side and Messrs. Roosevelt and Farley on the other is a fight between two parts of the Northern and city Democracy.

Yet in this convention there is even more occasion for insurgency from the South. There is far more reason for the South and the Southern Democrats to be appalled by what this convention is about to do to them.

This convention is going to complete what the New Deal in Congress has already begun. This convention is going to put the Democratic party on record as intending to wipe out substantially everything the Southern Democracy knows and cherishes as states' rights. The New Deal is embarked on a program of which the basic principle is centralization of power at Washington. The New Deal's N. R. A. gave to Washington a control, detailed, minute and complete, over every aspect of business and industry. The New Deal's triple-A gave to Washington the power to tell a Georgia farmer how much cotton he might raise, a Virginia farmer how much tobacco, a North Carolina farmer how much potatoes. The New Deal subjected every person in the South to inspection, and unitive action, by officials getting their authority from Washington.

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In this convention also, the South is to be deprived of a safeguard which for a century has given the South ability to protect its principle of states' rights and its other local positions about national affairs. For 104 years an unbroken rule of the Democratic party has decreed that a Presidential candidate can be named only by two-thirds of a convention. That meant that one-third of a convention could veto a nomination. That meant that the Southern states, acting as a unit in a convention, could prevent the nomination of any Presidential candidate deemed by the South to be unfriendly to its particular views and interests.

Now, what are the particular views and interests that the South has passionately wished to protect? Why has the South always prized states' rights and always insisted on their preservation? Why has the South, ever since the Civil War, always voted the Democratic ticket, practically solidly? And why has the South fought jealously to maintain a rule which gave the South power to prevent Democratic Presidential nominations? What motive has been behind this long and determined insistence by the South on a point of view peculiar to itself?

Much of the point of view peculiar to the South arose from what was once called a "peculiar institution"—a political euphemism for slavery. What the South has wished to insure by states' rights and by the two-thirds rule in Democratic conventions was that the local affairs of the South should be determined by white voters. Ever since the Civil War the Democratic party has stood for white domination, for the minimizing of Negro voting, for the rights of the states to have their own election laws and usages. The South has always refused to vote the Republican ticket because the South felt that the Republican party stood for Negro voting and Negro participation in public affairs in proportion to the Negroes' share of the population.

This was unthinkable to some whole Southern states and many Southern communities, where Negroes outnumber whites. Such communities relied upon the Democratic party and upon the South's own power within the Democratic party to protect it from participation by Negroes in voting and office holding in proportion to the numbers of the race.

And this, too, this reliance, the South is about to lose in this convention. In the welter of revolutionary changes taking place, the least noticed, yet one of the most important is the change in the Democratic party's policy about Negro voting, Negro office holding and Negro participation in public affairs.

The party, under the leadership of Chairman Farley, Senator Guffey and other Northern and city leaders, set out two years ago to draw the Negro vote as a mass from the Republican party to the Democratic. They seem to have succeeded to some degree. There are signs that this year, for the first time since the Negro voted, he may vote in large numbers with the Democratic party.

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About all this as a phenomenon many things could be said. If the attempt to take the Negro voters from the Republican into the Democratic party is successful, it will make a difference in the election. Negro voters happen to be especially numerous in certain key cities, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. These cites are in large, doubtful states. It might be that migration of all the Negro voters would determine the election in those states and hence in the country. No one can question the right of the Democrats to go after the Negro vote, nor the right of the Negro to vote where he thinks his interest lies. Nevertheless, concentrated pressure on one race to induce it as a mass to change its political affiliation is a form of class appeal that contains more than ordinary dynamite.

But the particular application to this convention has to do with the South. Here the South sees disappear practically every reason, whether of principle or local interest or prejudice, which has hitherto kept the South in the Democratic party. The South has more acute reasons for outbreak than former Governor Smith and his associates have. To see whether the Southern leaders will do anything, we must wait until later in the week.

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PHILLY CROWDED WITH DEMOCRATIC PARTY "BIG WIGS"

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—Two full-fledged Negro Presidential delegates have been found among the hundred or more Negro visitors to the national convention of the Democratic party here at Convention Hall.

The full roster of delegates and alternates will be known as soon as the credentials committee concludes its deliberations, but so far Harry Austin of New York City and Dr. Theodore Cable, city councilor of Indianapolis, are the only recognized delegates.

Among those at the convention are Attorney Emory B. Smith and Mrs. Smith of Washington; Ira Wharton, Boston; Chief Wesley Young, the deputy sheriff and veteran politician of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. A. H. Smitherman, TERA supervisor of Buffalo.

Carita V. Doane, superintendent of the State Employment Bureau, New York City; Attorney Charles V. Carr, Cleveland; Earl A. Egerton, Camden, N. J.; A. Fay Bennett, of the internal revenue department of Utica, N. Y.; Fletcher A. Amos of this city, who polled 18,000 votes while campaigning for a magistracy.. He is alternate delegate to the convention.

New Yorkers included J. Raymond Jones, deputy assistant U. S. marshal; Richard E. Carey, assistant district attorney; Assemblyman William T. Andrews; former Assemblyman James E. Stephens; Javan A. Steele, city marshal; James A. Ross, editor and publisher of Buffalo; Ulysses S. Poston, journalist; Arthur (Ace) Parker, public speaker; Carson DeWitt Baker and Bessye J. Bearden, deputy collectors in the department of internal revenue.

Among the Washingtonians were Attorney Benjamin F. Sears, Mrs. Viola M. Smith, Mrs. Irene McDaniel, Meredith Lee, Harry Lowe, A. Wharton, Ruth Cornell, Lydia E. Bell, Theodore E. Botts, Thomas H. Clarke, assistant recorder of deeds, and Robert Nelson, former editor.

Other visitors were Daniel West of Inglis, Minn.; Dr. Robert E. Skelton, probation officer of Indianapolis; Attorney Forrest Littlejohn and Henry A. Fleming, the well-known politician, both of Indianapolis; Dr. Henry J. Johnson, NYA supervisor, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Samuel S. Stewart, Newark.

Also present was Mrs. M. Moselle Griffin, manager of the business department of the National Association of Business Women, editor of the journal of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, and publicity director for the Grand Temple of Elkdom.

Others were Otis Brooks, Harrisburg, Pa.; Attorney T. E. Graves, Michigan City, Ind.; Dr. S. R. Blackwell, Gary, Ind.; Truly Hatchett, the Baltimore realtor; Oscar Newman of Philadelphia, former independent candidate for Congress; Attorney Thomas H. Clarke of Washington, D. C.; Alexander Corse, political leader of Nassau county, New York City; Walter E. Riefer, the aggressive political boss of Queens county, New York.

Nathaniel B. Douse, Benjamin W. H. Kelly and Julius Taylor.
Jones, William E. Johnson, Wil- Other visitors are Carl D. Lau-
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Gregory, E. W. Gowens, J.chell, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Irene
nson, Alberta J. Scott, Raymond McDaniel, Washington, D. C.; G.
Jones, Ralph T. Jefferson, Ben-W. Richardson, New York City;
in W. Jones. Alexander Inniss, Long Island, N.
lso Dr. John J. Moreland, James Y.; Mrs. M. N. Smith, Phiadelphia;
ly, William Jones, Ellis H. Rey-Alice P. Harris, Camden, N. J., and
s, Raymond Register, Saylor Edward B. Saunders and I. Duport
fin, Dr. Virginia Kimbrough, George of Washington, D. C.
mit Miller, the dance promoter;
O. W. Fulcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; office of the Recorder of Deeds in
W. R. Farley, organizer of the Presi- Washington; Randall Toliver, politi-
ident Roosevelt Clubs of Memphis, cal boss of Westchester county,
Tenn.; Mrs. L. L. Cowan of Brook- New York; Mrs. L. L. Cowan,
lyn; Mrs. Somerville Fauntleroy, Brooklyn; Miss Agnes Green, New
present State committeewoman of York City; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis,
Philadelphia, and Joseph L. McLe- Mo.; Thomas J. Davis of Cleveland;
more, the St. Louis attorney who H. J. Johnson of Ithaca, N. Y.
polled 17,000 votes as a candidate Representing Philadelphia were
for Congress in 1928. Cora Dullman, Howard Adams,
Also Frederick Weaver, Washing- Pearl Adams, Edgar Brown, S. B.
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PHILLY CROWDED WITH DEMOCRATIC PARTY "BIG WIGS"

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—Two full-fledged Negro Presidential delegates have been found among the hundred or more Negro visitors to the national convention of the Democratic party here at Convention Hall.

The full roster of delegates and alternates will be known as soon as the credentials committee concludes its deliberations, but so far Harry Austin of New York City and Dr. Theodore Cable, city councilor of Indianapolis, are the only recognized delegates.

Among those at the convention are Attorney Emory B. Smith and Mrs. Smith of Washington; Ira Wharton, Boston; Chief Wesley Young, the deputy sheriff and veteran politician of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. A. H. Smitherman, TERA supervisor of Buffalo.

Carita V. Keane, superintendent of the State Employment Bureau, New York City; Attorney Charles V. Carr, Cleveland; Earl A. Egerton, Camden, N. J.; A. Fay Bennett, of the internal revenue department of Utica, N. Y.; Fletcher A. Amostion of this city, who polled 18,000 votes while campaigning for a magistracy.. He is alternate delegate to the convention.

New Yorkers included J. Raymond Jones, deputy assistant U. S. marshal; Richard E. Carey, assistant district attorney; Assemblyman William T. Andrews; former Assemblyman James E. Stephens; Javan A. Steele, city marshal; James A. Ross, editor and publisher of Buffalo; Ulysses S. Poston, journalist; Arthur (Ace) Parker, public speaker; Carson DeWitt Baker and Bessye J. Bearden, deputy collector of the port of New York.

Among the Washingtonians were Attorney Benjamin F. Sears, Mrs. Viola M. Smith, Mrs. Irene McDaniel, Meredith Lee, Harry Lowe, A. Wharton, Ruth Cornell, Lydia E. Bell, Theodore E. Botts, Thomas H. Clarke, assistant recorder of deeds, and Robert Nelson, former editor.

Other visitors were Daniel West of Inglis, Minn.; Dr. Robert E. Skelton, probation officer of Indianapolis; Attorney Forrest Littlejohn and Henry A. Fleming, the well-known politician, both of Indianapolis; Dr. Henry J. Johnson, NYA supervisor, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Samuel S. Stewart, Newark.

Also present was Mrs. M. Moselle Griffin, manager of the business department of the National Association of Business Women, editor of the journal of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, and publicity director for the Grand Temple of Elkdom.

Others were Otis Brooks, Harrisburg, Pa.; Attorney T. E. Graves, Michigan City, Ind.; Dr. S. R. Blackwell, Gary, Ind.; Truly Hatchett, the Baltimore realtor; Oscar Newman of Philadelphia, former independent candidate for Congress; Attorney Thomas H. Clarke of Washington, leader of Nassau county, New York City; Walter E. Riefer, the aggressive political boss of Queens county, New York.

Nathaniel B. Douse, Benjamin W. H. Kelly and Julius Taylor.
Other visitors are Carl D. Lauman, William E. Johnson, Wilones, Newark; Attorney J. E. Mitliam L. Harris, Louise Gilmore, Wilson, Mo.; Mrs. Irene Gregory, E. W. Gowens, J. Cowan, Washington, D. C.; G. chell, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. L. L. Cowan, New York; Mrs. L. L. Cowan of Brooklyn; Miss Agnes Green, New York City; Mrs. Somerville Fauntleroy, Brooklyn; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas J. Davis of Cleveland; Also Dr. John J. Moreland, James Y. McDaniel, Washington, D. C.; G. Alberta J. Scott, Raymond Richardson, New York City; Ralph T. Jefferson, Benjamin W. Jones. Alexander Inniss, Long Island, N. Y.; Mrs. M. N. Smith, Philadelphia; Also Dr. John J. Moreland, James Ellis H. Rey- Alice P. Harris, Camden, N. J., and William Jones, Raymond Register, Saylor Edward B. Saunders and I. Duport Dr. Virginia Kimbrough, George of Washington, D. C.
O. W. Fulcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Randall Toliver, politW. R. Farley, organizer of the Presical boss of Westchester county, ident Roosevelt Clubs of Memphis, New York; Mrs. L. L. Cowan, Tenn.; Mrs. L. L. Cowan of Brook- Brooklyn; Miss Agnes Green, New lyn; Mrs. Somerville Fauntleroy, York City; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, present State committeewoman of Mo.; Thomas J. Davis of Cleveland; Philadelphia, and Joseph L. McLe- H. J. Johnson of Ithaca, N. Y. more, the St. Louis attorney who Representing Philadelphia were polled 17,000 votes as a candidate Cora Dullman, Howard Adams, for Congress in 1928. Pearl Adams, Edgar Brown, S. B. Also Frederick Weaver, Washing- Barber, S. D. Brown, Carl D. Cole ton, D. C.; Evelyn B. Wells, of the

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Democratic.

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No Request for Negro Hotel Needs Made

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Bruce absolutely refused to say a single word about the matter when approached by the Amsterdam News. All he would speak about was the showing made in last week's primary by his district.

Twenty-first Leader Ignored.

It has been learned very reliably, however, that it is the custom that Tammany delegates be all housed in the same hotel, but that, although other district leaders have been asked to send in their reservations for rooms, no request has come to the district leader of the Twenty-first.

A similar situation arose for the national Democratic convention, when plans were made to segregate the Negro delegates, while other Tammany leaders were accommodated together at a downtown hotel.

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DEMOS IN GIANT RALLY AT GARY

GARY, Sept. 23.—(SNS) — Climaxing the gigantic annual three-day convention, the Indiana Negro Democratic association heard such party stand-outs as Lieutenant Governor Clifford Townsend, candidate for governor; Omer S. Jackson, Democratic state chairman, who listed as principal speaker, and many county and state candidates.

Townsend spoke, as did Rev. C. P. Shephard of Philadelphia, colored minister who gave the invocation at the Democratic national convention. The latter was scheduled to speak at the last night's session in Rosemont hall, 1835 Broadway, where convention activities are centering, was unable to reach Gary in time. Dr. D. A. Bethea of Hammond was toastmaster. Dr. S. R. Blackwell and Attorney C. Warren Harvey of Gary introduced the speakers.

Attendance at tonight's banquet exceeded 500.

An all-day outing in the colored section of Gleason park wound up the convention.

A parade scheduled to start at 25th and Broadway was the highlight of Saturday's program for the colored democratic visitors. City and county officials and officials of the Gary, 1st district and state organizations of the association reviewed the parade from a reviewing stand erected in front of Rosemont hall.

Addressing the opening session ofof the conclave yesterday afternoon, Edward Khelseau of Indianapolis, one of the states colored democratic leaders, declared:

"At last we Negroes have realized that voing Republican will not aid in the further emancipation of southern Negroes. Despite Republicans having been in power in Washington all except 16 years since the colored man was set free, the condition of the southern Negro remains little changed.

"We are asked why we deserted the Repuglican party. We did not desert it, we were kicked out of it. The Democrats merely accepted us."

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MILAM OFFICES OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY OPENED

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The Texas Negro Roosevelt-Garner headquarters opened Saturday with offices at 4091 Milam street. Democratic literature will be furnished without cost. These offices are approved by the state and national bodies.

Alphonse Mills is director and the committee consists of Will Green Will Ponder, Attorney H. S. Davis Attorney J. M. Nabrit, Dr. W. J Minor, Edward Griffin, Dr. Hobart Thomas, Dr. T. M. Shadowens, Dr Leon Peacock, Don Roby and Wm Robinson.

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So far as we know, it is agreed by all Negroes that the thing Texas Negroes need most politically is the right to vote for local officials.

As a matter of common sense, Texas Negroes ought to seek, and they desire to seek, to maneuver themselves in positions to get that right.

At the very threshold Negroes meet the age-worn challenge to decide between Republicans and Democrats on the basis of their treatment of Negroes in the past. Every four years we accept the dare and end up giving away our vote, like the country boy, who hauled his city cousin up the hill on a free bet that he wasn't strong enough to carry his cousin up the hill.

We believe what the Republicans or Democrats have done in the past is a false issue. We have overpaid every debt we have ever owed the Republicans. If votes were bank notes, they would owe us change. We don't owe either party anything.

We not only are free to, but we owe it to our wives and children, to look both parties over without sentiment, and calmly support the one through whom we can eventually get the right to vote for local officials.

To that end we offer these observations:

Local officials, commissioners, mayors, sheriffs, county clerks, etc. are practically elected in democratic primaries in Texas and have been for the last twenty-five years.

Republicans of Texas do not even bother to put candidates up for the local offices Negroes want to vote for. In ever increasing numbers Republicans vote in Democratic primaries themselves.

It is the opinion of the ablest Republicans that white Republican leaders like R. B. Creager, National Committeeman, don't want to build a strong party in Texas. They are content to organize a rooting section every four years so that if the Republicans win the National election they can received the patronage for Texas.

But be that as it may, there is no local Republican party with which Negroes can ally themselves in the hope of battling with Democrats for local offices. Neither are the Republicans now making any attempt to organize a permanent voting machine in Texas.

So what can Negroes gain talking about uniting with the Republican party in Texas, when there isn't and hasn't been an effective Republican party in Texas in twenty-five years? The Republican party hardly casts 150,000 votes in Texas. So when we go Republican in Texas,—except for the few who get cash—we walk off the gang plank into the ocean of oblivion.

On the other hand, as Republican bitter-enders point out, the Democratic gates are barred against us. So what?

When its roots are thus laid bare, we see that our problem is to decide whether we shall wrap the cloak of sentiment about us, and walk off the gang plank into oblivion; or try to pick the lock and storm the barred gates

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America had lynched us, disfranchised us, Jim-crowed us and crucified us; but we decided to fight America's cause and pick up our fight with demagogues, when the they can't support a party like the Democratic party, war was over. In effect we said, "We'll fight shoulder to which has barred us and abused us, we cite our action in shoulder with you to make the world free for Democracy. the recent World War. But when we win we shall renew a relentless fight against you to get our full share of freedom and democracy."

We in Texas live in Democratic territory. Whether we wish it or not, our destiny is inextricably wrapped with that of local Democrats. To paraphrase the great Fred Douglass, the Democratic party in Texas "is the ship of state, all else is the sea".

The Informer believes Negroes should fight for their right to vote in Democratic primaries as true Democrats. They should fight, in season and out, to compel recognition as Democrats entitled to vote in primaries.

We have held on to the Republicans, afraid to go whole-heartedly Democratic, lest we be wrong and lose something. But it's still true that he, who would gain a full life, must not fear to lose his life.

We may as well face the fact that we can't serve two masters. We can't fight to get in Democratic primaries, and then vote Republican every chance we get, and expect to be taken seriously. We'll have to courageously abandon sentiment and play the game to get what we want. What we want must come through the Democrats in Texas.

To begin the practice of what we preach The Informer will support Albert Thomas against Roy Nichols. And let it be understood we have never seen either candidate. We have inquired about both and believe that either will make a good congressman for the district.

But Thomas is related by party to our local officials who are all Democrats. By a vote for Thomas we put them under obligation. To illustrate, win or lose, the street commissioner is more likely to gravel streets in a section where Negroes voted Democratic than where they voted Republican.

If we vote for Nichols, he has no Republican friends who are officials down here to help us. If Nichols were elected by our vote, he couldn't do any more than Thomas will do.

We hope Negroes will be allowed to vote in the Democratic city primaries to be held in Houston next month. But if they are not, The Informer shall go on fighting for the right. In the meantime, it shall use every effort, and advises other Negroes to use all effort, to bring about the selection of Democrats with character and fair minds. For whatever Democrats are nominated, are sure to be elected and whining about being barred won't defeat them or help us.

As long as this editorial is, there are those with bated breath, waiting for our announcement of our stand on Roosevelt and Landon. Now that's a national issue and we'll see you next week.

Canvass Reveals Negro Voters Favor Roosevelt, Citing Relief Policies

By American Institute of Public Opinion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The colored man's political sympathies—which have been the traditional property of the Republican party ever since the Civil War—are aligned today with Franklin Roosevelt and the Democratic party in what may prove to be one of the most significant shifts in many, many elections.

That fact is indicated today as the result of a special canvass conducted among negroes by the American Institute of Public Opinion, which reveals that out of every 100 negroes who intend to vote next month, 69 plan to vote for Roosevelt, 31 for Governor Landon.

In at least six states, votes cast by negroes may have a decisive effect upon the outcome. These are: New York, which now has 287,000 registered negro voters; Pennsylvania, with 277,000 registered; Illinois, 218,000; Ohio, 200,000; Michigan, 134,000, and Indiana, 78,000.

One reason for the negro's new political allegiance is expressed in the comment of a colored WPA worker to an Institute canvasser in Baltimore Maryland:

"What am I doing now? Working, ain't I? Well, I didn't start working until Roosevelt got in the chair."

The negro was one of the first to feel the bite of depression and unemployment in 1930-32, and he has subsequently been one of the largest beneficiaries of relief and Work Progress expenditures. The result has been to shatter, at least temporarily, the old alliance between the negro and the Republican party.

Loss Recognized.

Republican stratgetists frankly recognize that their party has suffered a loss of colored support, but before today there has not been an authoritative assessment of just how much support the Republicans have lost.

Today's institute poll of negroes was conducted entirely by personal interviewers in the absence of adequate mailing lists. No attempt was made to canvass negroes in states where their vote is light. But elsewhere, in face-to-face conversations, the colored voter was asked these questions:

1. Do you plan to vote this fall?

2. Which candidate do you prefer for president?

3. What is the chief reason for your choice?

4. Did you vote in 1932? If so, for whom?

The results indicate that the colored voter was first jarred loose from his Republican associations in the Roosevelt landslide of 1932. Along with voters in every walk of life, he crossed party lines to elect a Democratic administration. In that election the country voted 59 per cent for Roosevelt to 41 per cent for Hoover. In today's ballots negroes record that they were 61 per cent to 39 per cent for Roosevelt at that time, four years ago.

But whereas there has been a nation-wide defection from Roosevelt of about 6 points (from 59 per cent of the popular vote four years ago to 53.2 per cent as reported last Sunday), Roosevelt has gained 8 points with colored voters. This contrast is illustrated in the following table:

	% for Roosevelt.		
	1935	Today	Chg.
Negro Vote	61%	69%	+8%
Nat'l Vote	59%	53.2	—6

Four States.

State by state, the poll shows a wide range of sentiment. In New York and Pensylvania colored voters are more than 4 to 1 for Roosevelt. In Maryland they give him a much narrower lead. And Delaware is an example of a state where the colored vote is still Republican.

Each of these states, however, illustrates the fact that the Roosevelt administration has made important gains among negroes since 1932. The following table compares the vote today in these states with the vote of the same persons in 1932:

	% for Roosevelt		Dem.
	1932	Today	Gain
Negroes	80%	82%	+2
New York	73	83	+10
Pennsylvania	46	56	+10
Maryland	30	44	+14
Delaawre			

FDR—OR THE PARTY?

Will these voters stay with the Democratic party after FDR is no onger the candidate?

Only time can answer that question, but the comments of representative colored voters in the Institute canvass indicate that Roosevelt is almost the only reason for their allegiance today.

"I never voted the Democratic ticket before in my life," submits a colored Wilmington, Del., WPA worker, "but I'm a Roosevelt man. It's not the party. It's the man."

"I think Roosevelt will do more for my race than any other president," comments another voter in the same traditionally Republican city.

Here are additional expressions of colored opinion:

Clerk—"I didn't have any work till Roosevelt was elected. I got my job through NRA."

Barber—"The Democrats have opened the eyes of the poor man. He sees now that the Republicans only wanted his vote."

Gardener—"People who don't vote for Roosevelt is foolish."

Reliefer—"Roosevelt caused food to be in my house."

Chef—"I like the Democratic side. That man has strutted his stuff."

Huckster—"If I had my way I'd make that man Roosevelt King and Queen."

There is a strong tradition of Republicanism in the colored voter, however, and these are typical expression of it:

Factory Worker—"I thing Roosevelt meant the country good, but I vote Republican."

Laborer—"You know how I vote when you look at me."

Housewife—"I've been Republican all my days, and I'm too old for fancy changes now."

Clergyman—"Roosevelt is a good man, but he's mixed up with a bad party."

Janitor—"I wouldn't change my ticket for a thousand dollars. I love the Republican Party.

Reliefer—"I'm afraid if the Democrats get all the power the negroes all over the United States would be disfranchised."

Clergyman—"I'm voting for the Grand Old Party. I never change."

Barber—"Ive always voted Republican. If a dog ran for president, and he was a Republican, I'd vote for him."

Other colored voters, approached for their opinions, evade direct answer:

Laborer—"I vote all the time, but nobody ever knows who for. I keep hat to myself."

71-Year-Old—"I only vote when I feel like it, and I haven't voted yet."

An Idea On Test

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Straw votes have been familiar in presidential elections for a generation, but the election of 1936 will see the test of a new idea in forecasting public opinion on political subects.

In brief, the idea is this:

Nation-wide public opinion can be sampled accurately and swiftly by distributing from 100,000 to 200,000 ballots to a cross-section of America.

No need for millions of ballots. No need for long waits of weeks while such millions are tabulated.

If the presidential poll of the American Institute of Public Opinion on November 1 predicts the popular vote of the newly-elected president of the United States within 3 or 4 per cent of bull's-eye accuracy, the idea originated by Dr. George Gallup will receive striking vindication.

Democracy may then be within reach of the day described by the great political scientist, James Bryce, who said in 1893:

"A final stage in the evolution of government by opinion would be reached if the will of the majority of citizens were to become ascertainable at all times."

Seventy-eight American newspapers of all shades of political belief have combined to make possible this revolutionary venture in modern journalism. Their roll follows:

Republican (11) — Boise Idaho Statesman, Cheyenne State Tribune Leader, Dayton Journal and Herald, Los Angeles Times, Minneapolis Tribune, Oakland Tribune, Philadelphia Inquirer, Rochester Democrat & Chronicle, San Francisco Chronicle, San Jose Mercury Herald, Toledo Times.

Independent Republican (9)—Bellingham Herald, Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, Indianapolis Star, Milwaukee Sentinel, New York Herald Tribune, Rockford Morning Star, South Bend Tribune, Spokane Spokesman-Review, Topeka State Journal.

Independent (37) — Billings Gazette, Bloomington Daily Pantagraph, Buffalo Times, Boston Globe, Cincinnati Enquirer, Dallas News, Decatur Herald & Review, Denver Rocky Mountain News, Des Moines Register & Tribune, Detroit News, Duluth Herald & News-Tribune, Evansville Press, Gary Post-Tribune, Greensboro News, Knoxville News-Sentinel, Lincoln Journal & Star, Muncie Star, Nashville Banner, Oklahoma City Oklahoman and Times, Omaha World-Herald, Parkersburg News, Peoria Journal-Transcript, Pittsburgh Press, Providence Journal, St. Joseph News-Press, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Salt Lake City Tribune, San Antonio Express, San Diego Sun, Scranton Scrantonian, Seattle Star, Sioux City Journal, Tacoma Times, Urbana Evening & Sunday Courier, Washington Post, Wheeling News-Register, Wichita Eagle.

Independent Democratic (14)—Birmingham News-Age-Herald, Butte Montana Standard, Chattanooga Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Durham Herald, Louisville Courier-Journal, Miami Herald, Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Portland Oregon Journal, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Savannah Morning News, Shreveport Times, Tucson Arizona Star, Roanoke Times.

Democratic (7)—Atlanta Constitution, Charlotte News, El Paso Times, Fairmont Times, Houston Chronicle, Lynchburg News, Memphis Commercial Appeal.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 28, 1936

Three South Carolinians Who Joined Smith in Walk-out

REPRESENTATIVE BRITTON

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH

SENATOR PARLER

Not five, but nine, took walks from the Philadelphia Democratic convention with United States Senator E. D. Smith when negroes began speaking. The News and Courier yesterday received by telegraph a full list of South Carolina delegates who left the hall. The message was from William F. Burguson, of Charleston, United States marshal.

Senator Smith was joined by Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, of Charleston, in a walk-out when a negro minister of Philadelphia was called upon to offer the invocation at one of the opening sessions.

Senator Smith walked out for the "second and last time" Thursday when Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Illinois negro, addressed the convention from the platform. With him in the second walk-out was Mayor C. Frank Clyburn, of Kershaw; Mrs. C. L. Wheeler, wife of a member of the South Carolina general assembly and delegate from the Sixth South Carolina district; Dr. Olin Sawyer, member of the house of representatives from Georgetown county; Representative Winchester C. Smith, Jr., of Williston; Senator J. D. Parler, of St. George; Representative J. B. Britton, of Sumter; Mrs. George Stuckey, of Bishopville and Thomas R. Smith, of Orangeburg county. Mayor Maybank was not in the hall at the time of Mitchell's speech.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 1 - 1936

Talmadge Sees Negroes 'Flaunted' by New Deal

South to Protest Philadelphia 'Outrage,' Says Governor

ATLANTA, June 30 (AP).—Governor Eugene Talmadge charged today the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia established "social equality and political equality" by allowing Negroes to take part.

"No Republican administration has ever forced the Negroes on the Southern people as did the convention at Philadelphia," Mr. Talmadge said.

The Georgia Governor, who has campaigned against the New Deal in various states, recently announced he would support the Democratic candidates nominated in 1936 as well as the platform.

"The New Deal papers of Georgia and the South are printing just as little about this Negro domination and equality as they can get by with," Governor Talmadge said.

"When they flaunted Negroes in the hotels and dining rooms, and had them making nominating speeches to our Southern people, it was saying to us:

"'You don't amount to anything, anyway. We will buy you. We will make you associate with the Negro, and make you like it.'

"There are thousands of good white women and men in the South who will register their protest against this outrage."

ANDERSON, S. C.
Independent-Tribune

JUN 26 1936

NEGROES AT THE CONVENTION

Whoever was responsible for the appearance, for the first time, of a negro on the program of the Democratic National Convention unquestionably made a blunder. It is bad enough to have negroes in the convention as delegates from the "Black Belts" which went Democratic in the last election, and elsewhere, but the leadership that projected any single one of them into a conspicuous place did not contribute anything to party harmony in the South.

However, it seems that the incident was over-emphasized by Senator Smith, who is very cool on the New Deal. Whether his attitude is due to his failure to land a place in the Roosevelt cabinet as secretary of agriculture, or whether it is inspired by a feeling of envy because of the prominent part taken in administration affairs by James F. Byrnes, junior senator, is a matter of conjecture. It would seem that the real cause for Senator Smith's explosion was portrayed in his declaration: "I am sick and tired of the whole damned thing" — rather than of the appearance of a negro preacher who offered a brief prayer! He seems to object to "the whole damned thing."

In South Carolina, negroes vote in the Democratic primary, when they establish proven allegiance to General Wade Hampton. This does not mean, that they are regarded as socially the equal of the white people. They may be permitted to vote, under the conditions laid down, and their votes count, but white people do not take them into their parlors or offices and sit them down along side their families to discuss political matters and how they shall vote.

There was a time, too, in the South, when negroes and whites worshipped under the same roof. Many of the old time churches, in slavery days, had a balcony in which the faithful slaves sat during church services, joining in the singing and worshipping with the white people. This could not have been construed, by the fartherest stretch of the imagination, as social equality for the blacks.

Senator Smith served in the General Assembly of this state with two negroes, from Georgetown county. This condition did not give rise to the suspicion that he or any other of the white members felt they were socially equal to the whites. The negroes were there due to political conditions that made it necessary to have a fusion ticket to avoid outright control in the densely populated black districts going to the negroes. In fact, several negroes were in attendance at the Constitutional Convention in 1898.

We feel the expression from Chairman Ben T. Leppard, to the effect that the negroes will not constitute a problem, "socially or politically" in South Carolina, is sound. A vast majority of the people of this state agree with Senator Smith's statement that negroes receive fair treatment as long as they stay in their places. They are assured of that, whether the senior senator stays in the convention or "takes a walk" with another well known man by the same name.

A negro preacher on the platform in Philadelphia, however, is not as bad for South Carolina as Joe Tolbert in the patronage saddle in this state.

Tarboro, N. C. Southerner
June 26, 1936

The Smith Walk-Out

Without going into the matter of whether Senator Ellison D Smith of South Carolina did or did not make a fool of himself in his two walk-outs from the Democratic National Convention because a Negro preacher of Philadelphia offered a prayer and a Negro Congressman from Illinois made a speech, it nevertheless can be pointed out that the presence of the Negroes was decidedly unfortunate from the political standpoint.

As we say, we do not seek to pass judgment here on the right or wrong of Senator Smith's attitude, except to say in passing that perhaps his action makes him appear foolish, but the fact remains that not only Senator Smith but any number of other Southern delegates as well do

feel the presence of the racial line distinctly, and that therefore, the question of right or wrong notwithstanding, it is unfortune that the antagonism of the Southerners was fired when the firing of it was so unnecessary.

The point is simply that it should have been known ahead of time that some Southern delegates would resent the situation. Better management of the convention, in which all things are supposed to be as harmonious as possible, would have averted this unharmonious incident. This would have been entirely possible. Senator Smith and other Southerners who feel themselves to be insulted by forced racial equality would have remained calm had the Negro problem been non-existent.

The most unfortunate thing about the whole affair was not the walk-out of Smith or the suppressed resentment of other less impulsive Southerners but the injection into the convention of a situation which was wholly unnecessary and which anyone could have foreseen in the beginning would have brought on trouble. In short, it was desirable that any controversial matter on which delegates have strong opinions should have been detoured like a rattlesnake if such were possible, and in this case it was entirely so. There is no particular point in making men angry, whether one considers them justified in getting angry or not. To do so is like sticking one's hand into a lion's cage, then yelling that the lion was unfair in biting it off.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN

JUN 25 1936

SMITH BACK AGAIN AFTER RACE FIGHT

But Southerner Threatens Another Walkout.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (U. P.)—Senator Ellison D. Smith, delegate-at-large from South Carolina, who "took a walk" from the Democratic National Convention yesterday because a Negro was praying will be back in his place today, but ready to walk again if any "Negro takes a prominent part in the procedure."

Mr. Smith explained that he had been born a Democrat and intended dying one, but that he could not agree with Northern members of his party who want to give Negroes political equality.

"I don't recognize either the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments," he said, "and I never will. Political equality will lead to social equality. The Negroes compose about half the population of my State and they're in a majority in some States. What would political equality lead to?"

Mr. Smith said that he had no objection to the Negro minister who prayed before the convention yesterday, either as a Negro or as a minister, but that the occurrence symbolized to him a trend with which he was out of sympathy.

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, only Negro in the House, may be one of those to second President Roosevelt's nomination. If he is, Mr. Smith said he planned to walk again.

The other members of the South Carolina delegation were not disturbed, nor were members of other Southern delegations. United States Attorney Claude N. Sapp, chairman of Smith's delegation, said:

"If anybody is willing to pray for me, I'm willing to sit and listen. The remainder of the delegation is in entire accord."

Says Smith Needs Prayer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (A. P.).—Senator Smith's walkout on the Democratic National Convention yesterday, when a Negro offered the invocation, was interpreted by the minister today as "simply an indication that Brother Smith needs more prayer."

Of the cotton planter's threat to walk out again "whenever a Negro has a part" in the convention proceedings, the Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor of the Baptist Church here who offered the prayer, said: "If that is the way he feels, I don't see what he can do. If he goes to the Republican party, he will find Negroes in their convention and if he goes to the Socialists or any Left-wing parties he will find them ever more important in the activities.

"If he is looking for a party without Negroes, it looks like he will have to form his own little party right there in South Carolina."

Questioned by reporters on his personal reaction, Mr. Shepard said that he was "not bitter," but thought the incident "unfortunate."

"Rather than being bitter about it," he continued, "I feel sympathy and pity for him and pray to God that he may be emancipated from his prejudices."

Once Served With Negro.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 25 (A. P.).—South Carolina's State historian cited records today as showing that United States Senator E. D. Smith, who walked from the national Democratic convention when a Negro prayed, once sat in the South Carolina Legislature with a Negro member.

A. S. Salley, secretary of the State Historical Commission, said Mr. Smith served as Representative in 1898-1900 along with R. B. Anderson, a Negro Democrat from Georgetown county.

Anderson, he said, "was elected by the white people on a fusion platform, to prevent the Negroes from getting all the offices, and had served as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1895."

"A great many of the most respectable white people of the early 80's and 90's," he continued, "sat in the Legislature with a dozen Democratic Negroes. Ben Tillman served in the constitutional convention with Negroes both Democratic and Republican.

"It was this constitutional convention that excluded the Negro from voting. As Joseph W. Barnwell of Charleston, the eminent lawyer who served in the radical Legislature, put it, 'we don't want the Negro an arbiter in white men's squabbles.'"

Under present party rules, Negroes may vote in the Democratic primary only if they voted for Gen. Wade Hampton for Governor in 1876, when radical rule was upset.

Florala, Ala., News
June 25, 1936

"HOLLOWE'EN CAT" AT NATIONAL CONVENTION

Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, turned his hair the wrong way and walked out of the Democratic National Convention now in session at Philadelphia when the Convention permitted a negro preacher to pray for the convention.

The South Carolina senator's act reminds us of what our little three-year-old grandson said about his cat the other day. His chum brought along his recently acquired puppy. All went well until the puppy and the cat met.

The next thing the boys noted was what seemed to be a strange cat on the yard. The cat's tail was all bushed up and he was bowed up in the back and the boys concluded that he was another cat. Larry, the three-year-old, said, "Look, he's a Hollo'een cat."

When Senator Smith saw a negro preacher praying at a Democratic convention he bowed up his back and bushed up his tail and became a Hollo'een cat.

Surely Senator Smith doesn't know God. If he had known God he might have known that God is not a respecter of person. It matters not to God whether the man praying is Jew or Gentile, white or black. Of course, men draw the lines between the colors, but if the negro knows God and the white man doesn't, we'd rather have the negro pray for us. Of course, the negro preacher may not know God either. But it is not for us to judge. One thing we are certain of: God has never given any one race a monopoly on prayers.

Men like Senator Smith may get an idea that the educated preacher the preacher in fine raiment, or one of his race may get a hearing before the throne of God, and that preachers can get a little closer to God than other people, but if he does it's the more evident that he himself doesn't know God.

If no Democrat knows God any better than Senator Smith seems to know Him, the Nation would probably get along better with one of another party at its head. However, we believe that some Democrats know God. Certainly some know more about politics. And although Senator Smith complains sorely about negroes in our political affairs he should remember that not even a white man can tell the difference after the ballots are in the box. We are not arguing the question of negroes voting. Right or wrong to give them the ballot as they have it in most of the 48 states, the wisest thing now for Democrats to do is to yield on that point. What good will Senator Smith's "hallo'een catting" do him or anybody else?

Suppose it were to happen this year as it happened in 1916? With the nation close and the outcome hanging on some state like California or Illinois where negroes vote, and that state known to be neck and neck, Democrats might be glad to have a few of the negro votes, for a few negro votes might tell the taleand elect the president. We wonder if Senator Smith would say give it to the Republican and thus elect him with the negro vote and put up with a Republican president another four years? We will be honest about it. We want our ticket to win and if it's going to take a few negro votes to win, let's have them. Don't drive them over to the Republicans lock, stock and barrel and thus ruin our chances. We might add that some works along our political fences will probably amount to about as much as some preacher's prayers whether the preacher is white or colored. We feel confident of that unless those prayers are indicted of God. But Senator Smith's political works are not the kind that will do a great deal of good in the forthcoming presidetnial campaign.

Political–1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

GREENVILLE, TEXAS
BANNER

JUN 29 1936

Racial Prejudice

During the Democratic national convention at Philadelphia there was some indignation among Southerners because of the presence of negro delegates and because a negro preacher opened one of the sessions with prayer. Several of the white delegates from Southern states walked out, criticizing the negro phase of the convention.

The presence of the negro delegates seems to be one of the things that cannot be helped even if one would. The prayer of the negro preacher is entirely a different thing.

Things have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when the white man feels that he does not need the prayers of any representative of any race. The nation needs the prayers of all elements. The God whom we profess to worship makes no difference, according to his injunctions laid down in the Holy Bible, between the prayer of one and another so long as they are sincere.

What basis do the walking-out delegates cite for their belief that the negro preacher's prayers were less sincere than would have been a prayer by one of his white brethren?

There was no hint of an attempt to place the two races on an equal plane in the invitation to the colored pastor. The obvious conclusion regarding the abrupt walk-out of a few of the delegates is that they merely wanted to give cantankerous evidence of their racial prjudice.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Jersey City Journal

JUN 29 1936

DOES END OF TWO-THIRDS RULE MEAN NEGROES WILL VOTE?

The concession made to the south by the Democratic Party as it abandoned the two-thirds rule in its convention may possibly prove the opening wedge in pushing the south into a far less important position in American politics.

Fearful of losing power in the Democratic Party if the abandonment of the two-thirds rule would enable the north and the west to outvote it, the south fought to save the old rule. It was not until it was agreed that states should have representation in the convention in direct proportion with the Democratic votes cast in the previous presidential election that the strongly Democratic south agreed to a majority rule.

Will this representation by votes in the Democratic convention be an opening wedge which will eventually bring representation in the United States House of Representatives in accordance with the number of votes cast in each state?

For many years there has been desultory agitation for such a change in our national method of representation. It has long been pointed out that the south is given representation according to the population of its states, including Negroes, while the actual votes cast fall ridiculously far below a natural proportion because of restrictions against voting by Negroes.

Movements to reapportion the seats in Congress in accordance with the votes cast for Congress in the various states have never gone very far, largely because of the political strength the south has in Congress and partly because of general lack of interest.

Should the attention attracted to representation by voting strength by the Democratic convention be great enough, it is possible that this country may soon see a more equitable adjustment. At present, the south, where a few votes can elect a man to Congress, controls almost every important house committee, through its chairman. Chairmen in the house are usually appointed according to seniority, and southern congressmen have little difficulty in being re-elected year after year.

Let us take a look at some of the inequalities:

Remembering that each congressman is supposed to represent 280,000 persons, according to population, here are the number of votes cast for congressmen in the south:

Alabama	250,000 votes	9 seats	28,000 votes each
Georgia	255,000 votes	10 seats	25,500 votes each
Louisiana	270,000 votes	8 seats	34,000 votes each

In the north and west, here is the way votes elect congressmen:

N. Jersey	1,625,000 votes	14 seats	120,000 votes each
Illinois	3,380,000 votes	27 seats	125,000 votes each
Oregon	450,000 votes	3 seats	150,000 votes each

If the same ratio of votes, per congressman, obtained here as in the south, Hudson County, which now elects only two congressmen and helps Bergen County and Essex County elect two others, could with its 256,000 votes, in Alabama, elect nine congressmen. Hudson County alone could elect entire Georgia delegation of ten congressmen, yet a Hudson County congressman has no more power in Congress than has a congressman from Georgia, who received less than 25,000 votes.

This double abandonment of the preferred position of the southern states is a step in the direction of the modern political emancipation of the Negro, although most of the Democrats were not thinking of it that way. Those southerners who saw the big pressure which it puts on southern states to let the Negro vote be counted so as to keep the south dominant at national Democratic conventions were more opposed to the change in the basis of apportioning seats to the states than they were to the abandonment of the two-thirds rule.

[illegible] News
July 3, 1936

Press Comments Of The Day

PUTTING THE SOUTH IN ITS PLACE

THE disinterested observer must sympathize with the efforts of the Democracy to become a national as distinct from a regional-coalition party. Its abrogation of the two-thirds rule, its welcome to and recognition of Negro participation have the laudatory purpose of ending its subservience to Southern sentiment and expanding its base. But with all due allowance for the social and economic changes which are undermining the sectionalism of the South and bringing it ever more closely into harmony with the national pattern, one may question the political wisdom of so bold a declaration of independence as that which has characterized the proceedings at Philadelphia.

As we have already pointed out in these columns, the two-thirds rule, which originated with the Jackson forces in 1832, was continued after the Civil War to provide the South with a veto power over the party's choice of candidates. Though the South has never really exercised this power, its possession of it has undoubtedly enhanced the influence of Southern leadership in the party's councils. How many Southerners, still unreconstructed politically, will resent its relinquishment, notwithstanding the promise of a quid pro quo?

How many will share the sense of outrage expressed by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, not only over the abrogation of the two-thirds rule but over the courtesies shown to Negroes at the convention? The Senator walked out in high dudgeon during the invocation at the opening of Wednesday's session offered by a Negro preacher, and again the next day, and for good, when the only Negro member of Congress addressed the delegates. One may deplore such conduct and more still its motivation and at the same time wonder whether it is not a better reflection of Southern feelings even today than the hospitality that caused it.

Another item on the convention's bill of fare that must be sitting rather sourly on Southern stomachs was its domination by the Postmaster General. Quite apart from Mr. Farley's merits or demerits as a statesman and party leader, he represents, in religion, origin and manner, that wing of the Democracy which the South repudiated so emphatically in the Hoover-Smith campaign. It is a little hard to believe that his overpowering presence as deputy-czar of the proceedings and spearhead of the big push to come is not also being considered, though more privately, a slight to the South, one more signal that its day as Democratic arbiter is done.

In combination with the collectivist philosophy of the New Deal command, so divorced from the traditional principles of Southern Democracy and so unpalatable to such representative Southerners as Senators Glass and Byrd, this sudden notice that Southern pride and prejudice are no longer factors to be taken seriously in shaping party policy may yet cause more trouble than Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Farley anticipate. No doubt they have reason to believe that the Solid South is "in the bag" regardless of cavalier treatment. But so did the gentleman who ran the Democratic show in 1928.—The New York Herald-Tribune.

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Batesburg, S. C., News
July 1, 1936

THE WORD WAS PASSED?

Observe that the Philadelphia convention was the first national convention of Democrats in which negroes sat, much the less given prominence on the program. They were elected from eight or ten states—California, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, even from "border states," Missouri and West Virginia. A negro woman was sent from Kansas. This sudden recognition of the negro voters could hardly have been spontaneous. The word must have been sent out by some man high up in party counsels, some man like Farley, before the state conventions and primaries were held. Missouri and West Virginia are mighty close to the South. A Missouri negro has been chosen a member of the committee to notify Mr. Roosevelt of his nomination.—News and Courier.

That the word was passed was not surprising to Dr. Ball, or anyone else, who has watched activities of members of the president's family, Boss Jim Farley, and Northern and Western representatives in regard to the negro. The play

32 Colored Delegates, Alternates, Attend Democratic Convention

West Virginia Has 6; Pennsylvania 3 and California and Massachusetts 2 Each; Mrs. Mamye E. Bowling From Kansas

PHILADELPHIA.—There were thirty-two colored delegates and alternates seated on the floor of the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, which renominated Franklin D. Roosevelt.

These representatives came from the following states:

New York, 6; Pennsylvania, 3; West Virginia, 6; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Kansas, 2; California, 2; Massachusetts, 1.

They were listed as follows:

New York—William Henry Austin, delegate, 21st district, New York City.

Pennsylvania—Robert L. Vann, delegate-at-large, Pittsburgh; Fletcher M. Amos, alternate delegate, 4th district, Philadelphia; Wilson Jones, alternate delegate, 2nd district, Philadelphia.

West Virginia—E. L. James, alternate-at-large, Charleston; E. L. Powell, alternate delegate-at-large, Charleston; Daniel W. Ambrose, alternate delegate-at-large, Huntington; Dr. E. L. Youngue, alternate delegate 5th district, Lokin; F. G. Blackman, alternate delegate, 5th district, Lokin. Note: Identity of sixth delegate unestablished.

Iowa—Harry Mease, alternate delegate, 6th district, Des Moines.

Kansas—Mrs. Mamye Elliott Bowling, delegate, 4th district, Emporia; Rev. J. R. Ransom, alternate delegate-at-large, Topeka; Dorsey Green, alternate delegate-at-large, Kansas City.

Kentucky—John C. Walker, alternate-delegate-at-large, Louisville.

Indiana—Dr. Theodore C. Cable, alternate delegate 12th district, Indianapolis.

California—Sam Baumann, district delegate Los Angeles; Dr. J. S. Sumerfield, alternate delegate, Los Angeles.

Michigan—William H. Fisher, seated as a delegate at Convention, Detriot.

Minnesota—Daniel West delegate 5th district, Minneapolis.

Missouri—Carl Glass, delegate, 11th district, St. Louis.

Massachusetts—Julian D. Rainey alternate delegate-at-large, Boston.

Democratic Delegates.

DAYTON, OHIO
NEWS
JUN 29 1936

REALM OF THE ROAD . .

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—The tumult and the shouting dies; the captains and the committeemen depart. The climax toward which the whole week moved has come—and gone. Downtown Philadelphia, on a Sunday morning, is a deserted village. It comprises the saving lull between two stormy weeks. Like the lull which lies between convention froth and the solid regimenting of votes which comes next.

There was a logic in the placing of the Democratic national convention in this incorrigibly Republican town. Nobody knows now for sure that this is any longer a Republican town or that Pennsylvania is any longer a Republican state.

Seismic disturbances have been occurring in this rockbound commonwealth. There is a slipping, shaking sound as of earth slides in the political underground.

Conspicuous in this convention has been Pennsylvania's first Democratic governor in 40 years. Gov. Earle is of an old Pennsylvania family, a man of wealth, who four years ago left the party of Hoover for the party of Roosevelt and two years ago swept the state for governor. He has two years more to go as governor, then, Senator Puddler Jim Davis, look out!

Equally conspicuous, another phenomenon, Democratic Senator Guffey, product of that same 1934 wave which washed impregnable Republican Pennsylvania away.

Then Publisher David Stern, making The Record so sharply progressive a paper that Philadelphia hardly knows itself in that glass, these three rip-roaring Roosevelters keeping the Philadelphia of Penrose and Vare, the Pennsylvania of Penrose and Mellon and Quay turning over in their graves, it doesn't look natural. It looks like white crows. They all claim Pennsylvania for their own.

There's evidence: John L. Lewis bulking broadly on the convention platform witnesses to Pennsylvania's coal miners sliding into the Democratic camp.

The taxi route from downtown hotel to west side convention hall takes through a mile of dusky crowds. The black folk are all for Roosevelt, the taxi drivers say. If that is true, then there's something to this fairy tale of a Democratic keystone state. Let us look into it.

Philadelphia's colored population bulks under square miles of Philadelphia roofs. They were welcomed from the south, from the West Indies even, by the old Quay-Penrose-Vare Republican machine. At election time these could be and were voted by the ward boss in blocks of 25. They let themselves be voted gladly for Marse Lincoln who freed the slaves.

Gratitude, the taxi driver tells us—and there is much other evidence to the same effect—is a striking virtue of the colored race. They never go back on the man who is good to them. They cannot be bullied or bought into disloyalty to the man who has been their friend. Seventy years of straight voting for Marse Lincoln testifies to that.

Senator Barkley implied ingratitude in certain elements saved by the New Deal. The New Deal resuscitated the bankers, took "the American business man out of the red." Now many bankers and business men are adamant against the New Deal.

They are hostile, Senator Barkley said, because in rescuing them from drowning the New Deal had to pull their hair.

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But the colored race holds a balance of power in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Give any candidate for president all these states, your chance to beat him is too slim to caliper. Is the Republican party getting ready to be sorry the colored man was given the vote?

The Democrats liked Philadelphia whether it was to go Democratic or not. A kinder, friendlier people than the Philadelphians the Democrats had never met—notrubbed in. As inferiority complex partners even in the open-handed open spaces of the free and easy west. Philadelphia, a village of only 3,000,000 people, suffers a sense of inferiority to citified New York. It complains that many people who do business here refuse to be residents of the place, but commute between Philadelphia and New York. A disloyal Philadelphian will even go over to New York to buy a new dress or a spool of thread.

The Democrats were in position to sympathize with Philadelphia. They, too, with their title of "rag tag" and "unwashed" were both copious and fair in their handling of the convention news.

The newspapers of Philadelphia, with the exception of Dave Stern's Record, are Republican. Republican they remained the convention through, giving their Democratic guests, wherever convenient, the rub of the wrong way.

Only the newspapers, in Philadelphia, are used to having their social delinquencies reported. They were never known it from their convention reports. They have known it from their convention reports. They were never known it from their convention reports. They were never known it from their convention reports. They were never

Batesburg, S. C., News
July 1, 1936

DAYTON, OHIO
NEWS
JUN 29 1936

THE WORD WAS PASSED?

Observe that the Philadelphia convention was the first national convention of Democrats in which negroes sat, much the less given prominence on the program. They were elected from eight or ten states—California, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, even from "border states," Missouri and West Virginia. A negro woman was sent from Kansas. This sudden recognition of the negro voters could hardly have been spontaneous. The word must have been sent out by some man high up in party counsels, some man like Farley, before the state conventions and primaries were held. Missouri and West Virginia are mighty close to the South. A Missouri negro has been chosen a member of the committee to notify Mr. Roosevelt of his nomination.—News and Courier.

That the word was passed was not surprising to Dr. Ball, or anyone else, who has watched activities of members of the president's family, Boss Jim Farley, and Northern and Western representatives in regard to the negro. The play

32 Colored Delegates, Alternates, Attend Democratic Convention

West Virginia Has 6; Pennsylvania 3 and California and Massachusetts 2 Each; Mrs. Mamye E. Bowling From Kansas

PHILADELPHIA.—There were thirty-two colored delegates and alternates seated on the floor of the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, which renominated Franklin D. Roosevelt.

These representatives came from the following states:

New York—Pennsylvania, 3; Indiana—Dr. Theodore C. Cable, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Kansas, 2; California—Sam Baumann, district delegate Los Angeles; Dr. J. S. Sumerfield, alternate delegate, Los Angeles.

West Virginia, 6; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Kansas, 2; California, 2; Massachusetts, 1.

They were listed as follows:

New York—William Harry Austin, delegate, 21st district, New York City.

Pennsylvania—Robert L. Vann, Detriot. delegate-at-large, Pittsburgh; Minnesota—Daniel West delegate, 4th district, Minneapolis. Fletcher M. Amos, alternate delegate 5th district. Wilson Jones, alternate delegate, Philadelphia; Missouri—Carl Glass, delegate, 2nd district, Philadelphia. 11th district. St. Louis.

West Virginia—E. L. James, alternate-at-large, Charleston; E. L. Powell, alternate delegate-at-large, Charleston; Daniel W. Ambrose, alternate delegate-at-large, Huntington; Dr. E. L. Youngue, alternate delegate 5th district, Lokin; F. G. Blackman, alternate delegate, 5th district, Lokin. Note: Identity of sixth delegate unestablished.

Iowa—Harry Mease, alternate delegate, 6th district, Des Moines.

Kansas—Mrs. Mamye Bowling, delegate, 4th district, Emporia; Rev. J. R. Ransom, alternate delegate-at-large, Topeka; Dorsey Green, alternate delegate-at-large, Kansas City.

Kentucky—John C. Walker, alternate-delegate-at-large, Louisville.

Indiana—Dr. Theodore C. Cable, alternate delegate 12th district, Indianapolis.

California—Sam Baumann, district delegate Los Angeles; Dr. J. S. Sumerfield, alternate delegate, Los Angeles.

Michigan—William H. Fisher, seated as a delegate at Convention.

Missouri—Carl Glass, delegate, 11th district. St. Louis.

Massachusetts—Julian D. Rainey alternate delegate-at-large, Boston.

Democratic Delegates.

REALM OF THE ROAD . .

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—The tumult and shouting dies; the captains and committeemen depart. The climax toward which the whole week moved has come—and gone. Down-town Philadelphia, on a Sunday morning, is a deserted village. It comprises the lull between two stormy weeks. Like the lull which lies between convention froth and the solid regimenting of votes which comes next.

There was a logic in the placing of the Democratic national convention in this incorrigibly Republican town. Nobody knows now for sure that this is any longer a Republican town or that Pennsylvania is any longer a Republican state.

Seismic disturbances have been occurring in this rockbound commonwealth. There is a slipping, shaking sound as of earth slides in the political underground.

Conspicuous in this convention has been Pennsylvania's first Democratic governor in 40 years. Gov. Earle is of an old Pennsylvania family, a man of wealth, who four years ago left the party of Hoover for the party of Roosevelt and two years ago swept the state for governor. He has two years more to go as governor, then, Senator Puddler Jim Davis, look out!

Equally conspicuous, another phenomenon, Democratic Senator Guffey, product of that same 1934 wave which washed impregnable Republican Pennsylvania away.

Then Publisher David Stern, making The Record so sharply progressive a paper that Philadelphia hardly knows itself in that glass, these three rip-roaring Roosevelters keeping the Philadelphia of Penrose and Vare, the Pennsylvania of Penrose and Mellon and Quay turning over in their graves, it doesn't look natural. It looks like white crows. They all claim Pennsylvania for their own.

There's evidence: John L. Lewis bulking broadly on the convention platform witnesses to Pennsylvania's coal miners sliding into the Democratic camp.

The taxi route from downtown hotel to west side convention hall takes through a mile of dusky crowds. The black folk are all for Roosevelt, the taxi drivers say. If that is true, then there's something to this fairy tale of a Democratic keystone state. Let us look into it.

Philadelphia's colored population bulks under square miles of Philadelphia roofs. They were welcomed from the south, from the West Indies even, by the old Quay-Penrose-Vare Republican machine. At election time these could be and were voted by the ward boss in blocks of 25. They could be voted gladly for Marse Lincoln who freed the slaves.

Gratitude, the taxi driver tells us—and there is much other evidence to the same effect—is a striking virtue of the colored man. They never go back on the man who is good to them. They cannot be bullied or bought into disloyalty to the man who has been their friend. Seventy years of straight voting for Marse Lincoln testifies to that.

Senator Barkley implied ingratitude in certain elements saved by the New Deal. The New Deal resuscitated the bankers, took "the American business man out of the red." Now many bankers and business men are adamant against the New Deal. They are hostile, Senator Barkley said, because in rescuing them from drowning the New Deal had to pull their hair.

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The Democrats liked Philadelphia

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Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic. (Senator E.D. Smith - Negro Press -

DIXIE SENATOR QUITS CONFAB

Aroused by Presence of Negroes—Fight to Lead Begun

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Aroused by the presence of some thirty Negro delegates and invocation of the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Philadelphia pastor and assemblyman, Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina walked out of the Democratic National Convention here today.

The Senator made it plain that he did not like the presence of Negroes, and said he would go home to arouse the people against the party for its new policy of welcoming Negroes. His views were not shared by Claud Sapp, chairman of his state's delegation.

The Tammany delegation, including William L. Austin, from the Twenty-first District in Harlem, who attended the convention despite the boycott of Herbert Bruce, Democratic leader, who said jim crow reservations had been made for him and other Negro visitors from New York. Mr. Austin was given reservations in a white hotel, with other New York delegates.

A fight for active leadership of Negroes in the national campaign has developed between Dr. William J. Thompkins, District of Columbia recorder of deeds, and Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, publisher, who formerly served as an assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. Vann holds that Dr. Thompkins leans too much toward separatism of Negro Democrats and tends to set up a jim crow status. Dr. Thompkins is the moving force in the National Colored Democratic Association and wields wide influence because of his direct connection with the Administration.

The Pittsburgh publisher is seen in some quarters as likely to have a slight edge, although a compromise may balance the powers of both. Mr. Vann and Julian Rainey, Boston attorney, shunned the association's convention here.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic. (Senator E.D. Smith - South Carolina Press.)

Marion, S. C. Star
July 1, 1936

SENATOR SMITH TAKES A WALK.

Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, walked out of the National Democratic Convention the other day when a negro minister was called upon to pray. He later went back into the conventional hall, but again walked out when a negro delegate spoke.

Senator Smith has long been a critic of the Roosevelt administration. He arrived in Philadelphia late, having attended the funeral of the late senior senator from Florida. When he reached the convention hall he had no badge with which to gain entry into the building. That irritated him, of course. Then, the senator had been given no committee or other assignments, and that irritated him still more. Then, when the colored preacher and the colored delegate took the floor the Gentleman from Lynchburg took his walk.

Now, there are those who agree with Smith and there are those who think he was foolish. The Senior Senator is a wise man; he usually uses his brains, and in this instance it appears to a man up a tree that he has loaded his political gun for the 1938 campaign, in which he will probably be opposed by Governor Johnston. If we know the game Senator Smith has thrown the "nigger question" right in to the lap of Governor Johnston, and in 1938 will play that tune all over the state! Yelling "nigger" in Philadelphia, in a national convention, is one thing; yelling "nigger" in a South Carolina campaign meeting is something else. Watch your Uncle Ellie—he knows exactly what he is doing!

Batesburg, S. C., News
July 1, 1936

SENATOR SMITH STICKS BY HIS COLORS

It was not surprising that a negro was on the program at the national Democratic convention; neither was it surprising that Senator Ed Emith walked off the floor when the negro preacher started to offer the invocation. The surprising thing to us is how as many Southern Democrats as did accepted such a situation without protest—a situation thrust upon them by Northern and Western Yankees, who, it seems, have taken possession of the Democratic party and are running it, so far as the negro is concerned, in a manner that is decidedly offensive to Southerners (whether they admit it or not) and contrary to all traditions of the South.

It was not surprising that negroes were given prominent parts in the proceedings of this Democratic convention, for the administration has shown times without number that it holds the negro in high esteem and is courting him in the north and east as a political, if not a social, equal. And this Democratic administration (God save the mark!) controlled the convention and saw to it that the colored brother was made to feel that he had as much right to a voice in its proceedings as any white man from South Carolina or any other section of Dixie.

Things are fast coming to the pass where Southern Democrats much retrieve their party from the hands of the enemy's of the South, or let the Northern and Western Yankees and the negroes have it and organize a new party, for their are millions of Southerners who will just not go to bed politically with the negro.

Another slap at the South by these Northern and Western Democrats (?) was the abrogating of the two-thirds rule in nominations for president and vice president, which means that the Solid South will have little voice in the future in selecting nominees, unless they see eye to eye with the Northern and Western brethren and their negro henchmen.

The South's position today in the Democratic party is that of a red-headed stepchild. It's no longer a white man's party, preserving all the fine traditions of the South and its opposition to the negro as a political or social equal.

But there may be a large enough number of leaders, such as Senator Smith, left in the southern states to retrieve the party from the intelopers, or, failing in this, to start a new white man's party, leaving the old party to the Yankees and negroes of the Northern and Western states.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
June 30, 1936

ED SMITH AND HIS WALK-OUT.

Senator E. D. Smith has received quite a bit of criticism, some favorable and some not so favorable, because of his walk-out at the national Democratic convention, on two separate occasions.

On the occasion of his second and final walk-out, his action drew fire from the cause of the trouble, and such statements as were made by the colored representative, Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago rather caused those of this state, who censured Senator Smith for his action, to change.

Said the negro, "God forgive him, he knows not what he does. If the senator intends withdrawing every time a negro participates in the activities of the Democratic party he should go into training for the walkathon, as he will have much walking to do. The negro has wearied of the unkept promises of the Republican party and is turning to the Democratic party; I fear the senator is ignorant and steeped in prejudice; he belongs, probably, to the Ku-klux Klan, at least in mentality. I have no confidence in his statesmanship and the sooner we get rid of his type the better. He is a disgrace to his state and to our party."

A South Carolinian can hardly imagine such expressions boldly made by a negro.

Yet the truth of his statement that the negro is "turning to the Democratic party" is not to be contradicted, nor is the party "turning them away."

While Senator Smith's walk-out may not have been a gracious or dignified act to take place at the conclave of our esteemed party, yet we find no place in our heart to censure him for being the red-blooded South Carolinian that he is. We, of South Carolina, born and bred in a state that has always recognized racial differences, can't accept the negro's statement that Senator Smith "is a disgrace to his state and party." Senator Smith's action simply gives notice to the party that not yet are we of the South ready for political or social equality with the negro race.

Clinton, S. C. Chronicle
July 2, 1936

SENATOR SMITH IS RIGHT

Senator E. D. Smith of this state, left the Democratic convention twice last week in protest against the presence and prominence of Negroes. "This is too big a dose for me," the veteran senator said, as he stepped off the floor and left for his home. He was not alone in his indignation of what was going on, for nine others from South Carolina joined with him in the walk-out in protest against a Philadelphia Negro minister opening an afternoon session with prayer, followed the next day by an Illinois Negro addressing the convention from the platform.

The senator was right. He did not leave because he objected to hearing a prayer by a colored delegate but as an open and courageous objection of official recognition of Negroes as a

factor in the national Democratic party. The next day after his departure, a resolution protesting against the presence of Negroes on the Democratic national convention program was unanimously adopted by the South Carolina delegation. The resolution further asked the national committee, headed by Mr. Farley, to notify the delegation of any further presence of Negroes on the program. Such action could only be interpreted as an endorsement of the position already taken by Senator Smith.

The protest of Senator Smith (followed by that of others from this state) was not a personal objection but a protest against the national Democratic party openly declaring itself a national Negro political party in defiance of the traditions and position of Southern Democrats. It was the first time the Democrats in a national convention had given full recognition to Negroes.

By his action Senator Smith, whether they desired it or not, put the South Carolina delegation "on the spot"—it had to show its hand. Smith was the leader—he did not wait to see what action others would take. He displayed a courage and honesty and fearlessness that other Southern senators and delegates (Senator Byrnes includes) did not possess. He did not dodge, evade, or indulge in ambiguous phrases. He spoke out his convictions—his action made it imperative that the rest of the state delegation show their hand. The senator is dead right when he takes a position of uncompromisingly opposing any semblance of political equality for the South.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 27, 1936

APPLAUDS SENATOR SMITH

AN OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR SMITH

St. Matthews, S. C., June 25, 1936.

Senator E. D. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. Dear Senator: Endorse your position on the negro question 100 per cent, and am tempted to include the "cuss" words, for good measure. Am a Democrat, but not of the Roosevelt brand on this issue. Am with my party when she is right, not right or wrong, and will help to set her right, when she is wrong. Am thankful for this right at the ballot box, and will exercise it.

I lived through the Civil war, picked up many corn cobs during those four eventful years, to be used in the production of powder for the defense of our homes, suffered during the horrors of Reconstruction, rode with the Red Shirts, voted for General Hampton in 1876, and am not blind to the shocking resultant evils that will inevitably follow the success of this insane policy of the president and his short-sighted advisers in Washington, including the coat-tail swingers on dignified relief, in our own, and sister states. Senator, if the Democratic party is defeated in November, Mr. Roosevelt will be its murderer. He may be sincere, but sincerity has never, and will never, set aside facts, or reverse the order of creation.

No man, nor combination of men, has the wisdom to direct the destinies of this great nation, who deliberately sets aside, and tramples under foot, the most beneficial law of the Creator. "In the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground."

Probably most thoughtful patriotic citizens of South Carolina, and they are in a majority, it is to be hoped, heartily approve your stand. This class throughout the South is the best friend of the negro, would deny him no legitimate opportunity for advancement, which is unmistakably proven by the large sums spent for his educational advancement along all lines, by our impoverished people ever since the Civil war.

The writer has no political aspirations, no motive save the desire to promote the welfare of his state and nation, and this end is best promoted by plainness of speech. If the master and mistress of the White House find pleasure in dining or sleeping with invited colored guests, that we may ignore as a matter of personal taste, for which there is no accounting, but the deliberate effort to encourage and enforce universal suffrage exercised by millions but several generations removed from the jungles of Africa, is demanding too much of white civilization purchased by the blood and suffering of our fathers.

It will require long years of evolution to fit him for the rights and privileges of suffrage. His hands, except in a few instances, are not required, needed, or fitted, to "steady the ark" of Democracy; if we make good laws, he will enjoy and share their benefits and blessings, if bad ones, he will not be responsible.

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget. Lest we forget."

Again thanking you, and with

Batesburg, S. C., News
July 1, 1936

JOHNSTON'S MESSAGE TO SMITH

Said Governor Olin Johnston in Philadelphia, commenting on Senator E. D. Smith's resentment of the participation of negroes in the national democratic convention:

"You can tell the senator that we will never be bothered with negro equality in South Carolina."

Can Governor Johnston say that on the authority of Chairman James Farley? The governor is South Carolina's national committeeman.

Can Governor Johnston give that guaranty to South Carolina on the authority of any conspicuous northern leader, democratic or republican?

Can Governor Johnston quote any southern senator or representative high in the Roosevelt counsels as giving the guaranty?

Can he quote any word from President Roosevelt that would free his state from anxiety in this matter?

Can Governor Johnston quote anybody but himself for the statement?

Unless Governor Johnston has higher authority than himself for this message that he sends to E. D. Smith, he will find Smith a right hard citizen to crawl if he runs against him in 1938.—Charleston News and Courier.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 26, 1936

His Monkey Wrench a Toy

"You can tell the senator" (Smith), said Governor Johnston, "that we will never be bothered with negro equality in the South."

Governor Johnston may have had a divine revelation—we doubt it. He is sitting in the convention of a national party which hopes to elect a congress by and with the aid of negro voters.

The congress and the president have power under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to enforce political equality of the two races in the South. We are not intimating that the governor knows that.

If the national party leaders considered the governor's utterance as important, they would shut him up.

Public declaration that the negroes shall not have political equality in the South is extension of aid and comfort to the Republicans striving to recover their lost negro strength. It may be that Republican speakers will make much of this Southern governor's utterance in the negro districts of the North. It is what they like to hear.

Southerners of greater importance will not indulge in such statements. It would be throwing a monkey wrench into Farley's machinery. (We think they should throw it.) Governor Johnston's monkey wrench is a toy.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 1, 1936

Mitchell's Point of View

Representative Mitchell, member of congress from Chicago, has expressed himself about Senator Smith of South Carolina. The quotation is from the Associated Press: "I fear the senator is ignorant and steeped in prejudice. He belongs, probably, to the Ku Klux Klan, at least in mentality. I have no confidence in his statesmanship and the sooner we get rid of his type the better. He is a disgrace to his state and to our party."

Note the words, you South Carolinians, "our party". Are they not true words? Have not the negroes captured the national Democratic party?

Note further, you South Carolinians, that Mitchell says the sooner "we" get rid of his type the better. Note the "we".

You South Carolinians should not blame Mitchell. From his point of view he is right. You cannot expect a negro congressman to want a white congressman like E. D. Smith in "his" party. It is against reason.

If you South Carolinians mean to conform to the wishes and policies of the national Democratic party in regard to the negro, the consistent and straightforward thing for you to do is to get rid of Smith and all like him.

How can men like Smith and Mitchell cooperate in a national political party?

Mark this. Every Northern Democrat in the senate and your president, Mr. Roosevelt, are cooperating with Mitchell, not with Smith.

If President Roosevelt did not agree with Mitchell and the Northern Democratic senators, would he not say so? Could he not kill the Wagner-Costigan bill with a word? He does not speak it.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 30, 1936

ON THE SPOT

When Senator E. D. Smith and Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, of Charleston, walked out of the Democratic convention as a protest against the unusual and really extraordinary prominence of colored delegates from Northern States on the program of the convention, they put the rest of the South Carolina delegation "on the spot."

It may not have been just the thing that ought to have been done under the circumstances but after these two men did just that, the rest of the delegation suddenly or slowly realized that they had to come back home also and something had to be done. And they did it.

The protest of the South Carolina delegation was the only reported protest made during the convention and it put the boys in the clear so far as many thousands of home folks were concerned. Some of the delegation, however, who may choose to run for office later may find some of their statements made during the first outbursts of the excitement somewhat embarrassing.

Senator Smith and Mayor Maybank may be impulsive, even rash souls, but they do not seem to be asleep at the switch in practical politics.

They may not have intended to do so but they certainly put their fellow delegates on the spot for a time.

The press reports at first mentioned only Smith and Maybank as "taking a walk" in this protest but later when Smith took his last and final walk there were nine delegates who composed the walking-out party from South Carolina. The others were Mayor Frank Clyburn, of Kershaw; Mrs. C. L. Wheeler, delegate from the Sixth district and wife of a member of the State Legislature; Dr. Olin Sawyer, member of the Legislature; Winchester Smith, of Williston, member of the Legislature; State Senator J. D. Parler, of Dorchester county; J. B. Britten, member of the Legislature; Mrs. George L. Stuckey, of Sumter; and Thomas R. Smith, of Orangeburg.

The uanimous protest of the whole delegation may have been an idle gesture so far as the whole convention went but the effect back home was not of that nature. It was serious, very serious. The walk-out precipitated a situation which had to be met.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 1, 1936

Will Get More by It

The protest of the South Carolina delegation in the Philadelphia convention against the adoption of the negro voters by the national leaders (it was unanimous, even Governor Johnston not voting against the protest) has drawn national attention to South Carolina. It is the first assertion of a position by the state in federal affairs heard in a long time, the first time that South Carolina has not dressed to the buttons of some other state. By reason of it South Carolina will have more generous treatment from the gentlemen in Washington in charge of the hand-outs. There may be apprehension about the administration's friends. The state could hardly receive less than it has had; the people will discover that more is to be had by fighters than by beggars and they will have E. D. Smith to thank. He stole the show.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic. (Senator E.D. Smith, - South Carolina Press)

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 1, 1936

How to Handle a Hot Potato

Elsewhere in The News and Courier one may read a correct statement by The Greenville News about Senator Smith's "walk out", the protest of the South Carolina delegation, the attitude of the national Democratic party toward the negroes, but one will read it in vain to find an opinion on the subject from The Greenville News.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 26, 1936

Exactly Right

Senator Smith and Mayor Maybank did not leave the convention hall because they objected to hearing a negro lead in prayer. Both, probably, have, once or twice, heard reverently negro sermons and prayers in the South—most of us have.

They meant by leaving the hall to make plain their objection to a sign of official recognition of negroes as a factor in the national Democratic party. Anyway, we suppose that is what they meant—and they were exactly right.

UNION, S. C.
TIMES
JUL 4 - 1936

A MOCKERY

Senator Joe Guffey, according to press despatches, states that he and Mrs. Emma Guffey Milley, Pennsylvania national committee woman, were solely responsible for a Negro minister being invited to open one of the sessions of the Democratic convention at Philadelphia with prayer last week. Senator Guffey is reported as stating his reason: "Because we are going to carry Pennsylvania this year for the Democratic party and we need the Negro vote." We thank the senator for being frank! It just shows how rotten politics are, and how utterly lacking in any sort of religious emotion the scheming politician is. Why make such a mockery of prayer? A prayer instigated to capture Negro votes! A prayer uttered from such a motive, or instigated by such a motive is, to our mind, a stench in the nostrils of decent, self-respecting Christians. We advocate that the mockery of such a proceeding be hereafter abandoned. To call it prayer is but mockery, an insult to the Almighty.

Senator Guffey admit that the Democrats need the Negro votes in Pennsylvania to win. He is probably correct. The same might be said of New York, Illinois and Ohio. Not that the Negro vote is large, proportionately, but with two strong parties — Republican and Democrat — the balance of man's vote. Owing to the political situation he can throw his vote to either party and probably carry each of the four named states. The Negro problem is one of the greatest problems confronting the United States, and promises to grow more and more acute. It will transpire that the very prize the Negro seeks to win—political dominance will be his undoing.

Harleville, S. C. Messenger
July 16, 1936

EDITORIAL IN THE GREENVILLE NEWS JULY 10, 1936

THE OLD GAME OF PREJUDICE

Each day the reports of the Senatorial campaign meetings recite that Senator Byrnes has ignored the attacks on the Democratic administration because of the prayer delivered by the negro preacher at the Philadelphia convention.

The senator is quoted as stating that he prefers to appeal to the reason of the people instead of to their prejudices. The dispatches from Washington ten days ago quoted Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania as stating that neither Mr. Farley, nor any member of the Democratic national committee, had anything to do with the selection of the ministers of the Gospel, who offered prayer at the opening of each day's session; and that his sister, Mrs. Miller, the national committeewoman from Pennsylvania, was responsible for the invitation to the negro preacher, who asked the Almighty's blessing upon the convention.

During the convention, news dispatches stated and it has been since confirmed by members of the South Carolina Delegation, that Senator Byrnes, who was elected a member of the committee to draft the platform, was not even in the convention hall but was engaged with the committee in another hall in the important work of that committees when the preacher prayed and the negro congressman spoke. In view of these facts, which are known to the reading public, the senator might well resent the charges that are made daily by Candidate Stoney, seeking to charge him with knowledge of the program, and asking why he did not "take a walk" from the convention. Having a complete answer, he has shown the good judgment to refrain from paying any attention to the efforts that are being made by his opponents to arouse race prejudices against the negro and, in some way, to hold him responsible for things done by the Pennsylvania committee charged with making arrangements for the convention.

Thoughtful people will agree with the statement that is being made daily by the senator that in the past we have, in our political meetings, devoted too much time to the efforts to appeal to race prejudices, and that our interests would be better served by devoting more thought and more time to the discussion of economic questions affecting the welfare of all people.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic. (Senator E.D. Smith - White Press, Northern)

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE
25 1936

Herald Tribune photo—Acme

The Rev. L. Marshall Shepard, of Philadelphia, the first Negro minister ever to offer a prayer at a Democratic National Convention

Senator Smith 'Takes a Walk' As Negro Prays, Then Backs Up

South Carolinian Stalks Out of Hall Threatening to 'Go Home and Do Some Talking,' but Decides to Attend Later Sessions

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Senator Ellison D. Smith, a delegate-at-large from South Carolina, walked out of the Democratic National Convention today after a session which was opened with an invocation by a Negro minister, the Rev. L. Marshall Shepard, of Philadelphia.

"I'm through," Senator Smith said. "I'm sick and tired of the whole thing. I'll go home and do some talking."

It was reported at first that he had departed for South Carolina, but later it was learned that he had decided to stay in Philadelphia and would attend some of the later sessions of the convention.

In Dispute With Governor

Although openly he took his stand as a protest against the appearance of a Negro clergyman on the platform, Senator Smith has been at outs with the New Deal for the last three years. Also, within the last few days there had been a misunderstanding with Governor Olin D. Johnson, of his state.

The Senator, who has served twenty-seven years in the Senate, was late in arriving, and Mr. Johnson temporarily had lent to him his own delegate-at-large badge so that the Senator could get into the convention. Later Mr. Smith said he had arrived here to find "no badge, no tickets, no reservations, no nothing." Whereupon Mr. Johnson had retorted that Mr. Smith "had better be thankful that he got here as a delegate."

After he had walked out of the convention Mr. Smith gave this statement of his views on the race question:

"The situation in the South before and since the Civil War makes it impossible for the South to recognize and accept the Negro as an equal political factor.

"Political equality means social equality and social equality means intermarriage, and that means the mongrelizing of the American race.

"There is not a man in America that has more regard for the Negro in his place than I have. But realizing as I do the unspeakable dangers inherent in this thing, I can not and will not be a party to the recognition of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

"Nor will I support any political organization that looks upon the Negro and caters to him as a political and social equal. It may be that South Carolina and the South—the Confederate States—have forgotten reconstruction and its horrors.

"I'm through."

Prayer of Negro Pastor

The prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, who is pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, follows in part:

"Most Holy and All Wise God, our Heavenly Father, we worship and adore Thy name for the manifold blessings that Thou dost bestow upon the children of men. We pray Thy blessed benediction upon this convention, officers, delegates and visitors. Grant them a realizing sense of Thy presence that they may be guided by Thy wisdom, and supported by Thy never-failing strength. Bless the President of these United States and all the officers of our government. We are indeed thankful for the significant contribution that both President and Mrs. Roosevelt have made to the general welfare and happiness of the masses of citizens throughout this nation. May our country be an agent of good will among the nations of the world to the end that righteousness, peace, and true holiness shall cover the earth as the waters cover the bosom of the mighty deep."

The Rev. Mr. Shepherd, besides being pastor of Mount Olivet Church, is a representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature from the 18th District. He was born in Oxford, N. C., August 24, 1899, and educated at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., Temple University, Philadelphia, and Union Theological Seminary in New York. Before coming to Philadelphia he was assistant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, New York.

Negroes Seek Racial Justice At Convention

100 Leaders Work Among Former Political Enemies to Achieve Recognition

One Goes Out for 'Walk'

Tammany Delegate, Denied Hotel Room, Is Bolter

By Earl Brown

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—More than one hundred leaders of the Negro race have converged on the Democratic National Convention here to put the case of the colored American before his erstwhile political enemies. The race has thirty-two delegates and alternates, who come from states as varied as California and Massachusetts.

Among the delegates is Mrs. Mayme Eliott Bowling, of Emporia, Kan., the only Negro woman ever to be elected delegate in either major party. Beaming with enthusiasm, Mrs. Bowling said today: "Although the Republican Presidential nominee comes from my state, the Kansas Negroes will vote for President Roosevelt because Governor Landon has lowered the salaries of many colored state employees."

Veterans Vie for Leadership

While most of the Negroes are attending the convention for the first time, a few old heads are vieing for leadership of the drive for Negro votes in the campaign. Among the aspirants are Robert L. Vann, publisher of "The Pittsburgh Courier"; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and Julian D. Rainey, of Boston.

Dr. Thompkins, who comes from the political machine of Tom Pendergast in Kansas City, Mo., got ahead of Vann and Rainey when he succeeded in getting Postmaster General James A. Farley to speak at the meeting of the National Colored Democratic Association in the Pearl Street Theater last Sunday night. The main purpose of the meeting was to convince Mr. Farley of the power and prestige of the National Colored Democratic Association, which is Dr. Thompkins's organization.

Branding the meeting as a "Jim Crow" show, Vann and Rainey refused to attend, thereby creating a break among the leading Negro politicians attending the convention. Rainey and Vann said that Dr. Thompkins had sought the leadership of colored Democrats by holding a "rump" convention for Negroes only, thereby segregating the race. Dr. Thompkins countered by averring that his National Colored Democratic Association is the only real organization the Negroes have in America.

Negro Rejected at Hotel

Meanwhile, Herbert L. Bruce, Negro Tammany leader of the 21st Assembly District of New York, has refused to attend the convention because he did not get accommodations in a Philadelphia hotel with the other Tammany representatives. Efforts to get an explanation of this incident were unavailing.

While the veteran Negro Democrats are disputing among themselves for the leadership of the race in the campaign, many young Negroes here are apprehensive for fear that the race will thus lose its gains already made.

David M. Grant, Assistant City Counselor of St. Louis, is one who accuses the elders of working for self-aggrandizement instead of for the race as a whole.

Among the other Negro delegates, alternates and other important politicians at the convention are Dr. Samuel Baumann, Los Angeles; Fletcher M. Amos, Philadelphia; the Rev. L. Marshall Shepard, Philadelphia, who gave the invocation today; Harry Austin, New York City; E. L. Powell and E. L. James, Charleston, W. Va.; Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago; Carl Glass and E. V. Mosee, of Missouri, and John Walker, Louisville.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Democratic (Senator E. D. Smith — White Press — Northern.)

BUCYRUS, O.
TELEGRAPH FORUM

JUL 1 - 1936

POOR DEMOCRACY, POOR JUDGMENT AND POOR AMERICANISM

WHAT might be called the most unfortunate incident occurring during the recent political conventions happened at Philadelphia when Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina twice walked from the Democratic convention hall when Negroes were given a place on the program. Senator Smith, genuinely angry, bolted his way to the exit door on the first occasion when a Negro minister offered prayer. He was quoted as having said: "I have no use for Niggers."

When the second Negro was placed on the speakers' stand the South Carolinian checked out of his hotel and went home, disgusted. His contempt was an insult both to the colored and to the white race. Negroes are citizens of America. Their rights were guaranteed by Statesman Lincoln, whose biography shows no silly prejudices toward any race nor man. The Negroes who attended the convention were there as authorized delegates. Their place on the program was on a par with that of the white man. They were entitled to the same courtesies. The senator's action showed poor Democracy, poor judgment and poor Americanism. It would be interesting to know what portion of the vote that put him in office came from the Negro race.

MADISON, WIS.
STATE JOURNAL

JUN 29 1936

Shades of Ben Tillman

THE shades of Ben Tillman across the River Styx probably rejoiced Thursday that South Carolina has not forgotten his pitchfork diatribes against "nigger equality."

United States Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina evidently believes that the democratic party has degenerated when it invites a Negro clergyman to open a session of its national convention with a prayer.

The senator took a walk from the convention rather than sit in the hall and listen to the words of a cultured colored man.

Senator Smith may have the plaudits of a small proportion of the citizens of South Carolina who cannot forget it was the first state to revolt from the union and to participate the civil war by the attack on Fort Sumpter.

Ben Tillman kept his seat in the senate for many years by waving the banner of the Negro, forever a peasant. Senator Smith but echoed Ben Tillman's sentiments when he proclaimed his indignation at a democratic convention that tolerated the presence of a Negro upon its program.

Such ridiculous demonstrations against the colored race may win plaudits in South Carolina and perhaps even Mississippi, but they will be scored and condemned in a large part of this nation.

Members of the colored race in this country have equal civil rights with the white race. Educated Negroes have a right to a recognition of their accomplishments. They have won trein place in the world despite the prejudices of such men as Senator Smith.

Constitutional guarantees protect the Negro in his citizenship status. Senator Smith cannot nullify the constitution any more than could John C. Calhoun, another South Carolina statesman who believed the Negro should be kept a slave and that any advancement shown by the colored race should not be given recognition.

Most of the people of the United States will hold the Rev. Marshall Shepard, the colored pastor of Philadelphia, in higher esteem than the white Senator Ellison Smith who would like to see this nation revert to the days when the bondage of the Negro was legal and he was regarded by the "best people of South Carolina" as but a chattel.

Too many Negroes have shown since their emancipation that the colored race can develop men of ability to permit of the nearly century old ideas of a South Carolina politician to carry weight.

Senator Ellison Smith can "walk" back to South Carolina. His ideas may be appreciated there. They are looked upon with contempt in most other parts of this nation.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

JUL 2 - 1936

Call for Proof

At least one of the many oratorical statements made by speakers at the Democratic convention at Philadelphia is being taken seriously. The Liberty League headquarters, with Alfred E. Smith present, demands that Convention-opener James A. Farley present proof of or apologize for his remark that the League had promoted under-cover agencies which had appealed to "race prejudice, religious intolerance and personalities."

It would be a good thing thus early in the campaign to have strong language like that made to mean something. Unsubstantiated, it is sheer billinsgate.

There is strong surmise that Mr. Farley had in mind some of the methods employed by Governor Talmadge in Georgia who was admittedly being financially supported by funds known to have come from Liberty League leaders.

In that campaign of bitter attack on the Roosevelt administration there was one disgraceful item, the spreading of pictures representing Mrs. Roosevelt walking between two Negroes. The original picture was true enough. She had attended graduation exercises at a Negro institution and was being escorted by two students. But the villifiers used the picture, distributed in large numbers, to appeal to Southern prejudice. Liberty Leaguers need to be careful about contributing too promiscuously to anti-Roosevelt movements lest they find they have gotten into embarrassing places. That they did not knowingly help subversive causes cannot altogether save them.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

JUL 1 - 1936

THE NEGRO VOTE.

When our Hon. Congressman Mitchell of 1st district Illinois was elected to that office he hastened to assure the press representatives at the capital that he was not there to represent the Negroes of Illinois, that he was elected by the white voters of the 1st district and was under no obligations to the Negro votes.

By what stretch of imagination does he now assume the position of spokesman for the Negro by assuring the Democratic convention that 3,000,000 Negroes will vote for President Rosevelt?

The Democratic leaders have displayed a spirit of brotherly love and racial tolerance, particularly in Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York, where the colored vote is worth going after. Their solicitude for the Negro vote and the religious zeal with which the leaders have made their professions of humanitarian liberalism have been clearly exemplified at the convention by the action of southern delegates in walking out when a Negro minister offered prayer at the opening of one of the recent sessions and in the seventy-fourth congress when the Wagner anti-lynching bill was filibustered to death.

And, strange as it may seem, the only Negro member of congress, Arthur Mitchell, voted against this measure, so it was not surprising that those delegates walked out when this same Arthur Mitchell was about to speak. Those delegates know that no Negro with a spark of intelligence can be a Democrat at heart and that the presentation of Mitchell was only a play on the part of northern Democrats to gain the Negro vote. I can safely speak for the majority of the Negro voters of Illinois when I say that not only will that majority vote against the New Deal but will do all in their power to return a true race representative to congress, Oscar De Priest.

Yes, Mr. Mitchell, you are right. the Negroes will not bite the hand that feeds them.

The type of Negroes who will probably vote for the New Deal are those illiterates who may be on relief or WPA, who through their own ignorance and lack of ambition have been able to earn a decent living and who are content to live on a bare subsistence wage, content in the false knowledge they are getting something for nothing.

But the intelligent, right-thinking Negro not only wants a new deck of cards for this deal, but a deck which does not contain so many wild jokers. Yes, Mr. Mitchell, ("Cotton") Ed Smith only followed the tradition of the Demoratic party in taking a walk, and it is the opinon of the average race-loving Negro voter that the race itself would be far better off economically and industrially had the honorable congressman from Illinois followed him.

A. W. E.
Chicago

BUFFALO, N. Y.
NEWS

JUN 30 1936

APPEAL TO NEGROES

The Democratic leaders at the Philadelphia convention made several generous gestures in the direction of the colored voters, whose ballots they are concerned to see cast in support of the New Deal regime. They had a Negro minister deliver the opening prayer at one session and they provided opportunity for Representative Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, a Negro, to address the convention. But these gestures were empty. There did not follow any promise of support for legislation in which the colored people are closely interested—legislation to assure them equal justice in the South.

A Chicago Tribune reporter asked Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader and permanent chairman of the Philadelphia convention, whether he would favor an amendment to the Constitution to permit legislation along the lines of the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynching bill. But the senator would say nothing about the matter—"not till this convention is over." Nor would Postmaster General James A. Farley express an opinion regarding it. And, although the New Deal platform says much of justice, it says never a word regarding fair play for the Negroes. It says nothing of the national shame of mob murders of colored folks.

But actions speak louder than words. The New Deal Senate prevented the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynching bill from holding its place on the calendar and so coming to a vote at the session which recently closed. There can be no doubt that if the President had sought enactment of this bill in the interest of simple justice that he could have mustered votes enough—the Republicans, of course, lending support—to get it through. But the bill was left to the tender mercies of its enemies, with never a word spoken in behalf of it by the great exponent of justice for the weak and the oppressed. But looking forward toward November, with doubts distressing them, the New Deal leaders seek to convey the impression to the colored people that they are held in high esteem. Two of their number were accorded casual recognition at the convention; and all Negroes are to accept that as an earnest of good faith. They are expected to accept a little flattery in lieu of equality under the law. One can hardly believe that the Negro voters will be so easily satisfied—that they will accept the word for the deed.

N. Y. EVENING POST

JUL 8 - 1936

WALKOUT ON NEGRO IS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

YORK, S. C., July 8 (AP).—Senator Ed Smith's walk from the Philadelphia convention when a Negro minister led it in prayer became an issue today in the South Carolina Senatorial campaign.

The State's junior Senator, James F. Byrnes, seeking renomination, was criticized sharply by his two opponents for not having followed his colleague in leaving.

Both opponents, Colonel William C. Harllee, retired marine officer, and Thomas P. Stoney, former Mayor of Charleston, asked Byrnes, an Administration wheelhorse, why he did not leave the convention.

Byrnes ignored the taunts, and asserted:

"In my campaign I shall appeal to the reason of the voters and not to their prejudices."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES

JUL 3 - 1936

WALKOUT WORRIES BYRNES

Senator Says Smith's Action at Convention Has Raised Negro Issue

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Smith's gesture of walking out of the Democratic National Convention because a Negro minister offered prayer has raised an issue for his South Carolina colleague, Senator Byrnes, the latter said today on leaving the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt on national campaign plans. Mr. Byrnes is up for reelection this year, with the Democratic primary in South Carolina set for early August.

Mr. Byrnes said that his primary opponent is demanding why he did not join Mr. Smith in walking out of the convention.

Meeting Senator Glass here soon after his return from the convention, Mr. Byrnes said that he teased the Virginia Senator for walking out of the convention for the same reason as Mr. Smith.

"I did nothing of the kind," Mr. Glass barked back at him. "God knows I stand in need of prayer. I wish every Negro in the country would pray for me."

WEBSTER CITY, IA.
FREEMAN-JOURNAL

JUN 27 1936

That negro preacher whose presence and prayer at the democratic national convention prompted a southern hot head to leave the convention hall in a huff, reveals a Christian spirit in commenting on the affair. He is quoted as saying that he is not bitter over the incident, but pities Senator Smith. Wonder what sort of a record regarding this affair Gabriel will put in the big book? It is safe to believe that the colored preacher will fare better than the prejudiced senator.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
LEADER

JUL 25 1936

Race Prejudice

A colored minister was permitted to pray for the Democratic party, and God knows it needs praying for; also a colored member of congress was allowed to speak over the radio for a few minutes at the Democratic national convention.

These were merely samples of Mr. Farley's methods of picking up a vote here and there—they do not mean that the Democratic party has suddenly become the champion of the colored race.

On the contrary, the Democratic states are still the ones where the Negroes are the most cruelly discriminated against and where their lives are the least safe from mob violence.

One may infer this from the 26th annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for it tells about the persecution of the share croppers, the discrimination against Negroes by the Tennessee Valley Authority, discriminations at the polls, and the lynchings—most of which take place in the states where the Democratic party that needs praying for is the strongest. We doubt if even the most fervent prayers can save the party in case it should be called upon to face the bar of eternal justice. We think it would go straight and plumb to hell.

The report of the Association contains much other interesting and valuable matter. For instance, about legal defenses, education, discrimination in the so-called social security law, discrimination in the Works Progress Administration, discrimination in the Civilian Conservation Corps, discrimination in the unions, segregation, publicity and field work, etc.

The Association is ever watchful of the rights of the colored people, as it should be. Race prejudice is a degrading emotion. Anyone who harbors race prejudice thereby proves himself or herself to be the inferior of the person against whom the prejudice is directed. If white people would think more, and emote less, they might rid themselves of this unworthy prejudice against fellow human beings.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic. (Senator E.D. Smith - White Press Southern.)

Oneida, Tenn. News
July 3, 1936

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

Two incidents which have occurred recently accent the problem of the Negro in the South, a problem which is essentially one for which the Southern white people will have to provide a solution. Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, marched out of the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia in protest against the presence of Negroes. A Negro preacher—the Rev. Marshall Sheppard, of Philadelphia—was opening the Convention's afternoon session with prayer when Senator Smith and several other members of his State's delegation walked out of the hall. Asserting later that he was "sick of the whole damn thing," Senator Smith added: The situation in the South before and since the Civil War makes it impossible for the South to recognize and accept the Negro as an equal political factor.

Another incident which occurred this week reflects a point of view which, if not characteristic of the "new south" of which Grady spoke, is indorsed by more important people than Senator Smith can count among his followers. At the Institution of Regional Development at the University of North Carolina, in Senator Smith's sister State, one of the speakers was Professor J. Y. Mitchell, the only Negro member of the Institute. Professor Mitchell is a graduate of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, N. C. He taught school for six years and since 1917 he has been a County and District Farm Demonstration Agent. A special dispatch to The New York Times from Chapel Hill said of Professor Mitchell's address that it received the most applause of all that were delivered at last Monday's session of the Institute. Commenting on the Negro educator later, Dr. B. O. Williams, of Clemson College, which is in Senator Ellison Smith's State of South Carolina, asserted: One man like that is worth more to the South than all the "pressure groups" ever organized to deal with this question.

Ft. Payne, Ala. Times
July 2, 1936

An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia one day last week quotes Arthur W. Mitchell, the negro congressman from Illinois, as having this to say about the action of Senator Smith of South Carolina in walking out of the convention when Mitchell was introduced for a speech:

"I fear the senator is ignorant and steeped in prejudice. He belongs probably to the Ku Klux Klan, at least in mentality. I have no confidence in his statesmanship and the sooner we get rid of his type the better. He is a disgrace to his state and to his party".

Now won't Senator Smith and the people of South Carolina love Mitchell for that?

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
June 30, 1936

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One man like that is worth more to the South than all the "pressure groups" ever organized to deal with this question.

Professor Mitchell, in his Institute address, agreed with Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina, who had preceded him, in asserting the belief that certain research work and work with Negroes could best be done by those of their own race. Both men expressed the opinion that graduate instruction should be made available to Negro students. Dr. Johnson, among other things, suggested that States "get together and work out plans" for the establishment of high standard regional schools for Negro graduate students.

It is impossible to imagine a greater contrast than is provided by the viewpoint of Senator Smith, and the viewpoint of the educators who met at the University of North Carolina to solve regional problems in education. If Senator Smith had based his withdrawal from the Democratic Convention on the one question of Negro participation there would be more cause for disappointment than exists. It develops that Senator Smith had already protested because there had been provided him, to use his own words, "No badge, no seat, no nothing." He felt slighted. He was "sick of the whole damn thing" before the Negro preacher began his prayer. That was, so to speak, the final blow.

On the other hand, in South Carolina and other Southern States, there are men and women who believe that to develop this section it is necessary to provide for the Negro educational advantages which will enable him to serve his race and discharge ably those responsibilities which citizenship lays upon him. The spirit of enlightened Southerners did not march with Senator Smith out of the Convention Hall in Philadelphia; that spirit has been, and will continue to be, represented by a desire to see both races, each in its particular sphere, progress in education and toward prosperity.

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD-NEWS

JUN 26 1936

THE COLOR LINE IN POLITICS

The issue raised by the venerable Ellison D. Smith, senior Senator from South Carolina, and second oldest member of the Senate in point of service, not only echoes the politics of an earlier day, but calls into the open vast changes in the political picture caused by the racial migration of the last twenty years. South Carolina, like Mississippi, is a solidly Democratic State. The Republican convention in Cleveland seated Negro delegations from those States, a Mississippi Negro making one of the seconding speeches.

Senator Smith walked off of the convention floor in Philadelphia when the colored pastor of a Philadelphia Negro congregation offered the invocation, and announced that he would walk out of the convention each time a Negro has a part. In striking contrast, Chairman Farley has called attention to the large number of Negroes President Roosevelt has appointed to public office, and is planning a definite campaign to enlist Negro Democratic votes.

For further contrast one may recall the largely attended and enthusiastic State Republican convention held in Roanoke a few weeks ago, when the entire audience seemed to be made up of white people, and when the entire leadership was in the hands of that race.

The paradox is apparent. In States like Virginia, the Republican party has gotten away from the "black and tan" organizations such as still obtain in Mississippi and South Carolina. And at the same time, the Democratic National Convention, heretofore an entirely white body, is making a distinct bid for Negro support.

The simple fact of the matter is that the largest concentration of Negroes in this country is now in the Harlem district of New York City. Tammany, originally an Irish society, has had to cater to Jews and Italians, and more recently to Negro voters. And in a close election for the 47 electoral votes of New York State, it is not improbable that the vote of Harlem's Negroes may hold the balance of power.

There is a further paradox. While the venerable Senator from South Carolina still draws the color line in politics, and the Republican party in Virginia has effected a "lily white" organization of formidable proportions, the Democratic party in Virginia has begun admitting Negroes to its primaries without challenge. At first they voted by mail, in order not to be challenged at the polls, but in some recent primaries in Roanoke, both sides solicited Negro voters to enter Democratic primaries, and a considerable number are reported to have voted.

Chicago, like New York, has its

large Negro section, and now elects the only Negro member of Congress, a Democrat. Detroit, Cleveland and several other large cities now have considerable Negro sections, for while those cities have no laws segregating the races as to residence, it is noted that almost invariably they prefer to live together.

This shift in location of many thousands of potential Negro voters has been the impetus behind the repeated efforts to enact a Federal anti-lynching statute, a measure held to be unconstitutional by such students as Senator Borah, but advocated for policy sake by Senator Wagner, of New York, and others seeking to secure the support of Negro constituents, and generally opposed by Senators from the South as another violation of the principle of the rights of the States.

It is this same shift in location of potential Negro voters that has had a bearing on abandonment of the two-thirds rule in Democratic conventions. The two-thirds rule has always been held to be the safeguard of the South against nomination of a Northerner who might hold obnoxious views on the Negro question, or as to State rights. Now the Democratic party is sponsoring a definite campaign to win Negro votes in twenty-one Northern States, and therefore feels that it has more to gain by catering to Northern Negroes who may be influential in many close congressional fights than in further catering to the South, which it is believed will remain Democratic anyway, especially after the Republican convention at Cleveland seated the Howard and Tolbert delegations from Mississippi and South Carolina.

Back of all, there may be much more significance than the protest of the aged South Carolina Senator at having a Negro clergyman offer prayer at a Democratic convention. The general campaign the Democratic party is making for Negro votes in the North may be a contributing factor in breaking up the Solid South, giving to the white people of those States a new political emancipation. One cannot escape the signs of the times when the Republican party, which always claimed the emancipation of the Negro, recognizes "lily white" political organizations in some of the Southern States, and at the same time the Democratic party, which has always claimed to be the white man's party in the South, lays plans to secure the Negro vote of twenty-one States in the North.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

JUN 26 1936

ANOTHER SMITH WALKS

The action of Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina in walking out of the Philadelphia democratic convention during a prayer by a Negro minister obviously had more behind it than this innovation or the presence of thirty Negro delegates.

The Philadelphia dispatch recording the incident intimates that clearly. It refers to the dispute between the senator and Governor Olin Johnson, to the "misunderstanding" which resulted in difficulty for the late-arriving senator-delegate in getting into the convention and to the senator's dissatisfaction with the seat assigned him.

But there is probably more behind the walk out than this. There is the suggestion in the dispatch that Governor Johnson will oppose Senator Smith for re-nomination in the approaching primary. That may explain the "misunderstanding" between Smith and Johnson and it is possible that it helps to explain the senator's action. It is possible that it was a gesture which may appeal to the people back home, for there are, no doubt, many persons in South Carolina who feel as Senator Smith does toward the Negroes. Many of them, doubtless, agree that "political equality means social equality" and will applaud Senator Smith's revolt.

There may be something else still. Unquestionably, the democratic party is wooing the Negro vote in the middle west, seeking to detach him from his long allegiance to the republican party. It started when Alfred E. Smith was nominated and was given impetus during the last eight years. The Negro holds the balance of power in several states. It has been stated on good authority that a check of the votes will show that but for almost solid Negro support the republicans would have won only one or two elections since Samuel J. Tilden was counted out. If they can be won over to the democratic party in considerable numbers states like Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia and Indiana are fairly safe and New York city's democratic majority will be increased sufficiently to increase Mr. Roosevelt's chances in the Empire state. The tendency to accomplish this has been evident and Senator Smith refers to it. His walk out may have been the explosion of accumulated resentment.

Whatever the reasons—and they must have been mixed—the South Carolinian has made a mistake. He alone, of all the southern delegates present, felt moved to drastic action. He can hardly pose as the only defender in all the south of racial purity.

WHEELING, W. VA.
INTELLIGENCER

JUN 27 1936

A BID FOR THE COLORED VOTE

The Democratic Party has been making overtures toward the colored voter for some time. The Negro has been told that the Republicans exploited him. A gesture of recognition has been made from time to time. But the real attitude of the Democratic Party toward the colored man comes to the surface now and then.

A striking evidence of this was furnished in Philadelphia during the Democratic national convention. In pursuance of the policy of wooing the colored vote, the convention managers invited a colored clergyman to pray at the opening of one session. In the midst of the prayer, Senator Smith, of South Carolina, a power in the party, stormed from the convention floor, followed by some of his State's delegation. Later, Representative Mitchell, the only Negro in Congress, took the platform to make a speech. Smith and the South Carolina delegation walked out again.

Whatever gestures the Party may make, the truth is that the South still dominates the Democratic Party, and that colored men are denied the right of political equality in the South.

Senator Smith has insulted the Negroes of the United States. Yet he has rendered a service, too. He has exposed to the view of all intelligent colored men the flimsy and opportunist character of the Democratic welcome extended them.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JUL 1 - 1936

Deplores Smith Incident

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Negroes throughout the country have suffered privations, together with their white brothers, under the economic collapse of the country under the Hoover administration. In some cases where prejudice and race discrimination held supreme command, the Negro has been the greatest sufferer. However, as one who has studied the disadvantageous and advantageous positions into which my people have been placed during the critical period of the depression under Hoover, and also under the comparative change for the better under Roosevelt and the New Deal, I cannot deny that, except in places where local prejudice guides the spirit of the New Deal, the Negro has shared equally of the good the Administration has done for all of the people by way of direct relief, work relief and education.

We are not an ungrateful people. We will march, shoulder to shoulder, with the majority of our white brothers in the fight to retain real democracy under the Roosevelt banner.

In spite of the confidence which I have in the people of my race to display their appreciative spirit in the coming election, in spite of our gratitude, we are an emotional people. In the face of our easily forgiving spirit, we are sensitive to the least wrong; who knows this better than we do is the white race. So I am much afraid that the unfortunate incident which was aroused by the stupidity of Senator Ed Smith of South Carolina will be capitalized by the Republican Party to arouse the emotion of the Negro. It is unfortunate for the entire South that, to this day and time, it should have such men representing any part of its community, for, as a rule, when the finger of scorn is pointed at such action, it does not single out the community, but all we hear is "the South."

It's about time that all of us in this country come to the realization, as Mark Ethridge, formerly of your paper, once said, "that whether we like it or not, all of us in this country, and in this section, are bound together in a common economic destiny . . . that if the white race foreordain and foredoom the Negro to poverty and illiteracy and their attendant evils, by depriving him of opportunity, we can achieve in the end only a civilization that will reflect poverty, illiteracy and all their allies . . ."

A. R. SENIOR,
Richmond.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
PRESS

JUN 27 1936

SENATOR SMITH'S MISTAKE

Senator SMITH, of South Carolina, the gentleman who is generally known as "COTTON ED," "took a walk" at the Democratic convention in Philadelphia. It appears that he became very wroth when a Negro minister prayed for him, and for the other Democrats, and all others.

"COTTON ED" made a spectacle of himself of which all honest people are ashamed. As the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says:

"Fundamentally, Senator SMITH is proceeding on an erroneous premise, namely, that 'political equality means social equality.' What makes him think so? Does the fact that a Negro mail carrier or barber exercises the franchise, after paying his poll tax and registering, mean 'intermarriage and the mongrelizing of the American race,' as was so luridly proclaimed by the South Carolina senator, as he took a walk?

"We do not think so. Senator SMITH has the antebellum attitude which holds that the Negro must always remain a helot, exercising few civil rights, taking no part in the affairs of his government, content to leave all such matters to the white race. The senator is not aware, apparently, that times have changed in the last three-quarters of a century—that the Negro is a citizen, entitled to the rights of a citizen.

"If the Negro is able, in the face of the manifold handicaps which beset him, to improve his business, educational, economic and political status, we say, more power to him! We are not quaking at the thought of Negro delegates at Philadelphia, and neither should we feel that Southern civilization had been endangered if a colored pastor asked the Almighty to forgive us our sins, which probably are far too numerous anyway."

"COTTON ED," we are afraid, is on the way out. Any man who can't play fair is doomed to defeat. And when anyone, be he senator or saint, criticizes the religion of someone else he is not playing fair.

"Cotton Ed" now says that he is through. And, unless we are greatly mistaken, he is stating facts.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation

Democratic. (Senator E.D. Smith-White Press-Southern.)

DANVILLE, VA.
REGISTER

JUN 26 1936

THE PERFECT TYPE

When Senator Ellison (Cotton Ed) Smith walked out of the Democratic National Convention because a Negro preacher had offered the invocation at one of the afternoon sessions, he was acting a certain type of Southern politician to perfection. Dean Charles W. Pipkin of Louisiana State University had the type in mind when, in his excellent monograph on "Social Legislation in the South," he wrote this:

The essential tragedy of the South since the Civil War has resided perhaps in this: that selfish interests have been able to screen themselves behind ideals and slogans characteristically Southern and have been able to make plausible if specious appeals to a tradition which they do not mean to fulfill but only mean to exploit.

The tradition to which Senator Smith was appealing was that of white supremacy in South Carolina and his classic words about the horrors of political and social equality and their correlation offer a brilliant illustration of what Dr. Pipkin means. For the white man is not supreme in South Carolina and one of the reasons for his failure to achieve supremacy over his environment is the appeal to racial prejudice that Senator Smith is making and that has been made in South Carolina by one politician after another, ever since the last gun was fired at Appomattox. Some of "Cotton Ed's" white constituents are among the poorest people to be found anywhere in the world. Professor Rupert B. Vance of the University of North Carolina recently published a photographic study of tenantry in the South under the title, "How the Other Half Lives," and there was no ascertainable difference to be discovered in the way the poor white tenant lives and the Negro tenant lives. And so it runs all along the back streets of "Cotton Ed's" towns. The Negro must be kept away from the ballot box, so the unpossessed and exploited white man does not complain if suffrage laws are passed that disfranchise him for life, as the Alabama cumulative poll tax law does. Just so the nigger doesn't vote! Under those circumstances the poor white is entirely willing to leave government in the hands of the group that support "Cotton Ed" and exploit him, deny him and his community the protection that is his due. Isn't one of "Cotton Ed's" speeches on a hot afternoon in South Carolina worth it all?

It isn't necessary to deny that giving the Negro the right to vote is giving him "social equality." Negroes are voting in increasing numbers in Virginia and North Carolina every year. Although they are going to the polls in larger numbers every year in Danville, which Dr. Douglas Freeman recently called "a blessed old Anglo-Saxon town," the fact is scarcely noticed by the people who, ten years ago, were very apprehensive. Nevertheless, the effect is noticeable. Negroes have better schools here than in most Southern cities, there is a higher degree of interracial cooperation here than in almost any city in the South of the same size. The difference is that in this State Senator Harry Flood Byrd a year or two ago gave his active support to increasing the membership of the Virginia Interracial Commission to 1,000 citizens.

June 27, 1936

SENATOR SMITH, HIS COTTON, THE NEGRO PARSON, GEORGIA REPUBLICANS, TWO-THIRDS RULE

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Having a colored parson pray at the national Democatic convention was of course a sop to the negro vote in Illinois and other northern states with considerable negro population. It was realized, of course, that it would be an affront to Southern Democrats, who don't want negroes around their conventions. The guiding spirits of the convention decided that they would rather have sensitive Southerners riled than to forego the opportunity of pleasing colored voters in the North. It was an unfortunate decision on their part. It was not necessary to get into such a wrangle, nothing had been publicly said, one way or another, about having a negro preacher assist the national convention to function, and the easiest thing in the world would have been not to do anything at all, that is, stay out of such a controversy.

But they went and lugged in the colored parson, heard the resultant protest, and the next day a negro congressman addressed the convention, which didn't look like any particular effort to smooth the troubled waters.

The Rev. Shepard took the situation with easy philosophy. He said that "Brother Smith needed more prayer" and seemed to be willing to offer it. The negro preacher was not "bitter," the dispatches say, and made this comment: "I feel sympathy and pity for him and pray to God that he may be emancipated from his prejudices."

Concord, N. C. Tribune
July 2, 1936

SMITH "TAKES A WALK."

Senator E. D. Smith, objecting to the participation of Negroes in the Democratic national convention, left for his South Carolina home before the conclave was concluded. He thought his party should refuse to permit colored voters to have a voice in the convention proceedings.

At their Cleveland meeting Republicans of the Nation gave recognition to the Negro vote by seating the Tolbert delegation from South Carolina. Leaders of the movement to create a second major party in the Palmetto State thus were frustrated for the rank and file there won't join with any group under such conditions.

Senator Smith's personal feelings will be accepted as natural but at the same time one must remember that the Negro vote is growing, not so much in the South as elsewhere in the Nation. That means the two major parties can't ignore the colored voter. If the Negro is qualified to vote in many of the States he is qualified for some recognition.

People in the South believe they are the best friends the colored man ever had but nevertheless they shy from anything that even hints of equality. That must have been the reason Senator Smith went home.

In other parts of the Nation the color line isn't drawn so tightly. Members of the two races mix in schools and other public places. They aren't close friends in the accepted sense of that term but just the same there's not inculcated among the white race the same feeling that one finds in the South.

Senator Smith no doubt felt a keen persona

reaction to the appearance of the Negroes on the Philadelphia convention floor but after all one must remember that the conclave was a national one, covering every section of America. That's the reason the colored men were accepted by the rank and file.

STRASBURG, VA.
Northern Virginia Daily

JUN 25 1936
RACE AND POLITICS

Whether Senator Smith and others of his ilk like it or not, the Negro has already been accorded political equality. He may be denied States Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, in walking out of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia yesterday be-

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establishes its own level and fixes its own standards. Nor are these various groups necessarily at war with each other. They merely live their own lives and accord other groups the same right and privilege. That, we believe, is all that the Negro asks today. The right to live his own life as freely as white people live theirs. He is just as much averse to any sort of racial amalgamation as his white neighbor is. Men like Senator Smith merely stir up racial hatred and make any sort of neighborly understanding between the two races more difficult to achieve.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.

SUNSET NEWS

JUN 26 1936

VOICE FROM THE PAST

A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT is not a Democrat because he believes in democracy or majority rule, but largely because he wants to "keep the Negro in his place." And that place is little different from what it was before the War Between the States.

When Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina—who doubtless professes Christian religion along with democracy—walked out of the Philadelphia convention because a Negro minister was saying a prayer, he made a significant statement.

"The situation before and since the Civil war makes it impossible for the South to recognize and accept the Negro as an equal political factor," declared the irate senator.

He amplified: "Political equality means social equality and social equality means inter-marriage and that means the mongrelizing of the American race."

Political equality is provided in the constitution of the United States, and we bet a rock in the West Virginia hills to a South Carolina cotton pod that the irate senator is a stickler for the constitution.

But it does not necessarily follow that political equality means all that he says, although if he believes in democracy he should be willing to leave the social relationships to the individuals themselves. For that matter, in the South there was before the Civil war, and has been since, a good deal of "mongrelizing" for which politics or the lack of it was in no way responsible.

"I've got to go down and see how my cotton is getting along," the senator said last night when a Negro spoke from the convention platform. What the plantation lord meant was that he must go down and see how his "niggers" and poor white are getting along in his torrid fields. And therein lies the explanation to his cherished theory of political inequality. Therein is revealed the measure of his democracy. It is a voice from the ante-bellum past.

RECORD

Baltimore, Md.

JUN 30 1936

The Negro In Politics

A South Carolina senator walked out of the Democratic National convention hall in Philadelphia because of the presence of negroes, he said. In explaining more fully his action, he said that political equality would lead to social equality and that social equality would lead to racial intermarriage and that racial intermarriage would lead to the mongrelizing of the white race.

The senator certainly was looking far ahead. He probably was looking much farther ahead than his deductions would ever materialize.

We do not think that racial equality is the thing to advocate in the United States now or in any future generation within the scope of our imagination, although there is no positive assurance that the white race will always be in the ascendancy.

It is a matter of generally known history that our forefathers brought the negroes here from another continent as savages and made slaves of them. Later they were set free and allowed to remain in the country to shift for themselves. They have done remarkably well under the circumstances to have advanced to their present state of civilization. Certainly, if there were no other barriers, they have not reached that state of refinement that would permit of social equality; but, as we see it, that has little to do with giving them a voice in their part of the government as we have made citizens of them.

The South Carolina senator and others who object to the presence of negroes in politics should remember that the very thing which gives us our present political system was our forefather's revolt against "taxation without representation". Giving the negroes citizenship amongst us, permitting them to own property and collecting taxes from them on that property and then denying them the privilege of any voice in the government is nothing less than taxation without representation.

Giving the negro a voice in his part of the government does not necessarily mean that we are making equals of them. Even if we allow that it is making political equals of them, it does not mean that we accept them as social equals, and that we would be compelled to give them our daughters in marriage as the gentleman from South Carolina sees it.

Since we have kept the negroes here after setting them free from slavery, made citizens of them, permitted them to own property, and accept their money as taxes to help pay the expense of our government, it is our opinion that we should not retard their advancement; although this does not mean that we should accept them in inter-marriage or social intercourse.

Many of us are mighty strong for foreign missions. We want to send missionaries to Africa, China, and other places to promote advancement among what we consider inferior races. It seems rather inconsistent that we should harbor members of an inferior race right here among us and do so little to promote their advancement. It seems that we even do worse by retarding their advancement by holding them down in every way.

City Democratic Committee Seeks Funds From Negroes

For the first time in the history of the Democratic Party in Richmond headed by Mayor J. Fulmer Bright contributions are being solicited from Negro citizens. The text of a letter received by several prominent and substantial Negro citizens soliciting campaign funds reads as follows:

"In order effectively to conduct the Campaign in the City of Richmond for the re-election of President Roosevelt and the other Democratic nominess, and to combat the combination of the Republicans and Jeffersonian Democrats, it has been found necessary to raise a substantial sum for campaign expenses. The City Democratic Campaign Committee is receiving no financial assistance from State or National Headquarters and very little literature and buttons. The Committee is in the process of intensively organizing the City for the Democratic nominees and desires to receive campaign contributions from a large number of people.

"Because we believe you are interested in the re-election of the Democratic nominees, we hope very much you will make a contribution in keeping with your means to the City Committee. If you will be good enough to place your contribution in the enclosed stamped envelope and return it at once, it will certainly be appreciated. Its receipt will be promptly acknowledged with a certificate that you have been a contributor to the re-election of the Democratic nominees.

"Looking forward with pleasure to receiving your contribution, we are

"Very truly yours,
Democratic City Finance Campaign Committee,
Robert E. Anderson,
Co-Chairman."

It is pointed out that this is an interesting point bearing on the heated discussion now being waged between the Democratic Mayor of Richmond and Negro leaders who take issue with him on his refusal to alter his Jim Crow policy in regard to including Negroes on the city pay rolls. The letter is one of the anomalies of this unprecedented campaign

Elder Micheaux.

Church - 1936

Elder Micheaux Heard By 10,000 At Convention Hall

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 10—Sunday night more than 10,000 people assembled at the Convention Hall to listen to Elder Michaux and his choir in their song service. The meeting was one of the greatest triumphs that has happened in the city of Philadelphia. Elder Michaux visited the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company to enlist the support of Major Wright to secure the Convention Hall and to notify the people of the proposed meeting. Elder Michaux broadcasts over WCAU.

Major Wright sent out 25 letters to various ministers asking them to announce this meeting and to give out certain tickets. Practically in every case this request was complied with. Elder Michaux was able to secure the cooperation of the Democratic Committee in the issuing of tickets of admission at the Convention hall.

Perhaps never in the history of this city or any other city has a Negro

ELDER MICHAUX

been able to have his name written upon a ticket of admission along with the name and picture of the President of the United States.

Other speakers on this occasion, besides Elder Michaux, were: Dr. Thompkins, recorder of deeds; Hon. W. H. C. Brown of the Industrial Bank of Washington, Mr. Clark, Deputy Recorder of Deeds, also of Washington City and Major R. R. Wright, Sr., president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust company.

The singing was superb. Mrs. Michaux is a real prima donna. She captured the entire audience with her singing. Elder Michaux was given a great ovation.

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation.

General.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

FEB 2 1936

FORGETTING FORMER THINGS.

There is no remembrance of former things.—Ecclesiastes 1:11.

That is the art of politics—for getting the things that once se parties and whole peoples by thei ears.

We account this quality for evil Al Smith dikes himself out in swal low tail and bee gum hat, puts o great respectability, talks to a bil lion dollar dinner party and inform it that the party of his allegianc must get back to the 1932 Demo cratic platform and "the constitoo shun." Therein lies salvation. Th damnation of current democracy i that it has forgotten its 1932 cove nants and has made alliances with the enemies of orderly government

That sounds fine until Senato Joe Robinson gets the floor. H takes the Smith career, the word of his capacious mouth and the in frequent meditations of his hear and makes of them a systemati assault on the Smith of today. Both parties to this warfare shout that there is no remembrance of former things. There are rejoinders and surrejoinders. The Smith partisans say the New Yorker's indictment stands. The new dealers rave over the completeness of the Robinson job.

But what of it? Suppose there s no remembrance of former things! The trouble with political parties is that they have suffered for 75 years from a chronic case of inherited experience. They spend their lives everlastingly wondering what some dead North Carolinian or nationalist would have done under the circumstances. It would bankrupt Al Smith's imagination to conceive of Grover Cleveland's assenting to the Roosevelt policies. Yes, and it would be unthinkable that the Cleveland tariff views should prevail at such a juncture of American history as this. Truly, in party affairs there is no remembrance of former things.

It is just as well, because there are too many former things that are now idiotic. Pick up your South Carolina and Georgia statesmen's utterances. What anachronisms they do utter! Oh, occasionally a man rises up down there and mentions something that has happened since the war between the sections! But he must rise. The late Walter Hines Page once told Trinity college students that there had not been a new political argument in the south in 60 years. He was nearly right and because he was he found it profitable to expatriate himself. Down here we were remembering only the former things.

Praise be, there are so many devilish things that we should forget. For 50 years everything that we heard in North Carolina was the diabolism of carpetbaggers, of the Republicans and their negro allies We shrieked "white supremacy" and wrote unconstitutional laws to lay artificial burdens upon a people least able to bear them. For these eight or ten decades we talked nothing but repression of the black man. And because we feared he might progress, we made sure that he could not by lying down by his side and dying in dry rot. The Democratic party, by its derivatives, its paternity and by its commitments should have been a party that gave hope to every little man on the earth. But we let ourselves get manipulated into the position of denying democracy to millions of its people. We were not willing to wait to see the negro fall by the weight of his own demerits; we made him all beneath our own tyranny.

We cannot make the race issue soon again. Al Smith robbed us of that privilege in 1928 when his negro appointments confounded us southrons, and what Smith started in New York President Roosevelt has pushed to its logical consummation in the nation. Southern constituents have been estopped from racial aggressions. The federal rosters reek with negro functionaries. The new deal with all its illogic and absurdities has been extended to all the people. The man in black has had a new deal. There is no remembrance of former things.

A salutary forgetting it is too. The great Democratic party has a right to think about something else than a possible exemplification in the negro of the thing which we call Americanism. For many years North Carolina hesitated to impose a compulsory school attendance law upon the people of the state. Such a law might help negroes. Then we defeated school construction, because that could help the negro. We delayed the war upon disease, because we feared that surrounding negroes with sanitation might make them too prolific. But there is no remembrance of former things. Carlyle's Irish widow whose children took typhus begged her neighbors to be brothers, but they would not. Then when 17 of their children died the widow became the community's sister.

So, we can praise God for allowing us to forget some former things. There is so much that could with profit to all of us be forgotten. But there is something for everlasting remembrance. We are trying out this democracy of ours in this country. Well, we shall not know whether it is good or bad until we try it on black men as well as white men, on business as well as in politics. When we divested this black man of his industrial liberty, when we denied him the redemption which comes from the work of his own hands, we fatally wounded ourselves. We fancied that we were keeping him down. We were, but we were staying down with him.

There is something in democracy which transcends its forms. It is more than a political opinion. A year ago we had a mind to try a vote on liquor control, but Democrats and Republicans alike willed it that men should not determine this great "moral issue" by vote The same belated sentiment surrounds the world of business. It is hard to get any democracy in business. And yet, there could be no greater delusion and snare than this belief in democracy if it fails to work in business.

So, it doesn't make much difference what the former things are which we have forgotten. We shall be a vastly improved people if some of them are never recaptured to our recollections. A few years ago we had a Roman Catholic of East Side, New York, brought up to little schooling, but by nature, environment and training, habituated to democratic thoughts. Some of us fancied he would be the man to interpret the essential spirit of this country to ourselves. Then came a blue blood, alumnus of the greatest universities, one born to belief in the aristocracy. And probably no man on the planet today has extended democracy as he has done. He has not made it lovely, he may prove it to be the insanity of the ages, but he will have given it a trial. There will be no remembrance of former things. We shall have an orthodox President to thank for the opportunity to ascertain to what extent is the human race irresponsible and ineducable.

Our Politics

The Negro citizens of the United States have a special status forced upon them. The law calls for equality, but custom proscribes and limits them more or less throughout the country. Being Republicans in Republican states or Democrats in Democratic states has not saved them from race prejudice.

Because this is so, THE CALL has been independent in politics, favoring Negroes' friends and opposing their enemies wherever it found them. To us this is the logical as well as the only thing for it to do. That has been this paper's policy and it still is.

We will measure every candidate not by what he calls himself, but by how he treats Negroes. We are not expecting any white man seeking office to devote himself solely to the interests of black citizens, but in his general program of community development, we insist that he take them along.

To some Negroes, those of the politician type, party regularity is everything. In its name they even sacrifice their people. Naturally to them this paper's policy of independence is an offense. We are glad of it. Their condemnation is the best proof that we are loyal to our group.

We shall continue to say all we can for fair-minded public men wherever we find them, meaning by fair-minded the men who look upon Negroes as fellow Americans. We shall continue to condemn enemies. Negroes must have some one to champion their cause.

RACIAL ISSUES SHADOW POLITICS

Sinister, Undercover Campaign Harasses Washington Leaders—"Hill Billie" Reaction Is Feared.

WASHINGTON, May 7—(ANP)—With the added impetus being given daily to the big test of strength in November between the country's two major political parties and the various brands of mud-slinging of past campaigns coming again to light, political observers here this week learned of printed anonymous documents circulated throughout official Washington and the South designed to stir up hatred against prominent Jews.

In one of the documents, a list of widely known Jews was given and it was asserted that each represented a powerful group of other Jews who controlled a principal function of Government and that the names of Gentiles connected with that function were omitted. The Jews were also alleged to be Communists and their influence in government circles declared to be vicious and boldly antagonistic to Gentiles.

In Hoover Campaign

An attache of the publicity division in the first Hoover campaign for president, recalled a similar attempt to discredit Negroes and the Democratic party, by circulating through the South the picture of Joseph L. McLemore, a well-known St. Louis attorney, who was the Democratic nominee for Congressman from his district.

These southern character assassins by spreading this propaganda and distributing copies of McLemore's picture, brought the party an its candidate into disrepute throughout the South. McLemore's picture was obtained through fraud and subterfuge from one of the candidate's friends, who, acting in good faith, went to considerable length to get the picture from which the prints were made.

Pictures a Roorback

The distribution of pictures of the Roosevelts taken with Negroes have served as a roorback, impugning the motives of some of the prominent capitalists who financed the efforts of the southerners, including Negro-baiting Governor Talmadge of Georgia, who distributed them. It is being pointed out that these pictures actually served as an education to thousands of illiterate southerners who did not know that white people of quality and standing in other parts of the country, associated with colored people. The fear now is that the "hill billies" may attempt to emulate their superiors.

Taft Counts 47 Delegates In Ohio; Borah Gets Only 5

By the Associated Press

Beaten in a presidential primary tussle with the Ohio Republican party organization, Senator Borah (R) Idaho, charged last night that the party leadership had demonstrated that "they care nothing" for the Constitution or State rights.

For "the purpose of securing the votes of colored people," he said, they had advocated passage of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, a measure which, he added, "strikes at the very heart of State sovereignty, and if adopted would utterly destroy the fundamental principle of our dual sovereignty of government."

Borah emerged from Tuesday's voting in Ohio with five delegates of the 52 which the State will send to the Republican convention next month.

The 47 others went to Robert A. Taft, running as a "favorite son" with the backing of the regular party organization. Borah supporters did not contest for 17 of the delegates. Taft adherents entered a full slate.

Roosevelt Easy Victor

Democratic voters in Ohio meanwhile gave President Roosevelt an overwhelming endorsement. He received 325,012 votes to 22,735 cast for Henry Breckinridge, anti-new deal Democrat, on the basis of returns from 5,991 of the State's 8,579 precincts.

In West Virginia, the President, with only nominal opposition rolled up a big total of votes and Borah, likewise but nominally opposed, was far ahead in the number of votes. The preference vote in that State is not binding, however, and 10 candidates for seats in the convention, supporting Gov. Landon, of Kansas, were in the lead. The State will send 16 delegates to the convention.

In the balloting involving the bitter political feud between Senators Neely and Holt, both West Virginia Democrats, Neely won out. He received the Democratic nomination for reelection, defeating a candidate backed by Holt.

Used In Three States

Borah said the tactics of seeking negro votes by espousing the anti-lynching measure had been used against him in Ohio, Illinois and New York.

"They have gone to the colored people," he said, "and given them to understand that the Republican party will pass the so-called anti-lynching bill.

"And they have either been guilty of a wilful betrayal of one of the most fundamental principles of our system of government or they have been guilty of the deliberate deception of the colored voter.

"Doubtless the platform at the Cleveland convention will have much in it about the preservation of the Constitution and the rights of the States. There will be much said about the great debt of gratitude the people of this country owe to the Supreme Court for its decisions in the NRA and AAA cases, and protecting the integrity of the States, and yet the so-called anti-lynching bill is in contravention to every principle in these decisions."

Congressman Mitchell And The Negro Vote

By KELLY MILLER

The address of Arthur W. Mitchell, the only Negro member of Congress, sets forth in just and temperate terms the political drift and tendency of the colored vote. This address has attracted wide attention and may be called the Negro's declaration of independence. However, its implied reflection on Abraham Lincoln's integrity of purpose in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation will generally be regarded as unnecessary and unfortunate.

The Republican Party possessed prior claim upon the Negro's fealty by virtue of its early benefaction. The "Grand Old Party" gave the Negro his freedom, made him a citizen, and vested him with the right of the franchise. Herein consists its crowning achievement, the lasting foundation of its grandeur and glory. The Negro requited this benefaction by two generations of undeviating loyalty; but in this age of rapidly changing conditions no self-enlightened group of voters can be expected to sign away its franchise in fee-simple.

The generous attitude of the Republican Party towards the Negro ended with the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, 28 years ago. Since then, the 'Grand Old Party' has deviated from its ancient doctrine of human rights in quest of material prosperity. It has grown cold and indifferent towards its black ward and beneficiary, as if in the process of weaning him. In the meantime the Democratic Party has been gradually growing, not more friendly only, but less hostile. In the free-voting states of the North and West where there is no racial restriction on the franchise, it is impossible to tell the difference in racial attitude of Republicans or Democrats by mere party labels. On the other hand, in the South the Negro does not discern any effective difference in treatment between the orthodox Democrats and the "lily-white" Republicans. Both parties alike avoid studiously any affirmative declaration of principle or purpose in their National platform. There no longer exists any sufficient reason why the Negro should solidly align himself with one party and thus invite the hostility, or at least the unfriendliness of the other party against it.

The youngest voter who has reached his majority since the election of Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, is now over fifty years of age. As an intelligent citizen he must judge political tendencies by what has taken place under his own observation and experience. Since then, there have been four Republicans and two Democratic administrations. To say the least, the Republican administrations of Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover have not more favorably impressed him than the Democratic administrations of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The "New Deal" under Franklin D. Roosevelt has made an especially favorable impression upon the Negro voter. He has shown the race greater recognition and consideration than befell its lot under the four preceding Republican administrations. While race prejudice and discrimination has not been wholly eliminated, it has been minimized and kept within bounds as far as it was practicable for Federal authorities to do so. Judging the future by the past, the Negro can hope for better things under the continuation of Roosevelt's administration than under any one of the candidates now bidding for the support or enthusiasm of the Negro voter. The most likely of the aspirants, the present Governor of Kansas, is wholly without known attitude or record on the great national issues. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Negro knows, William E. Borah, he knows; Alfred Landon, he knows not.

Matters continuing as they stand until next November, President Roosevelt, in all likelihood would poll at least 60 per cent of the Negro vote in the free-voting states of the North and West. This choice would not be dictated by sentiment or resentment, but by enlightened self-interest.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

General.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 31 1936

TALMADGE 'READY' TO 'STUMP' NATION FOR HIS PRINCIPLES

But He Refuses to Say He Will Be Democratic Candidate or Lead Third Party.

LAYS HIS CAMPAIGN PLANS

Howell Declares Attempt Will Be Made to Put Georgian's Name Before Voters.

JURY GETS FRAUD CHARGES

Hopkins Accuses the Governor's Aides of Misusing WPA Funds —Ickes Also Makes Attack.

By F. RAYMOND DANIELL.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Jan. 30.—Governor Eugene Talmadge said today that he was ready to campaign from "Coast to Coast" for the declaration of principles adopted yesterday at Macon by a "grass roots convention," which asked him to lead the fight to drive New Deal "Communists" out of office.

The Georgia Governor declined to say, however, that he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination at Philadelphia next June, or even to discuss the possibility that he might lead a third party if the efforts of his followers and their Northern and Eastern allies failed in their purpose to block the President's nomination.

As yet he has not decided whether to have the State executive committee, headed by Hugh Howell, his loyal henchman, name an uninstructed delegation to the convention, or court what his enemies say is almost certain defeat by opposing the President in the Presidential primaries.

In the former case, supporters of the New Deal assert that the right of the Talmadge delegation will be challenged by a rival delegation, much more likely to be seated by a convention which will be preponderantly New Deal.

Organization Plans Laid.

Back in his office at the Capitol, still beaming from the ovation he received at Macon from a crowd which even his own followers admitted fell far short of their expectations, the Georgia Governor conferred with representatives of the Southern committee to uphold the Constitution on organization plans for the seventeen Southern and border States which were more or less represented at Macon.

Mr. Talmadge was not disturbed when observers pointed out that the representatives from other States represented but little voting strength in their communities. Everything would work out all right, he said; Mr. Roosevelt would not be renominated and the party and the nation would be saved.

"The trouble is that you city folks think in your citified way that Jim Farley can buy the nomination for President Roosevelt, but we country folk know better," he declared. "I talked to enough real farmers at Macon yesterday to know how they feel about his New Deal. If you want to know which way the wind is blowing, don't ask a city man; get the opinion of a ruben."

Meanwhile, Mr. Howell said that he and his associates in the effort to make the Georgia Governor the spearhead of the anti-Roosevelt movement in the South, were trying to work out "some practical way" to place his name before the voters of the country. Although Mr. Talmadge would not say he was actively a candidate, he conceded that any man who denied that he would like the job was "either crazy or a liar." He was neither, he asserted.

Speaking Dates Revealed.

In his conference with correspondents this morning, Governor Talmadge said that already he had accumulated a formidable array of speaking engagements in the East and West. He is to address the annual banquet of the Baltimore Real Estate Association on Feb. 8. Three days later, he said, he is to speak on Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill. The first voters of Madisonville, Ky., are to hear him assail the New Deal on Feb. 12, and on Feb. 22 he is to speak at Peoria, Ill.

Nor was Governor Talmadge disturbed by reports that a Federal grand jury was attempting to connect the State administration with the distribution of The Georgia Woman's World, containing pictures of President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt in the company of Negroes. Copies of this paper, published here by Mrs. James R. Wakefield, were circulated among the delegates to the Macon "Grass Roots" convention, where speakers denounced the President and his wife for elevating "more Negroes to public office than any Republican President ever dared" and for "encouraging them to embrace communistic doctrines."

Mr. Camp called twelve witnesses before the grand jury today to get to the bottom of reports that WPA workers were used by Hugh Howell's brother, A. S. Howell, to wrap and mail the publication in a room of the State Military Building from an official State mailing list.

Affidavits Tell of Work.

According to affidavits in Mr. Camp's possession, A. S. Howell, a State Supervisor of Education, obtained ten women from the relief rolls for a WPA project to compile and correlate educational records. Four of these women, who received $49 a month from the government, told Mr. Camp that they were assigned after Christmas to wrap and address copies of The Georgia Woman's World.

They worked at that task, a few days at a time, witnesses told the prosecutor, in a room of the Military Building under Mr. Howell's direction. They said, also, that they used the mailing list of the State Department of Agriculture which sends out bulletins to farmers periodically.

Mr. Camp said he had received a complaint from Miss Gay Sheperdson, WPA Administrator for the State, who was appointed on the recommendation of Governor Taldmadge. Mr. Camp explained that no criticism of the WPA workers involved was implied. After hearing twelve witnesses the grand jury adjourned until Feb. 12.

Ickes, Hopkins Open Attacks.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Two members of President Roosevelt's official family made new attacks on Governor Talmadge today. They were Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and PWA administrator, and Harry L. Hopkins, WPA head. Mr. Hopkins has turned over to the Federal Attorney at Atlanta charges that Mr. Talmadge's political aides have used WPA workers and funds to distribute campaign propaganda.

"Some of Governor Talmadge's political aides were caught chiseling. That's all," Mr. Hopkins declared.

"I never had a high regard for them, but I never thought they would stoop that low."

The evidence is said to involve A. S. Howell, brother of Hugh Howell, a political lieutenant of Governor Talmadge. Included in the "political literature" alleged to have been sent out by WPA workers was understood to be copies of a newspaper containing a picture of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the company of Negroes at Howard University.

Governor Talmadge was orally assailed today by Mr. Ickes, who declared that the Georgian had been guilty of "effrontery" in declaring in his speech at Macon yesterday that the PWA Administrator had acted illegally in accepting Georgia highway certificates and then attempted to make the Governor a party to the action.

Offers Photostat of Letter.

The Secretary produced a photostatic copy of a letter from Governor Talmadge which, he asserted, proved it was the Governor who came to Washington "beseeching me to accept the highway certificates."

"And this is the man who would be President," he remarked.

Mr. Ickes, it was learned, had asked his legal advisers to investigate whether Governor Talmadge could be sued for breaking a contract in this connection.

In a statement read at his press conference, the Secretary said:

"Governor Talmadge of Georgia said yesterday in a speech in Macon that I had accepted Georgia highway certificates as Public Works Administrator, contrary to law and wanted to make him a party to my illegal contract.

"The effrontery of Governor Talmadge might be plausible if there were not a written record, which conclusively proves the charge that I have made about him on other occasions, to the effect that his word is not good. It was Governor Talmadge who came to Washington beseeching me to accept the highway certificates in question in order to go forward with public works projects in many of the counties of Georgia."

Governor Talmadge's letter, dated June 5, 1934, said in part:

"I am further advised that some legal quetsions have arisen concerning the issuance and the sale of these certificates, and also the security for their payment at maturity. In order to clear up these questions, I will recommend to the General Assembly of Georgia when it convenes Jan. 1, 1935, an act substantially in the form of the bill attached to this letter.

"This bill, when enacted into law, will not only validate all proceedings which may have been taken for the issuance and sale of these certificates but also will make unquestionable the obligation of the State of Georgia to provide revenue sufficient to enable the Highway Department to pay the certificates as they become due."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
January 31, 1936

F.D.R. REVILED ON RACE STAND

New Defamatory Campaigr in Georgia Is Traced to Talmadge Manager.

NEGRO TO BECOME ISSUE

Appeal to Prejudice Closely Parallel to Religious Fight on Smith.

BY HUNT CLEMENT, JR.,
Staff Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Jan. 30.—A campaign of defamation against President and Mrs. Roosevelt, through which Gov. Eugene Talmadge's advisers hope to make the rural population believe that Mr. Roosevelt's re-election will endanger white supremacy in the south, was traced today to Hugh Howell, Gov. Talmadge's political manager and the chairman of the state democratic executive committee.

The connection between a wide-

spread exploitation of racial prejudices and the official and political family of Gov. Talmadge is attracting more attention in the Georgia capital than was devoted to the "grass roots" convention of anti-new dealers which was held in Macon Wednesday. The 1928 presidential campaign is apparently being used as a basis for strategy. Then it was Alfred E. Smith's Catholicism which was used to inflame the hatred of the unintelligent. This year racial animosity is to be the theme.

Grand Jury Probe Expected.

A federal grand jury will be formally asked to investigate the charge that A. S. Howell, a brother of Hugh Howell and a supervisor in the Georgia department of education, used WPA workers assigned to his office at the capitol to distribute copies of the Georgia Woman's World, a weekly sheet which, in the latest issue, describes both President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt as being especially friendly to Negroes. When "delegates" to the anti-new deal "convention" a Macon arrived at the meeting place Wednesday they found copies of the issue of the Georgia Woman's World in their chairs.

The assertion that Hugh Howell had had a part in distributing the paper is contained in a statement made by Miss Gay B. Shepperson, federal work progress administrator for Georgia. Atlanta newspapers today quoted Miss Shepperson as saying:

"A. S. Howell, of the state department of education, requested a project calling for ten workers to study state school records. The project was approved. About three weeks ago we heard that the WPA workers assigned to Mr. Howell's office were being used for another purpose and Ralph Hopkins, an agent of the WPA division of investigation, was assigned to investigate.

"We learned that four of the ten workers were told by A. S. Howell to aid in mailing out copies of the Georgia Woman's World. From two of these workers, both women, we have obtained written affidavits which have been turned over to the district attorney. The papers were sent out in envelopes bearing the return address of Hugh Howell. The workers were also used to copy names from the Market Bulletin mailing list."

The Georgia Market Bulletin has long been a political weapon in the hands of the state commissioner of agriculture. Commissioner Tom Linder, the incumbent, has made the Market Bulletin particularly effective. A political ally of Gov. Talmadge, he has used as a campaign organ a publication which was established to inform farmers concerning markets for their products. Mr. Linder has been warned by the federal authorities that he is courting prosecution for violating the postal regulations.

Miss Shepperson also said in her statement that time records of the WPA workers had been falsified during the period the workers were in the service of Mr. Howell. "The workers were given credit for time put in on their WPA work sheet," she said. "They were credited with all the time they spent on the Georgia Woman's World and the Market Bulletin mailing list."

Hugh Howell Withholds Comment.

A. S. Howell was quoted as denying the charges. Hugh Howell was quoted as saying he had "no comment to make."

The Georgia Woman's World has long been identified with Gov. Talmadge's political organization. The editor of the paper is listed in its pages as Mrs. J. R. Wakefield. During the last session of the Georgia legislature the paper was regularly distributed free to members of house and senate. No word unfavorable to Mr. Talmadge ever found a way into its columns. Mrs. Wakefield attended the "convention" at Macon. She was in the hall when John Henry Kirby, of Texas who organized the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, sponsor of the "convention," announced the committee was not responsible for the distribution of "certain material." Referring to the Georgia Woman's World, Mr. Kirby said:

"It is probably true that down in Dixie this material is not to be condemned, but the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution is not distributing any matter based on racial differences." Mr. Kirby may have had in mind that the constitution he desires to uphold provides that such rights as the Negro has shall be protected.

The matter for which he disclaimed any responsibility is obviously an appeal to racial prejudice. One of the pictures in the Georgia Woman's World shows Mrs. Roosevelt being escorted to her automobile by the head of a Negro college. Another photograph is of President Roosevelt, showing him surrounded by members of a Negro lodge. Descriptive captions inform the reader, "This didn't happen in Andrew Jackson's time."

Campaign Appears General.

The effort to exploit the prejudices of southern voters is not confined to those intimately associated with Gov. Talmadge's campaign. From Houston, Tex., Mr. Kirby's home city, there is being distributed throughout the south reprints of news stories and photographs which have appeared in leading Negro newspapers. One of the sheets bears this inscription: "Copies for distribution at printers' cost. Allen S. Shepperd, president of the Election Managers' Association of Texas. Member Harris county democratic executive committee. Houston, Tex."

The character of the foregoing developments makes some political leaders apprehensive concerning the future of the campaign. The widespread distribution of the Washington publication, the Fellowship Forum, during the 1928 campaign is recalled by politicians who believe that to carry on the same sort of campaign, with racial animosity as their material, will be to invite serious and perhaps tragic consequences. On the basis of these behind-the-scene attempts to engender hatred, observers here recalled the recent comment of James A. Farley, the democratic national chairman, that the 1936 campaign will be "one of the dirtiest in history."

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
January 24, 1936

Politics' Funny Bedfellows

Politics makes funny bedfellows. Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, the "share our wealth" leader, conferred yesterday with Governor Eugene Talmadge, who is aligned with the Republican Old Guard school of thought which is opposed to the average man getting anything but the crumbs that fall from the tables of the well-to-do. Furthermore, the "Reverend" Smith, who since his leader died will take up with anything that comes along which promises him a little power, made known that he had thrown in his lots with the Talmadge-Kirby outfit.

Perhaps, Mr. Smith, like Governor Talmadge, likewise enjoys walking with the "silk-hat boys." We borrow the last phrase from the expressive vocabulary of the Governor himself. It was Mr Talmadge, the reader will recall, who said, "Now when you see me walking with the silk-hat boys etc., etc." He promised the wool-hat boys he would never do it.

In the meantime, Macon is getting ready for the Governor's Horse and Buggy Convention to be held there next Wednesday. Let us say he can have his horse-and-buggy system; it is our hope that every farmer is prosperous enough or so becomes to buy an automobile and have the other conveniences of the times.

We regret that the forces against President Roosevelt are using such dirty tactics in waging their campaign. There has been a steady output of anti-Roosevelt defamation, some of it of a character that made it inadmissable to the mails. Part of the scurrilous flood was so bad that the Chairman of the Republican National Committee felt called on to deny it was issued by his authority—not, however, until it had been circulated for weeks and in such volume as to make it certain that there was considerable organization in the production and distribution of the cartoons and literature.

Among the propaganda issued were caricatures of the President grinning over tombstones with legends attributing to him responsibility for the assassination of Senator Huey Long and the death of Senator Bronson Cutting.

Here in our part of the South, there is being circulated (from Atlanta) a publication conveying that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt frequently had Negroes as dinner guests and house guests. Strangely, this paper is being sent especially to Mr. Talmadge's friends, and, it is understood, the mailing list of his weekly, The Statesman, is being used for such circulation.

Among the other choice morsels of the campaign are suggestions as to the President's physical and mental health, with the implication that both are bad, when at no time since his advent to the White House has he been more vigorous in both directions than he is today.

The Republican National Committee insists that it is not paying for these things. It doesn't have to. That organization has so many recognized and informal allies, ranging from the Liberty League, to which the duPont family alone is said to have contributed $180,000 last year, to John H Kirby's Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, and including the National Republican Council, that it should have no trouble in keeping its skirts reasonably clean during the campaign of abuse and falsehood that is so cleverly presaged by what has already been done.

The dirty work is being accomplished under disguised names.

A BIG DIFFERENCE

The oft-repeated charge that the Republican and Democratic parties are so much alike that it is difficult to tell one from the other lacks a great deal of being true in one very important particular. That "particular" is their zeal for persistence when they are forced to take the role of "minority party" in communities and states. Democrats are in the habit of keeping their party organizations functioning and always ready to take advantage of those breaks of the game which occur when the majority party becomes disorganized as a result of factionalism.

Throughout those sections of the country where the Republican party is usually dominant, but where recently it became divided as a result of factionalism, Democrats were prepared to take advantage of Republican strife. That is why governors mayors of leading cities, not to mention an overwhelming majority of the members of congress are adherents of the Democratic party. Democrats, year in and year out, give every evidence of a firm belief in their party principles by rallying constantly to their party standard bearers, even in times when to do so is but forlorn endeavor.

On the other hand, Republicans in those states where they are the minority party, usually fold up and stay folded up most of the time. It is only when the Democrats almost force upon them a Republican victory that these Republicans ever get a chance to take over political offices. The habit that Republicans have adopted of merely maintaining "skeleton organizations," composed of a small number of the faithful, is of course better than nothing. But that is the most that can be said in praise of such a habit.

Our Republican leaders are well aware of the fact that the worst governed states and cities of the United States are those which are continually the victims of one-party government, be it either Republican or Democratic. They should, therefore, be anxious for their party to stay in a position to remedy this bad condition. Such a condition can not be remedied if the Republican minority either shirks the duty of keeping its party organization alive and active or if it gives aid to the perpetuation of the majority party. There should be constant rivalry between the two major parties over the favor of the great mass of independent voters. This rivalry should be a contest between two parties of equal devotion to the best interests of the people. Virile party organizations and strong numerically can not be maintained except when the members are impressed with the belief that such organizatioins are more concerned with doing good for the great masses than they are with getting honors for a few of their number.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

General.

Macon, Ga., News
January 29, 1936

GRASS ROOTERS MAKE APPEAL TO LEADER

Governor to Be Standard Bearer for Group in Effort to Defeat Roosevelt

ROOSEVELT DISOWNED WING OF PARTY HERE

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia was endorsed for president of the United States today by 2,000 cheering "grass roots" Democrats who attempted to read President Roosevelt out of the Democratic party.

Hugh Howell, chairman of the Georgia Democratic executive committee, came to the end of a speech and shouted: "Let's ask old Gene Talmadge to let us use his name to go before the people of America as a candidate for president."

Cheers drowned out Howell's voice.

Vote Is Taken

"If you do that old Gene Talmadge will be in there with that platform you just adopted," Howell continued. "Let's put it to a vote."

"Yea, yea!" thundered the "grass rooters."

"Let's go to town," yelled a brass-lunged man in the audience.

Talmadge sat on the platform chewing a cigar. Beside him was a farmer in overalls. The governor grinned and waved his hand to the audience.

Talmadge had just finished a blistering address in which he asked the delegates to help him "light the torch here in Georgia that will drive the communists out of the White House and keep them out of there forever."

Negro Appeal Denounced

Thomas Dixon of North Carolina, author of the Clansman, denounced in his speech the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said "we would not lower ourselves" to reply to a telegram which was sent by this organization last night to Talmadge and Kirby asking that the meeting today declare it's attitude on lynching and other matters.

Dixon scored the proposed federal anti-lynching law as a movement to place "bayonets at our breasts."

Introduced by Kirby, Governor Talmadge was received with cheers as he arose to deliver his address.

The balcony was only partially filled at this time, although virtually all seats on the main floor were occupied.

The governor brought yells from some of his partisans in the audience when he shouted:

Talks to President

"I'm going to talk directly to the president now."

"If the president of the United States wants to help the hand of the fathers, the mothers and little children he'll do as I say and call Secretary Wallace right now—within the next 30 minutes—and tell him to forget about that gin tax levied under the Bankhead act."

He departed again from his prepared speech to say that while his program was to "share the burden" rather than "share-the-wealth," but he wanted to "take my hat off to that noble statesman—Huey Long."

Talmadge also paid tribute to the late Gov. O. K. Allen of Louisiana.

Press Flayed

"Where is the press of Georgia?" Talmadge asked and answering the question in the next breath:

"Most of the press of Georgia is on the payroll of the New Deal."

Talmadge said the newspapers in Kansas had given publicity to the reduction of taxation and payment of debts by Governor Landon's government, "but what's the situation in Georgia?" he again asked.

"W. T. Anderson, Clark Howell, Tom Hamilton and Gene Page," he shouted, "all know the program in Georgia has equalled and outstripped the program in Kansas."

As he had finished his address, Governor Talmadge was unable to leave the platform as men in overalls crowded about him and would not return to their seats for some time.

Talmadge's View

Governor Talmadge asserted "There is nothing to becloud the issues of sovereignty" of local self-government.

"If the present program is continued for four more years, the lines between the states will be only a shadow on paper, and the government of the separate states will be subservient to the will of a central power in Washington."

Talmadge and Kirby called "Jeffersonian Democrats" of 17 cotton belt and border states to the session in this central Georgia city of more than 60,000.

"The thing President Roosevelt is providing for us," Kirby told the assembly, "is some fashion of slavish, contemptible, all-oppressing bureaucracy. The security it may give will be no better than that found behind the walls of the Atlanta penitentiary.

Faih In Party

"No real Democrat can or will endorse Mr. Roosevelt."

The platform committee, headed by Hugh Howell, chairman of the Talmadge-controlled Georgia Democratic executive committee, presented resolutions reaffirming faith in the party's national platform of 1932 and expressing regret that it "has been repudiated and treated as only a scrap of paper."

"Since March, 1932," the committee said, "there has been practically a suspension of constitutional government in our country and a radical departure from the time-honored teachings of the Democratic party."

The committee said, "We do not regard the occupant of the White House as a Democrat."

"He has broken the pledge of our party and violated the platform of 1932."

The committee condemned "the usurpation of lawmaking power by the president" and they described the power of the supreme court as "the greatest safeguard to the rights of the citizens."

Roosevelt Not Mentioned

President Roosevelt was not mentioned by name.

"Every patriotic American" was invited by the committee to "join our ranks and aid in wresting the government from the control of socialism."

The resolutions approved planks in the 1932 platform calling for drastic reduction of governmental expenditures, balancing of the federal budget, a sound currency, a competitive tariff for revenue, reciprocal tariff agreement with other nations, and restoration of international trade.

Continuing, the platform urged that the "government get out of business at the earliest possible time and cease to cope with private industry." It urged also a constitutional limitation of taxes congress may levy and appropriate.

The main floor of the auditorium was about filled when Chairman Howell rapped for order. There were only a few persons in the gallery. The auditorium seats about 4,000 persons.

Red neck ties and red suspenders were noted on some of the Talmadge followers. The suspenders are Talmadge campaign emblems.

The meeting's executive committee, composed of representatives of the southern committee to uphold the constitution, named Kirby permanent chairman of the gathering.

E. W. Power, who served as secretary to former Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky, drew cheers when he praised Talmadge.

Unfilled parts of the 1932 Democratic platform were accepted "word for word, line for line."

"The occupant of the White House" was charged with establishing a "bewildering bureaucracy" "with usurpation of the law-making power.

Among prominent Georgians in Macon today were Ben Huiet, member of public service commission; Tom Linder, commissioner of agriculture; W. E. Wilburn, John Heck and Max McRae, members of the highway board; State Representatives T. V. Williams of Coffee county, and Billy Barrett of Richmond; former Representative Jim Cartledge of Richmond; Charles Stewart, state naval stores inspector; Mrs. Morris Cameron of McRae; Adjt. Gen. Lindley Camp, State Senator H. Dixon Smith of Columbus, State Senator John Beasley, W. H. Lovett of Dublin, former state senator and prominent business man and farmer; State Senator W. W. Larsen, Jr., of Dublin.

Some of those said their presence here was without political significance.

New York Herald-Tribune

JAN 26 1936

2-Party Drive For Negro Vote Likely in North

Close States Especially to Feel Pressure for Margin Bloc Not Definitely Tied

RaceGetting BiggerVoice

Its Patronage Is Derived Mainly From Democrats

By Earl Brown

The two major political parties are expected to make strong bids during the 1936 campaign for the million Negro votes above the Mason and Dixon Line. Particularly will this be true in the traditionally doubtful states and those in which the Negro voters affect the balance of power. Negro voters are important in any close election in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, New York and New Jersey, and the fight for electoral votes in what may be one of the closest of Presidential elections will give added importance to the votes of the descendants of the Negro slaves.

The Negro vote is a powerful element in several other Northern and Eastern states, among which are Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Their vote is particularly strong now because of the increasing interest the race is taking in politics.

Turn to Democratic Party

Among the things that make the Negro vote important this year is the trend of the voters away from the Republican to the Democratic party.

Less than a decade ago it would have been news for the only Negro member of the House of Representatives (there is no Negro Senator) to sit on the Democratic side; today Negroes accept Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic member of the House from Chicago, as a natural example of the race's political evolution and freedom.

The present political status and state of mind of the race in the North can be attributed to many things. Among them are:

1. The migration of the Negroes from the rural South to the industrial North.
2. The activity of Democratic politicians among the Negroes in the large cities.
3. The support of the Democratic party by leading Negro politicians and intellectuals.
4. The New Deal, particularly its relief phases, which resulted in employment of thousands of Negroes.

Many Moved North

A generation ago, 7,000,000 of the 10,000,000 Negroes in the nation lived in the rural South. Although the 3,000,000 who lived in the North were more or less concentrated in the large cities, their numbers were comparatively insignificant, and only in a few cities were they politically important. Moreover, Northern Negroes were then almost solidly Republican.

The World War, however, caused Southern Negroes to migrate by the thousands to the North to work in the factories; and the immigration laws of 1922 and 1924 helped to make a place for the unskilled Negro laborers in industry. Today the Negro population is equally divided—

6,000,000 in the South and 6,000,000 in the North. The additional 3,000,000 Negroes who migrated North in the last twenty years came to the cities

Both Parties Gained Votes

The political result of this shift in Negro population has been the addition of many new voters to both major parties. The Republican party at first took their allegiance for granted. But in the national election of 1932, the Democratic party made its first serious attempt to corral the Negro vote.

Locally the Democrats have made bids for Negro support since the World War. An indication of their success is the number of elective and appointive offices Negroes hold in the cities. In New York City and State, Negroes occupy six elective offices; two municipal judges, two Aldermen and two Assemblymen. All six are Democrats. In addition to a Civil Service Commissioner, they boast of many appointive and civil service positions, obtained through Tammany Hall. Last fall they elected the first Negro Tammany Hall district leader.

Democrats Gave Them Jobs

Local and national leaders of the Democratic party have appointed Negroes to city, state and Federal jobs, although the Negros do not feel they yet have their share of patronage.

Many Negro social leaders support the Democratic party because they believe it to be the more liberal of the two major ones. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, two of the most important Negro social organizations, are tied up directly with the Administration because of its support of sponsored legislation.

While some Negro leaders criticize the New Deal because of discrimination against Negro laborers and technicians, particularly on such gargantuan projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority and Boulder Dam, the rank and file in the Northern cities consider that they have been well treated.

If the Negroes have shown a definite tendency to support the Democratic party, they have demonstrated no interest at all in the Communist party. There are not more than 4,000 Negro Communists out of 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States; and all indications are that the number of Negro Communists is decreasing instead of increasing. This is true in spite of the fact that the Communists have made an intensive drive for Negro support since the depression began.

OHIO AND BORAH

AND now, ex-Senator Simeon D. Fess, from whom nothing has been heard for many a moon, joins the chorus of those who are advising the irreconcilable Senator William E. Borah to stay out of the presidential primaries in Ohio.

We cannot understand why so much concern is being manifested over what happens to Senator Borah in his presidential aspirations. First of all, we do not think there is the slightest chance of his nominaton next June, and if he were nominated, it would hardly be necessary to hold an election, for President Franklin D. Roosevelt would be handed another term on a silver platter.

As a Senator, Mr. Borah may be glamorous and powerful; but as a Republican presidential possibility, he "smells."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 4, 1936

Vile Republican Tactics

Not long ago, since the the "civil rights law" of Pennsylvania became operative, a party, or society, of negroes went to the manager of one of the most fashionable hotels in Philadelphia and proposed that they give a ball in its ball room. They were prepared to pay for it, and, under the law, the manager could not reject the proposal. In some way or other he dissuaded the negroes from insistence upon their enterprise.

The National Democratic committee has been hasty probably in selecting Philadelphia as the Democratic convention city. It is entirely possible that the sinister and malignant Republicans will resort to the Pennsylvania law to embarrass the Southern delegates and the national party. They can secretly incite colored people to throng the lobbies, corridors, grill rooms and restaurants of the hotels in Philadelphia, especially those where the Southern delegates shall eat and lodge, while the convention is in session.

No one believes that the Republicans are too good to do this. We can conceive of them furnishing the Democratic negroes with money to have balls and banquets as well as to buy meals and rent rooms in the hotels when the Southerners are in them.

The Democrats if they resent it will seriously offend the colored voters not only of Pennsylvania but of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois and other states in which the negro vote might decide a close contest for president.

The Democratic governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Earle, and his party associates must protect the negroes in "civil rights." Indeed they, by and with the sympathetic assistance of the Republican state senate, enacted the law, it is their law, and hesitation about enforcing it in consideration of the sensibilities of Southern delegates, men and women, during the convention would work havoc with Democratic prospects, state and national, in Pennsylvania.

It occurs to The News and Courier that Chairman Farley and his committee blundered heedlessly when they "fell for" Philadelphia's bid of $200,000 and that, before it is too late, they had better choose some other town, returning the check to the Philadelphians. We suggest Atlanta, Ga.

It would not amaze The News and Courier if it should transpire some time or other that the Republican party put up the $200,000 to lure the impecunious and impetuous Democrats to Philadelphia with the object of embroiling the Southerners with the Northern colored Democrats by means of Governor Earle's and Senator Guffey's law. We do not know that Senator Guffey had any part in the enactment of it, but he will not repudiate it.

It seems to us that the Pennsylvania Democrats have got the Southern Democrats "twixt hell and a white oak," as the whip-poor-will said to the "Old Boat Rocker," and it gives us concern. We suggest to Southern people not interested particularly in politics to avoid Philadelphia and Philadelphia hotels while the Democratic convention is in session.

DAYTON, OHIO
JOURNAL

JUL 6 - 1936

The Journal's MAILBAG

THE NEGRO VOTER.

To the Editor of The Journal:

The position of the Negro voter in the forthcoming national election appears to be giving some concern to both the Republicans and the Democrats. This, it seems to me, is a wholesome sign. If the time ever comes that any group of political leaders, whatever their party affiliation, become convinced that they hold any group of votes in the hollow of their hands, at that moment our democracy is in danger.

A short time ago I had opportunity to talk to a very intelligent Negro, and I asked him point blank what, in his opinion, the attitude of the Negro voters in the United States would be. He replied, "I do not believe it is possible for anyone to say with any degree of assurance how the millions of Negro men and women will vote on the national ticket in November. The Negro vote is not for sale to the highest bidder, and my own opinion is that there will be as much variance in the thought of the Negro population of our country on the subject as there is on the part of the white population."

A number of months ago I spent a few weeks on a business trip through the south. I noted the hovel-like homes of what was described to me as the colored settlement. I saw Negro men step out in the street when white men passed. The thought occurred to me at the time that if the Negros of the north could see the living conditions under which many of their brethren in the south exist, they would be very quick to resent the position of the so-called Democratic south toward the Negro men and women.

Here in the north, which I think anyone will agree is predominantly Republican under normal conditions, the Negro has taken his place in public affairs and community life. Thousands upon thousands of Negroes own their own homes, have their own churches, have gainful occupations, and live under the constitutional guaranty which gives to everyone equal opportunity.

I understand, of course, that the Democrats are attempting to win over a large section of the colored vote on the basis of affording a job here and there to some colored man or woman. This is so plainly a political attack against the intelligence of the race that I am not amazed that the thinking colored citizenship resents the implication that such minor recognition is enough to turn the entire Negro vote in the United States.

I have some very good friends who are colored people, and I have talked this subject over with them. The old idea that the Negro should vote the Republican ticket purely because Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves and was a Republican President is a frost-bitten argument. The Negro in the South, of course, has absolutely nothing for which to thank the Democratic political leaders. He is almost as much enslaved as were his forbears. But in the Republican North he has been given an opportunity to work out his destiny, and his own intelligence, it seems to me, could dictate the position he proposes to take in November. Colored citizens who lean toward the Democratic side of the picture should, before they leap, take a trip into the South and make a comparison. That would be a very simple means of determining which of the two major political parties have given to the colored men and women and to their families the greatest possible opportunity for liberty and freedom.

I know of no colored citizens of Dayton who prefer to live in the Democratic South rather than the Republican North. This, it seems to me, demonstrates quite fully that the Negro in his march toward bigger liberty and independence is in duty bound, not to the Republican party but so himself and his family, to give his united support to the party that over a long period of years has been his friend.

—VERITAS.

General.

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation.

THE PIG AND THE MULE

THE NATIONAL CONVENTONS of the two major political parties are now a thing of the past, the Republicans having concluded theirs at Cleveland three weeks ago and the Democrats ending theirs last week in Philadelphia.

As far as the Negro was concerned there were many incidents of importance and special significance. There were gains made by Negro adherents of both parties and there were many losses, too. There were amusing incidents which cause us to hee-haw with Arthur Mitchell's "mule" and there were sad ones which cause "grunting" like Perry Howard's "pig."

Both conventions were marked with larger numbers of Negro delegates. The gain over previous years for the Democratic Negroes was manifold, but still not bringing the total to within a fifth of the number of Negro Republican delegates. Negro Democratic leaders are hailing their increased representation within the party as being indicative of their party's increasing friendliness to the Negro. Despite these indications, the number of delegates in both parties is far short what it should be.

The biggest disappointment of the recent conventions was the exclusion of the Negro from the platform of the Democratic party. Nowhere can we find direct reference to him or his plight. Nowhere can be found any hope that through the Democratic party will the greatest of all national evils, lynchings, be eradicated. An otherwise liberal Democratic platform would have been all-inclusive had the platform-makers included just one word, "lynchers" to the plank on family and home in which was stated: "For the protection of the family and home: We have begun and shall continue the successful drive to rid our land of kidnappers and bandits."

No matter how hard we might try to interpret that plank as guaranteeing to Negroes protection against lynching, we cannot see much hope when we take into consideration the activities of the government's famous G-men in the past. They have at every turn been called upon to ferret out kidnappers and bandits, but in not a single case where there has been a lynching, have the G-men moved one whit against the malefactors. The administration's excuse is that such crimes are intra-state and that G-men have jurisdiction only when the crimes are inter-state.

As far as the two parties and their platforms are concerned, then, we see a more liberal and friendly attitude manifest for the Negro by the Republicans who, while they didn't mention lynching either, at least particularized on his behalf in a special plank of some 75 words. The Democratic platform mentions everything but the Negro.

In both conventions, Negro ministers were asked to and did deliver the invocations at one of the sessions, the Republicans calling on Bishop James W. Brown of New York and the Democrats having the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard deliver the invocation at one of their sessions. Incidentally this was the first occasion when a Negro minister was called upon to bless a Democratic national convention and it was not without an unpleasant result.

When the Rev. Mr. Shepard arose to deliver the invocation, Senator Ellison Smith of South Carolina, and a few other delegates from the same state, also arose and "took a walk" out of the convention, the Senator saying that he would not support "any political organization that looks upon the Negro and caters to him as a political and social equal." The next day, Senator Smith returned to the convention only to find to his dismay that Congressman Arthur Mitchell, only Negro member of the House of Representatives, was making a speech. The South Carolinian promptly took another walk out of the convention.

And herein lies a problem that will cause the Democratic party no end of trouble. With Senator Smith and others of his ilk publicly proclaiming against Negro participation in the party, it will be no mean task that party workers will have to face to counteract the charges of "lily-whiteism". Republican workers will have to face the same charge but fortunate for them they can point out that the death-knell of "lily-whiteism" in their party was sounded out in Cleveland through the activities of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy of Ohio and Colonel Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Illinois.

Then to add to the woes of Democratic chieftains, the South Carolina delegates unanimously adopted a resolution at the convention protesting against the presence of Negroes. Four years ago, Negroes bolted the Republican party because they received just such treatment as the South Carolina delegates would have accorded the Negro Democrats last week.

Mention of Congressman Mitchell's "mule" brings to mind that the Democratic Congressman was evidently determined to go his Republican opponent, Perry Howard, one better. In his speech, seconding the nomination of Governor Alfred M. Landon as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Howard related that Negroes were not getting a square deal under the New Deal and that "even the pigs were squealing for their lives." Now along comes Mr. Mitchell with his story about a Negro in Mississippi selling his mule in order to raise the price of a telephone call which he made to President Roosevelt, in Washington, asking for aid when he was about to lose his home and farm by mortgage foreclosure. Evidently the two animals are to play an important part in the forthcoming campaign. Now if only the Socialists and the Unionists can produce a couple of animals for campaign material, we might see a circus yet.

And we shall look on, grunt or hee-haw as the occasion arises.

TORONTO, CAN.
MAIL-EMPIRE
JUN 27 1936

UNITED STATES NEGRO VOTE IS WORTH COURTING.

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A negro has been elected to Congress from the Chicago district. He was a Republican. Naturally negroes are Republicans, for it was the Republican party under Lincoln that broke their chains. In many electoral districts they are the predominating influence, and though so far they have been content with a single representative in Congress, the time is coming when they will demand more, and they are in a position to elect them. Negroes, or any persons of negro blood, are probably increasing more rapidly than any other class in the United States. Hitherto those who vote have been considered declared before leaving for home, they are in a always be found under the Democratic banner. that for perhaps the first time the Democratic party will make a bid for the negro vote. There are actually about 30 negro delegates and alternates present at the convention he found are numerous. ances. Coming late to the convention with Governor John- it difficult to obtain credentials and apparently, he is not on good terms with Committeeman. How- son, the state's national committeeman, for the Senator ever the break is not serious, for home, that he would

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done anything of importance for them. President Harding, who suffered under the baseless story that he had negro blood in his veins, was panic-stricken lest he should have been suspected of benevolent inclinations toward them.

The question is whether Roosevelt is strong enough in the South to offend its ancient anti-negro prejudice by making friendly gestures to negroes in other parts of the nation. Is race prejudice as strong in the South as religious prejudice? Hoover was able to break into the solid South because Al Smith, the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1928, is a Roman Catholic. The Democratic campaign leaders may calculate that as long as nothing is done in the South to change the political status of the negroes, Southern whites will be indifferent to any rights that are granted to them in the North. The negro vote scattered north of the Mason-Dixon line, and permitted to go to the polls, is a prize worth gambling for.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 28, 1936

Their Jobs at Stake

In 1876 General Hampton and the Democrats of South Carolina exerted themselves to obtain negro votes. Democratic negroes were placed on county tickets for the legislature and for other minor offices and some of them were elected.

The Northern Democrats are this day in similar plight. They need negro votes. Mr. Roosevelt needs them. Therefore, the Northern Democrats are asking their support—and paying for it.

The Northern negroes are demanding a price. They mean to get it. They are not blamable for that.

Part of that price is equal political rights for Southern negroes. Civil rights laws would come later—in Pennsylvania they have gotten a civil rights law from Democrats and it makes denial of entertainment of negroes in hotels, any hotel, a criminal offense.

The Republican party contests in the North for negro votes, and always has contested for them.

Do you, a sensible South Carolinian, believe that the Roosevelt Democratic party can get and hold Northern negro support without cooperating with Northern negroes to obtain the vote for Southern negroes?

Don't you know that if the Republicans insist upon the negroes voting in all states and the Democrats insist that they vote only in Northern states, the Northern negroes will go back to the Republican party?

And don't you know that Wagner, Van Nuys, Lewis, congressmen from a dozen Northern states, mean to sacrifice the South rather than risk losing their jobs?

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 28, 1936

What Southern States Can Do

Mark, the Southern people have nothing to hope from the Republican party, no more than from the national Democratic party, in respect of the "negro question" in the South. The next "force bill" will be supported by Northern Democrats and Republicans alike. What can the South do? The Southern states can elect white Democrats as presidential electors unpledged and instructed to obtain the best guaranties that can be had, to make the best bargain they can with the parties. The people do not elect presidents. The states elect them—their electors choose them. The eight electors of South Carolina might have the balance of power in the Electoral College. When the Republicans stole three states and the election from Tilden they elected Hayes in the Electoral College by a single vote. A block of seventy or even forty Southern electors would probably be able to throw the election this year into the house of representatives, where againcide the Southern congressional delegations would be in strong position to bargain.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 21, 1936

Will Support Byrnes If—

If the Democrats, or Republicans, in New York city wish to elect a colored man mayor of their town, or if in Chicago they would elect Oscar DePriest, Republican and former congressman, or Arthur Mitchell, Democrat and present congressman, mayor, it is no business of ours.

Were one of them elected mayor he would owe his election to white voters, for the whites are in a tremendous majority in those cities.

Probably DePriest and Mitchell are better men than ever was "Big Bill" Thompson, white, Republican, former mayor of Chicago, and would prove a better executive.

The case in South Carolina is wholly different. The negroes are 45 per cent of our population, and we cannot admit them to political activities without incurring the peril of ruin to our "civilization".

Our situation is identical with that of British dominions in which men of colored races are numerous.

As long as the Democratic party in Northern cities confined its dealing with negroes to their cities and states we did not complain, but in Philadelphia it adopted the negroes and received them into fellowship in national affairs. That means that we South Carolinians are immediately threatened.

Senator Byrnes says that we should not talk on this subject.

He ought to talk about it.

He should discuss this grave and paramount question not spending his time spouting about the cash and offices we get.

The Democrats in Northern states not only talk about the negroes in politics but talk to them in meetings, promise them their "rights" (remember Ickes and Wagner).

Why should we Southerners keep our mouths shut?

If Senator Byrnes will not discuss the subject, it is well that somebody does. He of all men should be the first to discuss it He is a Roosevelt spokesman. He, if any man, can assure South Carolinians that Franklin Roosevelt will not consent to any constitutional amendment or act of congress that would impair our power to decide "race questions" for ourselves.

If and when he shall speak for Roosevelt unqualifiedly pledging to stand by the South in all matters relating to the "race question," to veto all legislation hostile to the white South The News and Courier will call off its dogs so far as the race question is concerned.

If James F. Byrnes will obtain that pledge in writing from Franklin Roosevelt (it must be unqualified and without "ifs" and "ands", must promise to use the veto), The News and Courier WILL SUPPORT JAMES F. BYRNES FOR REELECTION, whether he wants its support or not.

For it would be a service to the state overshadowing all others at this time and is one which neither Stoney nor Harllee are in position to perform.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
TELEGRAM

JUL 18 1936

RACES IN POLITICS

There is a lot of common sense in the letter written to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia by the president of the North Carolina College for Negroes regarding the former's dragging of the race issue into his campaign for the United States Senate. But the worst part of the whole affair is that the question, which is certain to bring about hard feeling, had to be brought up by either party.

Through their educational institutions members of the black race gradually have been assuming a different place in the life of the South, but that place has not been one of antagonism and politicians should not attempt to make it so. Leading Negro educators have appeared content to exhort members of their race to seek higher educational planes, but they have not tried to push them to unreasonable posts, or flaunt them in the white man's face. Rather they have been working quietly among their fellowmen helping them to help themselves and helping them to fit into the life of the South.

True enough, the Negroes have eagerly grasped the meager opportunities provided for them, but it is the white man's fault if some of them have not risen above the social levels of so-called "white trash," or human beings who have no pride in living. We have found most educated members of the black race to be better behaved, more courteous, and better able to understand the problem in the South than those who were ignorant.

Time was when it was considered revolutionary for a Negro even to think in terms of any political party other than the Republicans simply because of the aftermath of the Civil War period. Today, however, there are Negroes in all American political parties, just the same as there are nationalities such as Italians, Greeks, Rumanians, French and so forth. But the problem is one of coordination and cooperation and not antagonism, and cheap politicians should not attempt to stir up interracial hatred merely for personal gains.

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General.

Mitchell's Charts Show DePriest Cannot Win

Arthur W. Mitchell, in a trim business suit, a whoop-it-up Roosevelt pin on his black striped suit, a happy smile on his face, was in a gay mood outside his suite of offices on Forty-seventh Street, near South Parkway, Saturday afternoon.

He was happy largely because he had just come up from the Democratic headquarters down in the Loop where he had finished furnishing the most elaborate office in the entire set-up.

He rubbed his hands which simply cracked with satisfaction. Like a schoolboy who had just devised a new kite, he showed me in roughly diagrammed markings just how he had doped out charts that could tell him at a glance every Democratic nose that could be counted in the whole western area.

Predicts Majorities

As regional director for the general campaign, he waxed so enthusiastic, pointing out Democratic majorities that he forgot the First District entirely. When reminded that he was running, too, he seemed surprised that there was any doubt in my mind about the outcome.

"I really have no contest here," he explained. "My future is perfectly safe; but I am not really concerned about that. My election or defeat is not important, but the election or defeat of Mr. Roosevelt is of vital concern to the colored people all over the country. If Roosevelt is defeated it won't be long before America will be another Spain."

But there seems to be considerable anti-New Deal sentiment about, I reminded him, having just left a hornet's nest of Republicans of which DePriest was only one of many.

Working Class for F. D.

"That depends on who you were talking to," he countered. "A few colored folks who are well fixed and self-sustaining may be inclined toward the Republicans, but none of the working class."

"But this is the home of Colonel Frank Knox. He seems to be very popular," I said.

"Popular in the same sense that any Republican would be popular with Republicans who want to get in office. Until he was nominated the colored people of Chicago knew no more about Col. Knox than you all did back East. He has never been an influence for racial good in Chicago. Nobody knows him," Mr. Mitchell rejoined.

He Has the Methods

And then Mr. Mitchell began in that same methodical way which is a habit with lawyers, to show just why and how he would defeat DePriest. He had it all doped out on a chart. He has a weakness for charting and tabulating.

Where DePriest would say broadly, "I'll beat him three or four to one," the astute Mitchell will show you by votes how he will win.

His chart was worked out like this, according to figures taken from the recent primaries.

In the fourth ward Mitchell polled 1,101 votes and his Democratic opponents polled 514 split between two candidates. As a result of a coalition, Mitchell will get those 514 votes, giving him a total of 1,615 votes.

More Charting

In the same ward DePriest polled 172 votes and his opponent, Louis B. Anderson, polled 451 votes. Because of bitterness between Anderson and DePriest, DePriest won't get those 451 floating Republican votes, but may pick up a few others, but Mitchell is already leading with a good 992 votes, and so it goes down the line by wards.

If Mr. Mitchell's charts are truthful, he should go back to Washington in a dog trot, leaving Mr. DePriest somewhere around Gary, Indiana.

"IMITATIONS OF LIFE"

The "New Deal", alias the Democratic National Committee, through its Negro Division released recently a campaign document entitled "Facts and Figures".

These "Facts and Figures" reduced to parlance understandable by the rank and file of humanity are simply "Imitations of Life".

They tell of a few Negroes who have profited personally at the expense of

"THE DAMAGING BLOW"

Under the above caption, Frank R. Kent, political writer for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, discussed in his column Wednesday at length, the Negro's important position in the present presidential campaign. the thought which was most striking to us was found in the headline "The Damaging Blow," because we feel that in order to re-elect President Roosevelt the Negro leaders in the Democratic party must continue to land those damaging blows against false propaganda in order that a complete "K. O." of the G. O. P. will be registered on November Third.

Of course, we ourselves, recognize the fact that the old master, the Republican Leaders, are in the ring. They are using all of their cunning, skill, and persuasion to ward off the blows which are causing a defection of the Negro vote from the Republican party. But standing on the side-line watching every move, as it were, we can see that the G. O. P. fighters are missing their marks; and when they do land a few blows they are ineffective, because they are fighting in the same old style, using the same old weapon. Their stock in trade is Abraham Lincoln, slavery and the Democratic South.

On the other hand, leaders of the Democratic party have brought forward a new style of fighting—the Roosevelt Style—The New Deal. Instead of sowing the seed of hate, the Good Neighbor League is brought to the fore which suggests that we all can live in a country like this in a neighborly way. Instead of weeping over the dead past, let us look forward to a brighter future. It's the New Deal policies which some of us are using that are making those damaging blows. The New Deal has brought forward a humanitarian program. It differs from the old program under which we have been living. But the Republicans are still holding on to the dead past. Thus, it appears, that they will have little strength with which to fight.

10,000,000 of their fellowmen who have been delivered body and soul, deserted and committed to tyranny as ruthless as any which has ever existed in the memory of man.

For instance, they tell of the appointment by President Roosevelt to minor and unimportant public offices of Negro hostages "yes men" and shock absorbers, while at the same time they say nothing of any "great humanitarian" who tells Rev. J. S. Brookens through his "yes man", Robert C. Weaver, that the Warm Springs Foundation, which the President dominates through the power and prestige of his high office and which is endowed by birthday parties given annually in his honor, has no concern for the son of Rev. Brookens nor for any Negro afflicted with infantile paralysis, because Georgia, his adopted home, says let Negroes suffer and die lest our Jim Crow system collapse.

Another instance. "Facts and Figures" tell of WPA, AAA, CCC and other phony benefits Negroes have received under the "New Deal" but say nothing of this:

In Richmond, Virginia and throughout the 'New Deal' Solid South, Negroes have been driven out of the Civil Service, flagrantly discriminated against in every New Deal experiment and given the Bum's rush by Mr. Farley's spoilsmen.

The appointment of Clyde W. Saunders as Acting Postmaster of Richmond, Virginia by this "New Deal" and his rape of the merit system in filling vacancies in the local Post Office and in the custodian service, prove that "Facts and Figures" are merely "Imitations of Life".

UNTROUBLED SOUTHERNERS

The Advertiser has followed with interest the sanctimonious efforts of certain political commentators to inject the racial issue into the political campaign in the South. Thus far the effort has been a complete dud.

First there was David Lawrence, editor and publisher of the sedate United States News. Mr. Lawrence, who so far as The Advertiser knows has never before been interested in the welfare of Dixie, bemoaned the fact that no "true Jeffersonian Democrats" had risen to strike down the New Deal heresies. What he was particularly interested in, we gather, was a defection of Southern Democrats that would give moral aid to the Republican cause. He did not strike us as favoring a triumph for such a group but saw it only as a potential aid in ridding the White House of its present occupant.

Now comes Frank R. Kent, who begins smugly:

"Wise men in politics feel the same reluctance to raising the race issue as they do the religious issue. Both are dangerous, hard to handle, apt to react with unexpected violence. However, the unprecedented importance with which the Negro vote in the doubtful States has become invested in this campaign makes it impossible to ignore the facts."

Under the caption, "Troubled South-

erners," Mr. Kent then proceeds to drag in such utterances as those recently made by Secretary Ickes before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In his preliminary remarks, he says in effect: "I ought not to be dragging in this matter—it hurts me to do it. But what am I to do? Others more unscrupulous than myself have forced me to it."

Mr. Kent is not so interested in the plight of "Troubled Southerners" as he is in making them more troubled. The gist of his article is that the Democratic Party is not sitting idly by while Negroes who hold the balance of power in doubtful States are voted by the Republicans. It galls him to think that President Roosevelt may have a portion of the Negro vote that has been voting the Republican ticket since The Surrender. If he can gall a few Southerners he might get some consolation.

It may interest Mr. Kent and Mr. Lawrence to know that the Negro issue is not so hot as a vote-getter this season. In the recent South Carolina election the two opponents of Senator James Byrnes were strongly anti-New Deal. They attempted to ride the Negro issue for all it was worth. Senator Byrnes was condemned for not following Senator Hogwash Smith out of the Philadelphia convention when he became riled over a Negro being allowed to pray for white people.

But the Negro issue and the anti-New Deal issue combined were worth less than 40,000 votes to the two candidates. Senator Byrnes won by a 7-to-1 majority and carried every county. We presume that at least four out of five of the anti-Byrnes votes were anti-New Deal, leaving a mere pittance for those who were swayed by the Negro issue. That is significant in South Carolina, even though it may mean nothing to the inconsolable Mr. Kent and the weepy Mr. Lawrence.

GEO. WIBECAN IRKS POWELL

Tells of New Deal Activities Among Negroes

New York—(DNC)—The attack on the "New Deal" by George E. Wibecan, Republican State leader for colored voters, before a meeting in Brooklyn last Friday was characterized as untrue, unintelligent and showing little regard for the welfare of the voters whom he claims he is trying to help, by Dr. C. B. Powell, Democratic director of publicity among Negroes.

"In the first place," said Dr. Powell, "without casting reflection on age generally, Mr. Wibecan is an 'old-timer,' just the type the Republican party got rid of at Cleveland, and how Mr. Wibecan slipped in here in New York State when a young man like Francis E. Rivers was named head of the Eastern division is a mystery to me. It is not expected that people who are living in the past, as Mr. Wibecan's attack on the New Deal clearly indicates, can appreciate the tempo of present day life. It is too fast, too complicated, and entirely beyond their grasp.

"When Mr. Wibecan says the Democratic party abandoned colored farmers to large landowners, he is either trying to put over a deliberate misrepresentation, or he is woefully misinformed—or worse yet, is altogether uninformed. We can find proof published in a Republican newspaper here in New York City at about the time Mr. Wibecan was making his speech, which disproves his statement. In the New York Sun last Saturday, page 11, is an article on 'The Cotton Growers' Problem,' in which it is pointed out that the Roosevelt reduction of cotton acreage program under the AAA gave many Negro tenant farmers a new type of existence from the routine of following the stasse in planting, working the crop, and harvesting, with never time for self-improvement. But under the reduction of acreage, Negroes formerly kept busy in the fields, got a chance to become acquainted with adult education programs, and thus was the race generally improved. Hundreds of Negro schools in the South got Government aid under Roosevelt to teach adults some new and different occupation, which is slowly but surely raising our group to a higher state of existence in the South.

"And too, Mr. Wibecan overlooks the important point which refutes his charge on Negro farmers under the New Deal, that the Farm Credit Administration, a Roosevelt agency, appointed a colored man, Prof. H. A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga., a nationally known educator, to travel thru the South and organize independent colored farmers and aid them in taking advantage of the opportunity for credit from the government—the same credit which white farmers could get.

"And finally, Mr. Wibecan's charge that the New Deal is not giving the Negro sufficient patronage, and that the Republican party would be fairer in patronage distribution, is his most ridiculous error. Even the Negro 'Forgotten Man' knows that the Roosevelt Administration has made more appointments among his group to high positions than the Republicans ever dared to make since Reconstruction. Under the relief agencies, where Mr. Wibecan complains the race is discriminated against, the Negro has more administrative responsibility, based on ability and merit, than any one ever dared to believe possible of attainment in such a short space of time.

"Truly, Mr. Wibecan is an 'old-timer' and needs to get more information on what is going on under the New Deal, or he will be the laughing stock of the campaign."

GOVERNOR WOULD BARE PARTY'S BREAST TO ENEMY

In his speech delivered this week at Blairsville, in the section of Georgia where the Republican strength is the greatest, the Governor boldly and defiantly declared that the doors of the Democratic primary are to be thrown wide open to the enemies of the party.

This throws aside the cloak of hypocrisy which has been used in the attempt to cover the effort to scuttle the party by boring from within.

In his speech in the predominantly Republican section of north Georgia, the Governor told his hearers, a large proportion of whom were lifelong Republicans, that "every white man in Georgia who is registered has a right to vote. Don't let them bluff you."

And yet the rules for the primary adopted by the state Democratic executive committee at the Governor's dictation, specifically prescribe that—

"All white electors WHO ARE DEMOCRATS and qualified to vote in the general elections, who in good faith will pledge themselves to support the Democratic candidates for all offices to be voted on this year, are hereby declared qualified to vote in said primary, and the act of voting in said primary shall constitute a pledge to support the nominees for all offices."

In practically every regular election Republican candidates in some of the mountain counties run in opposition to the nominees of the Democratic primary.

In every presidential election some of these counties cast a majority for the Republican nominee. Union county, the county seat of which is Blairsville, where the Governor attempted to let down the bars to the enemies of Democracy, gave Hoover a vote of 2,850 against 623 for Al Smith.

The adjacent counties of White, Towns, Gilmer and Fannin also gave large majorities for the Republican ticket.

Even in the Roosevelt-Hoover campaign, when the rock-ribbed Republican states of New England fell before the Democratic onslaught, Fannin county gave Roosevelt only 1,375 votes against 1,987 for Hoover, and Towns 742 to 790.

The trail of the political serpent is easily discernible in the bold-faced effort of the Governor to open the Democratic primary in these mountain counties to an avalanche of Republican votes.

Were this iniquitous scheme successful it would mean that the Governor would accept the support of the Republican forces of Georgia in his effort to discredit Roosevelt, and then bid them Godspeed to continue their opposition to the Democratic administration in the presidential election in the fall.

But it will not work!

The Democratic voters of Georgia will not fall for so transparent an effort to encompass the downfall of the party by opening wide its doors to the political enemy.

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ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

JUL 26 1936

Talmadge's Effort To Inflame Racial Passion and Prejudice Sternly Rebuked

Editor Constitution: I inclose you herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to the governor of Georgia. I am writing this letter, as I stated to him, solely in behalf of the negro and a desire to see good relations between the races.

JAMES E. SHEPARD,
President North Carolina College for Negroes.
Durham, N. C., July 24, 1936.

Hon. Eugene Talmadge,
Governor of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga.
My dear Sir:

In writing to you as a non-resident of Georgia I recall one of the proverbs of Solomon which reads: "He that passeth by, and meddleth with strife not belonging to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears."

But since the "strife" into which I enter is the race controversy I think everybody will agree that it affects profoundly and everywhere the white and colored people of the country, and because I believe it does, I am making this appeal to you.

The newspapers of your state say that for the first time in 16 years there is a stir in Georgia politics over the negro. It is not contended that any member of my race has misused the few and poor privileges accorded him by the laws and practices of the state of Georgia. I have read quite a number of extracts from your speeches. I do not find in them any charges that such conditions as you attack are in the slightest measure precipitated by the negroes of Georgia or elsewhere. I observe with something of a shock that you have sworn eternal hostility to certain fanciful honors and recognitions that may come to the negro. I often wonder why governors of our southern states do not become much more excited over rights and privileges accorded our negro citizens by our federal and state constitutions, our congresses and legislatures, but universally denied in practice, than over things that the negro cannot hope to gain during the lifetime of any adult of today?

I wonder, too, what the industrious, the intelligent and the law-abiding members of my race must do to win your friendship to the extent that you will use your great office to guarantee them their rights? What price must they pay to have peace, a rest from ceaseless agitation against them, the right to participate in the affairs of this country into which they were brought against their will, and freedom from exploitation in our politics? If there is a negro in Georgia making himself obnoxious over any powers bestowed by his government, I have not heard of him. But a reading of your speeches would lead an uninformed man to believe that the negroes, even as Sherman, are marching on Georgia. Just a few weeks ago, a negro clergyman of Philadelphia, on invitation of the democratic national convention, offered the prayer, Senator Smith, of South Carolina, rudely and irreverently walked out, leaving a trail of racial rancor behind him. I can understand no man whose race antipathy would lead him to the extreme of resenting a negro prayer.

It does not dispirit me that you and southern leaders who hold your extreme views, make oath of everlasting hostility to all suggestions of "social equality." I have never understood how any intelligent southern white man can fear "social equality" at the hands of a people almost universally denied political, educational, economic and judicial equality. No other people ever gained social standing when denied every other equality. The negro does desire social justice, and he meets every day and in every forum the barriers to that justice. The white man who makes all the laws, names all the administrators of those laws, sets all the standards of education, fixes all the social canons, and holds a monopoly on all the means of promoting the general welfare, refuses to live by his own enactments and unwritten commitments and holds the denial of the benefits of his own laws to be in the interest of the general welfare. It is incomprehensible to me that any southern democrat should in the year 1936 lift his voice against the negro as a race and traffic upon the prejudices against him.

Nearly 50 years ago the golden voice of Henry W. Grady was thrilling the whole world as he carried the gospel of peace and goodwill to the centers of the hatreds left by the war. Georgia is rich with traditions. Mr. Grady is one of them. If he ever uttered a word to promote race bitterness I do not recall it. The Interracial Commission which has done so many fine things to give heart and hope to disadvantaged negroes and whites, was born in Georgia. I know that your administration has been marked by a sturdy championship of the cause of the poor and helpless. Do the thousands and tens of thousands of underprivileged negroes, the peons, the sharecroppers, the uneducated, the unprotected make no appeal to you? Have they received more than they by their fidelity and loyalty to Georgia and other states deserve? In a word, is there the slightest justification for raising the race issue in a campaign for the United States senate?

Yours respectfully,
JAMES E. SHEPARD, President.

BAD MEDICINE.
(From The Baltimore Sun.)

The lower tier of southern states have long been cursed by a brand of political leadership resting on the lowest possible basis. From Vardaman and Jeff Davis on down through Tom Heflin and Huey Long, the south has inflicted upon itself and upon the nation some of the worst rabble-rousers a free people ever had to put up with.

After Huey Long's death the school seemed to die away, but there now appears a new figure in Georgia in the person of Governor Talmadge, who bears all the earmarks of the old crowd. Governor Talmadge has been quite a cut-up during his tenure of office as Georgia's chief executive, and now he is campaigning for the senate against Richard B. Russell Jr.

He has run true to the usual practice of his kind by racing the race issue. That was the chief stock in trade of all the Vardamans and Jeff Davises, of Arkansas, and the Heflins until the Smith candidacy gave Heflin a great opportunity to exploit the Catholic issue. Huey Long, who came a little later, was the first and perhaps the only southern rabble-rouser who did not exploit either of these prejudices in conspicuous fashion. Talmadge is returning to the old bogey. He is attacking the Roosevelt administration for what little recognition it has given the negro race, and is yelling vociferously about this being "a white man's country."

It is a poor way to campaign, and if Georgia is wise it will give the campaigner a resounding slap at the polls in the democratic primary.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

JUL 26 1936

A MERITED REBUKE

Earnest protest against the effort to arouse the race issue in the Georgia campaign for the United States senate is voiced in a letter written to Governor Talmadge by James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, an outstanding leader of his race who holds the universal respect of the white citizens of his state.

President Shepard's letter, a copy of which he sends to The Constitution, is reproduced elsewhere on this page.

There will be general approval by the sober-minded people of Georgia of his dignified presentation of the case of the negroes and agreement in his statement that "it is incomprehensible to me that any southern democrat should in the year 1936 lift his voice against the negro as a race and traffic upon the prejudice against him."

The effort of Governor Talmadge to gain political support through appeal to race prejudice and passion is meeting with merited condemnation by the right-thinking people both of Georgia and other states. The fact that he has gone so far as to make use of the facilities of the state government to circulate his false and inflammatory literature adds to the seriousness of his offense.

His efforts are similar to those of the unscrupulous polticians who raised the issue of the bloody shirt in the north and east following the War Between the States. For many years the bloody shirt has been gone in the north, as has the appeal to race prejudice in the south, until it was raised by Georgia's Governor in his attempt to discredit the administration of a democratic president.

In a recent issue of the Statesman, of which the Governor purports to be the editor, another vicious attack is leveled at his party on the ground that social equality existed in the recent Philadelphia convention. Under his own signature, Governor Talmadge writes:

> There were a great many negro delegates at the Philadelphia convention. Along with the negro delegates, there were a great many negro visitors and newspaper reporters.
>
> These negro delegates and newspaper reporters stopped at the same hotel with our white ladies and our white men from the south. They ate at the same tables. They stood around in the same hotel lobbies, chatting.
>
> In other words, social equality and political equality was established at the convention in Philadelphia.

All of which is not true, and the Governor undoubtedly knows that it is not. He knows that no such conditions would have been tolerated by the hundreds of leading men and women delegates representing the southern states at the convention.

Through the same periodical the Governor voices a frenzied protest against the "offense" of having a negro preacher included among the considerable number of ministers chosen to offer prayers at the national convention—a step taken in recognition of the fact that the negroes have what is, in effect, the balance of power vote in several of the important states of the east and middle west.

Another howl is raised by the Governor because a negro congressman from Chicago was among the 50 delegates selected to second the nomination of President Roosevelt.

This negro, a democrat, secured his seat in congress through the defeat of DePriest, a south-hating republican negro representative. The manner in which he has conducted himself in the house has received the commendation of every member on the democratic side, and is in striking contrast to the trouble-making and defiant conduct of the negro DePriest, whose occupancy in office was marked by continuous and vicious attacks on the south.

These indisputable facts, along with the proven falsity of his attacks on President Roosevelt and the members of his family on the ground of social equality, are wilfully disregarded by the Governor in his indefensible waving of the flag of prejudice and passion in the hope to gain the support of the ignorant and the intolerant.

The resentment against the Governor's inflammatory statements is not confined to Georgia, but is being expressed throughout the south, and even by outstanding newspapers elsewhere who are supporting Governor Landon. Excerpts from a number of these editorials appear on the opposite page.

The intemperate and inexcusable statements of the Governor have brought Georgia before the eyes of the whole country, and it is not surprising that the hope is universal that this great state will not commit itself to the kind of intolerant, intemperate and unscrupulous representation it would have if Governor Talmadge should be sent to the senate. The enlightened electorate of Georgia is not likely to approve of nor the country as a whole, to the effort of Governor Talmadge to revive the demagoguery of the Jeff Davises, the Vardamans and the Heflins of past years. The extent to which their states suffered from the bigotry of such leaders stands as a warning to the voters of

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JUL 26 1936

A MERITED REBUKE

Earnest protest against the effort to arouse the race issue in the Georgia campaign for the United States senate is voiced in a letter written to Governor Talmadge by James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, an outstanding leader of his race who holds the universal respect of the white citizens of his state.

President Shepard's letter, a copy of which he sends to The Constitution, is reproduced elsewhere on this page.

There will be general approval by the sober-minded people of Georgia of his dignified presentation of the case of the negroes and agreement in his statement that "it is incomprehensible to me that any southern democrat should in the year 1936 lift his voice against the negro as a race and traffic upon the prejudice against him."

The effort of Governor Talmadge to gain political support through appeal to race prejudice and passion is meeting with merited condemnation by the right-thinking people both of Georgia and other states. The fact that he has gone so far as to make use of the facilities of the state government to circulate his false and inflammatory literature adds to the seriousness of his offense.

His efforts are similar to those of the unscrupulous polticians who raised the issue of the bloody shirt in the north and east following the War Between the States. For many years the bloody shirt has been gone in the north, as has the appeal to race prejudice in the south, until it was raised by Georgia's Governor in his attempt to discredit the administration of a democratic president.

In a recent issue of the Statesman, of which the Governor purports to be the editor, another vicious attack is leveled at his party on the ground that social equality existed in the recent Philadelphia convention. Under his own signature, Governor Talmadge writes:

> There were a great many negro delegates at the Philadelphia convention. Along with the negro delegates, there were a great many negro visitors and newspaper reporters.
>
> These negro delegates and newspaper reporters stopped at the same hotel with our white ladies and our white men from the south. They ate at the same tables. They stood around in the same hotel lobbies, chatting.
>
> In other words, social equality and political equality was established at the convention in Philadelphia.

All of which is not true, and the Governor undoubtedly knows that it is not. He knows that no such conditions would have been tolerated by the hundreds of leading men and women delegates representing the southern states at the convention.

Through the same periodical the Governor voices a frenzied protest against the "offense" of having a negro preacher included among the considerable number of ministers chosen to offer prayers at the national convention—a step taken in recognition of the fact that the negroes have what is, in effect, the balance of power vote in several of the important states of the east and middle west.

Another howl is raised by the Governor because a negro congressman from Chicago was among the 50 delegates selected to second the nomination of President Roosevelt.

This negro, a democrat, secured his seat in congress through the defeat of DePriest, a south-hating republican negro representative. The manner in which he has conducted himself in the house has received the commendation of every member on the democratic side, and is in striking contrast to the trouble-making and defiant conduct of the negro DePriest, whose occupancy in office was marked by continuous and vicious attacks on the south.

These indisputable facts, along with the proven falsity of his attacks on President Roosevelt and the members of his family on the ground of social equality, are wilfully disregarded by the Governor in his indefensible waving of the flag of prejudice and passion in the hope to gain the support of the ignorant and the intolerant.

The resentment against the Governor's inflammatory statements is not confined to Georgia, but is being expressed throughout the south, and even by outstanding newspapers elsewhere who are supporting Governor Landon. Excerpts from a number of these editorials appear on the opposite page.

The intemperate and inexcusable statements of the Governor have brought Georgia before the eyes of the whole country, and it is not surprising that the hope is universal that this great state will not commit itself to the kind of intolerant, intemperate and unscrupulous representation it would have if Governor Talmadge should be sent to the senate.

The enlightened electorate of Georgia is not likely to approve of the country as a whole, to the effort of Governor Talmadge to revive the demagoguery of the Jeff Davises, the Vardamans and the Heflins of past years. The extent to which their states suffered from the bigotry of such leaders stands as a warning to the voters of

Test Both Alike

The methods being resorted to to turn Negroes against Landon may be "smart politics" but they are dangerous to the race. Landon helped drive the Ku Klux Klan out of Kansas. The 1936 Republican platform contains a forcible statement of the Negro's rights to citizenship and employment. It was made to suit Landon before it was adopted. These two acts, tremendous in their scope and consequences, are history which no denial by enemies can blot out.

Against this record of deeds, antagonists offer heresay. It is not fair. Had they good intent they would not misrepresent facts. Had they honest convictions they would prove Roosevelt the better man. They resort to charges of prejudice, because Negroes having a lifetime of discrimination, take for granted that it exists whenever alleged. Their real purpose is to keep Negro voters from considering the issues at stake.

Put the charges side by side with the news stories which THE CALL gave of Landon's notification. Note the discrepancies. THE CALL gave names, dates, places, acts. Negroes participated in everything done at Topeka, the mass events and the select ones. Then Landon's antagonists found one for whom there was no seat, as there were not for thousands of whites, and use that disappointment to trump up charges of race prejudice. Such tactics will hurt the race with fair minded observers. Negroes can no more get all they want than can other people.

Negroes can act the spoiled child in American life and cry prejudice whenever they do not get what they want, but they are fools if they do. They will earn and deserve the name of political blackmailers.

Great issues are at stake in this 1936 campaign, the Constitution, reemployment, a balanced budget, social security, and others. Under the impact of conflicting opinions, old party lines are shifting. The Negro will deserve to be despised if he comes into this critical situation with only a peevish plaint.

Negroes need law more than any other Americans. They need work. Their brethren are starving on the tenant farms of the South. They have not found their place in labor, and heaven knows they have little capital. Negro homes, businesses, professionals, churches and schools have reached the bottom of the barrel. Whoever tries to have them give no thought to these is guilty of the blackest treachery in the history of the race! The shame of their act is the worse because this is the year of opportunity, a time when Negro votes will buy more consideration in public affairs than ever before.

If these tricksters are for Roosevelt, let them support him! But they should get him to give benefits equally. Negroes had a bitter experience with the NRA: It raised wages; whites got the jobs. They fared no better under the AAA. AAA directors were hard to convince that Negro farm owners had crops or stock to be compensated for. Negro farm laborers furnished the basis for federal aid, but the landowner kept the money. The bulk of the Negroes of this country out of employment are unreached by federal projects because of labor's discriminations. President Roosevelt has made public no plan to help them. Let Negroes who support him, get him to help their people too. Both candidates should be measured before either is preferred.

The Republican platform promises to safeguard the civic rights and industrial opportunity of all citizens and names Negroes specifically to be included in its service. Landon, a man known for performance, has promised to carry out that platform. These assurances are definite.

To undo Landon his opponents resort to abuse. Their lack of a workable program makes them turn mudslingers. They offer the testimony of Landon's maid to prove him prejudiced because he pays small wages. They admit he hires a Negro maid. That admission kills their charge. He could have hired whites. Giving Negroes employment is the very opposite of race prejudice. They say a prominent eastern Negro had no seat among the notables at the notification. The editor of this paper qualifies as a Negro. His seat, like that of many others of his race, was on the platform. Must all Negroes be served first?

Negroes should make their choice between Landon and Roosevelt, choosing the one offering the greater good and the lesser evil. If they let cunning politicians keep them from thinking, they will be Samson shorn, an object of pity and derision, blind through their own folly.

Political Realignment Has Been Going on for A Decade

Editor, Journal and Guide: Forasmuch as Journal and Guide's editorials are invariably enlightening it only remains to be said that the editorial of August 15 on the American Political Scene in 1936, appropriately headed "A Permanent Political Fixture," is also refreshing. The constraint to publish it was afforded, without alternative, by some recent syndicated releases of Mark Sullivan and Dorothy Thompson (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis), both "high-powered" New York *Herald-Tribune* feature columnists, who purposed to be writing with authority on the so-called Negro vote as a balance of power factor in this year's Presidential election.

I read both releases—which your editorial withered as respects their conclusions—on the days of publishing, and was much perturbed by them. I live among the crowds; never move on the Afric professional leadership level and, consequently, knew better. Hence, the refreshment afforded this undersigned person by that mighty editorial of yours. Negroes—South as well as elsewhere—do constitute a permanent political fixture. This is axiomatic because of the sociological background. The South cannot remain forever laissez faire; and because most Negroes who remain there are without constraint to do so except by their own preferences, sociological advancement must mean political progress also—"believe it or not."

I suspect, nevertheless, that Mr. Mark Sullivan was seriously attempting to pose himself in the role of a Republican political strategist rather than be confined with his output to the limitations naturally imposed on an impartial observer. His appeal to passion of the deep South was almost flagrant; and in his palpable endeavor to arouse Southern political leaders he became somewhat inaccurate of statement. He wrote:

"For the first time, I imagine, a Democratic National headquarters has a Negro section (1936) with eastern and western divisions, manned by Negro leaders. * * * Such a setup has long been familiar in the Republican party organization."

Where was Mark Sullivan in 1928 and 1932, in which latter year the Negro Republican director for the East was assigned just one room at headquarters in the Waldorf-Astoria at New York, and had to go out into the hallways or around the corner to hold a private conference?

Four Negroes were managing the national campaign of the Democrats among colored voters that year, and one of them is Eastern director now. He was also "Afric generallisimo" in 1928, and assigned Robert J. Nelson, then of Delaware, to work among Negroes in North Carolina, thereby bringing about Mr. Nelson's first trip South. Imagine a veteran political observer like Mark Sullivan "imagining" on political facts! Here is what has happened since 1932: Many Negroes have become practical politicians dealing in tangibles—voters and votes, notably in New York City. In the Harlem 21st district they elected the first Negro district leader to the Inner Councils of Tammany Hall.

The task of getting candidates elected is that of practical politicians, what Mr. David Lawrence, great columnist, terms the "precinct organization," and the National, State and city chairmen of the Democratic party have to take cognizance of the presence of colored practical politicians.

What Mr. Mark Sullivan apparently strove for was to make South-fact of losing control of their party ern Democrats get mad, so they would perhaps go anti-Roosevelt in 1936 as they went against Al Smith in 1928 and thereby cause one more of the four Southern States which went Republican then to take Gov. Landon as a "lesser evil" next November. And he would goad them on by taunting them with the fact that they are colored voting persons of other and not the "Negro vote"; the humblest and whose treasuries are like voting persons of other Thompson is right: there is no colextractions, react to the in-ored help in New York hotels—ts of themselves and theirs— many of them would have colored practical politicians, who The point is, a race which has e the spoils of victory with the plenty of those who can afford to stay in swell hotels is not so bad off after all, and I am down among the crowds. "A Permanent Political Fixture" is right. Thank you. "Keep awakening 'em."

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The point is, a race which has practical politicians, who follow the lead of mostly humble folk, and whose treasuries are the spoils of victory with the plenty of those who can afford to stay in swell hotels is not so bad off after all, and I am down among the crowds. "A Permanent Political Fixture" is right. Thank you. "Keep awakening 'em."

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Political—1936
Party Affiliation

General

GOP Challenged by W.Va. Democrat on Representation

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — A challenge for Republican leaders to show where colored people had more representation in their party than in the Democratic group was hurled, last week, by E. L. Powell, leader in the latter organizaton.

Mr. Powell said he had information that leading Republicans met, recently, to protest the selection of a colored state director by C. E. Bone, Republican state chairman.

The group claimed, according to Mr. Powell, that they should have been permitted to choose their own leader.

The colored Democrats, he said, will meet in Clarksburg to select their own representative who will be presented to the state chairman.

RACES

Black Game

In no national election since 1860 have politicians been so Negro-minded as in 1936. There were 32 blackamoor delegates and alternates at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia last June. Fortnight ago, after much soul-searching, Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley picked his Negro campaign managers. Last week the Republicans completed their slate of Negro managers. Estimates of the amount of money both parties will spend to corral the Negro vote before election day ran as high as $1,000,000.

All emotion aside, the principal reason for this unparalleled political excitement over Negroes was mathematical. Outside the South, Oklahoma and Maryland, there are only nine States which have more than 100,000 Negro inhabitants. In Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York live some 2,500,000 Negroes, of whom over 1,000,000 are prospective voters this year. Moreover, in these same nine States the Roosevelt-Landon battle will be waged especially hard, with the result in each perhaps turning in favor of the party which can bag the largest Black vote.

This year, for the first time in history, Democrats are making a serious bid for the Negro vote everywhere in the U. S. except the South. For nearly 70 years all Negroes were Republicans because Republican Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves in battle and blood. But today slavery, in the form of political gratitude, is paying the GOP steadily diminishing returns, and Lincoln's name, by itself, no longer works its oldtime magic.

Republican Pundit Mark Sullivan, disgruntled by the thought that Black Republicans were being lured over to the Democratic side, last week warned his readers as follows:

"The situation contains many kinds of political and social dynamite. One wonders if the Negroes as a race will be wise to accept the solicitation of the Northern Democratic leaders, to change their party affiliation. . . .

"It is well known that the New Deal stirs up class consciousness in the economic sense; President Roosevelt's own speeches are permeated with such appeals. However unfortunate appeals to economic class consciousness may be, an appeal to race consciousness has possibilities even more somber."

All the Democratic high command of 1936 was doing was to adopt the successful tactics which local Democratic machines in the big cities of the North have independently developed in the last ten years. Before that time any Negro who voted Democratic was threatened with social ostracism if not bodily harm by Republican members of his race. No respectable Negro congregation would dream of allowing a Democratic political meeting to be held in its church. Moreover most Negro politicians were subservient blackamoors who sold their flocks to this or that white Republican faction paying the highest price.

Local Democratic bosses discovered that it would not be costly to outbid the Republicans for the Negro vote. In St. Louis, for example, there are more than 40,000 Negroes who prior to 1933 voted solidly Republican. Yet since 1909 no Republican had ever been elected mayor of the city by a majority of more than 12,000 votes. In 1933 the Democrats of St. Louis went after the Negroes in a big way, elected the first Democratic mayor in 22 years. He appointed a negro named David M. Grant to be Assistant City Counselor. "Boy!" exclaimed David Grant last week, "We started out less than two years ago and already have half of the 46,000 colored voters in this city. We have aroused more enthusiasm and done more

Harris & Ewing

DEMOCRAT MITCHELL

Municipal machines showed him how.

work among the Negroes in two years than the Republicans did in 20.

The methods of Democrats for winning local blackamoors were fairly simple:

¶ Give Negroes patronage. Tammany's Hall in New York and the Pendergast machine in Kansas City were among the first to see the practical wisdom of this method. Tammany has two Negro judges, two State legislators, two aldermen, two assistant district attorneys, a Civil Service commissioner. One of Boss Pendergast's Negro leaders, Dr. William J. Thompkins, is now Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. A similar course has been followed in St. Louis since 1933, in Chicago by the Kelly-Nash machine. After the 1934 election, at least seven crackerjack State jobs were found for deserving Negro Democrats, scores of clerkships and janitorships for lesser Blacks.

¶ Permit numbers games and other rackets to flourish under protection in Negro quarters. Notable examples of this are Chicago and St. Louis. Protection money fills the party treasury so that the party can well afford to be generous with Negroes.

¶ See that Negroes get their full share of relief. In Chicago 40% of Negroes are on relief, in St. Louis 50%. Ward politicians will let it be understood that recipients must vote Democratic if they want to stay on relief.

These local methods gave Boss Farley a good foundation to build on nationally. In 1932 the Democratic Negro campaign was deputed to Pennsylvania's Editor Vann, Boss Pendergast's Dr. Thompkins and Boston's Julian David Rainey, son of a Reconstruction Congressman from South Carolina. All three belonged to the old order of Negro politician. This year they descended on the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, hoping to get their profitable 1932 jobs back. A mighty outcry arose from the new Negroes inside the Democratic Party who protested that they were sick & tired of being led by black bosses who were nothing more than stooges for white bosses. Therefore canny Mr. Farley ditched two of these oldsters, drafted Chicago's Negro Representative Arthur W. Mitchell to head the Democrats' Western Negro drive, with Lawyer Rainey in charge of Eastern activities.

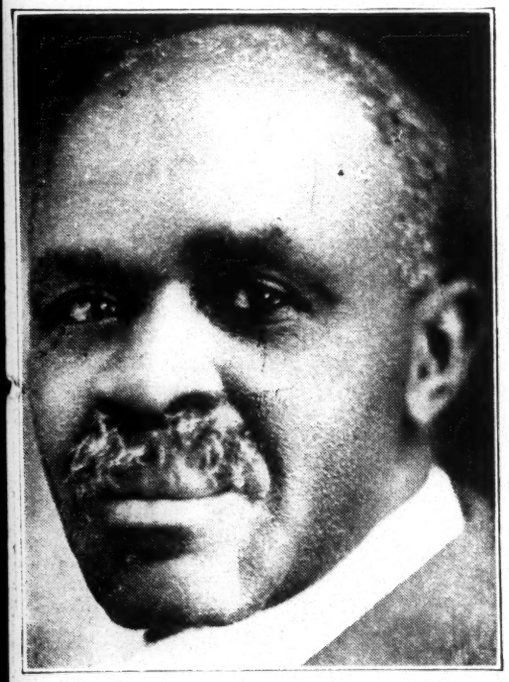
Meantime Republicans had partly waked up. The GOP was even more beset than the Democrats by Negro politicians like Perry Howard of Mississippi, Roscoe Conkling Simmons of Illinois and Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., oldtimers who for years have been accustomed to make a four-year living from the profits of running each Republican campaign. Republican National Chairman John Hamilton, avoiding the worst pitfalls, chose Rev. Mr. Lacey Kirk Williams, parson of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago and president of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co., to head the Republican Negro drive in the West. Unlike most of the other important Negroes in the 1936 campaign, who have more white blood in them than black, Republican Williams is an old-fashioned chocolate color.

Almost pure white was the appearance of the Negro chosen last week to head the Republicans' darktown drive in the East. He was Francis Ellis Rivers, son of the last Negro member of the Tennessee Legislature. He graduated from Yale (Class of 1915) with a Phi Beta Kappa, won lieutenant's commission during the War, got a degree from Columbia University's Law School, has sat in the New York Legislature. Able and up-to-date Republican Rivers promptly adopted a brain trust including Charles E. Mitchell, onetime Minister to Liberia, Oliver Randolph, onetime member of the New Jersey Legislature, and his own brother Dr. Mark E. Rivers, a Republican leader in Harlem.

These practicalities of politics were undertaken by Bosses Farley and Hamilton as if the Negro were no different from any other racial group in the U. S. electorate. With each of them a vote was a vote and neither was publicly concerned with the volcanoes of prejudice and emotion behind their activities. Both were

aware that local machines in the North can give Negroes a semblance of political equality without running into social difficulties. In large cities where the Negro population is packed together in a small area, few whites even have to do business with minor Negro jobholders.

Social equality for Negroes, in the abstract, is achieved in the North by the simple process of passing laws guaranteeing Blacks the right to demand admission to all theatres, hotels, restaurants, beauty parlors, etc. New York, Illinois and Ohio have long had such laws against Jim Crowism. Pennsylvania got one when Democratic Governor Earle took office (TIME, Aug. 12, 1935). But nowhere, as most intelligent Negroes admit, are such laws consistently enforced against the strong but silent sentiment of the White majority opposed to close social contact



REPUBLICAN WILLIAMS
Has Lincoln lost his lure?

with Blacks. When a bumptious blackamoor attempts to invoke such a statute, he generally gets more publicity than social satisfaction.

In national politics, however, such easy outs are not available to party leaders, because the national election serves to intensify race feeling. The whispered tale that Warren G. Harding had Negro blood did that Presidential candidate enormous undercover damage in the 1920 campaign. In 1928 Herbert Hoover won four Southern States but lost them next year when Mrs. Hoover invited Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of Chicago's Negro Representative, to the White House for tea (TIME, June 24, 1929). Photographs of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt being squired by two young Negroes during a visit to Howard University were given wide circulation in the South this year (TIME, April 27).

Women saw one of their sex in the Cabinet 13 years after they got the vote. Negroes have had the vote for 68 years, but a President who will put a Negro into his Cabinet has yet to be elected. Such a President would also have to pass and enforce an anti-lynching bill, would logically have to invite one Negro to every ten whites to White House functions, would have to smile graciously while his daughter danced with Negro Congressmen and Senators. Despite the earnest efforts of Boss Farley to win the largest Negro vote in Democratic history, Nominee Roosevelt is not such a President. If he were, the chances are that all the money in the Federal Treasury could not hold the already troubled South in line for him.

Blakeley, Ga., News
August 6, 1936

A CAMPAIGN BASED ON MISREPRESENTATION

In desperation, as he faces the first defeat in his political career, Governor Talmadge is waging a campaign of deceit, hoping to fool a sufficient number of Georgians to insure his election.

But Mr. Talmadge forgets that a majority of Georgians, many of whom were deceived by the governor two years ago, are doing a little reading and thinking for themselves. The governor's word is not now accepted as the truth without a little investigation. One after another of his brainstorms are immediately punctured no sooner than they are made.

Speaking at Lincolnton last week, where he called the Social Security Act (old age pension law) a "fraud," the governor stated that the farmers would not be eligible to share in the pensions provided by the act. He also raised the race issue, and stated that the Negroes would be chief beneficiaries of the pension program. He knew when he made those statements that they were false,

The Social Security Act is in force in a majority of the states and is working to the entire satisfaction of all. The governor of one of these states where the plan is in effect last week wired Senator Russell the following message:

Illinois old-age pension plan has been approved by the federal government. It provides a maximum of $30 a month, $15 provided by the federal government and $15 by the state. All awards are based on needs. Farmers and agricultural laborers are eligible.

HENRY HORNER,
Governor of Illinois.

Governor Talmadge knows there are far more white men than Negroes in Georgia eligible for old-age pensions when and if such a measure is ever enacted by the Georgia Legislature. This state has no old-age pension law because Governor Talmadge vetoed the resolution which would have given the people an opportunity to express themselves at the ballot box.

The Governor knows that Georgians have always been able to handle the race question in this state, and he knows the Legislature may be depended upon to place the proper safeguards around the payment of pensions in this state.

But the Governor cares nothing for the dependent old people in this state. Neither does he care for the unfortunate of any age, if we are to accept his recent actions as the true make-up of his character.

Aided and abetted by the du Pont millionaires and the wealthy interests of Georgia and of the nation, he is striving to deliver Georgia into the Republican camp. His speaking engagements to Republican gatherings in the North and his visit to Lincoln's tomb, where he expressed the desire for another Lincoln in the White House, have left no doubt in the minds of thinking Georgians just where Governor Talmadge's sympathies lie.

He has joined the forces of wealth and is attempting to deliver this state into the hands of the Republican party. And that's just what a Talmadge victory in the September primary would mean.

Rossville, Ga., Open Gate
August 7, 1936

Some Campaign Echoes

Gene's Negro Cronies

The Talmadge leaders who lay such great store by the little recognition given negroes by the recent democratic convention seem to lose sight of the fact the at the big Liberty League dinner at which the governor was featured, starchy and pompous negroes were conspicuous as guests and were loudest in their applause of the governor's abuse of his own party and his own people. A substantial part of the audience that heard him up in the republican strongholds were negroes and their applause was a feature of these meetings. And yet the governor down in Georgia drags out the old, time-worn slogan, of a "white man's countrv."—Madison Madisonian.

General

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

TOPEKA, KAN.
CAPITAL

JUN 22 1936

Negro Voters.

A few days ago an intelligent and thrifty Negro resident of Topeka was talking with an editorial writer of The Capital. While this colored citizen is a Republican he believes that there has been a very considerable defection of Negro voters from the Republican party and attributes it to the fact that the Negro voters, or at any rate a great many of them, believe that they have not been properly recognized in the distribution of political patronage. Some of them even make the claim that more Negroes have been given jobs by the present national administration than were given jobs under the preceding Republican administration.

Whether or not this is true we do not know. Neither are we criticizing any Negro for joining the Democratic party if he is honestly convinced that the best interests of himself and his race will be advanced by the Democratic party to a greater extent than by the Republican party.

We also freely admit that speaking generally the Negroes of the United States have not been granted their constitutional rights nor been given equal advantages or equal privileges.

There is, unfortunately, no place or time in recorded history where two races have been thrown in contact and competition with each other, where the dominant race has willingly accorded to the other race equal rights and privileges. That is true of the United States and is also true of other countries where similar economic and racial conditions exist.

We do not claim, either, that the Negroes of the United States owe allegiance to the Republican party because 73 years ago a Republican President and the Republican party gave them their liberty. But it may be well for Negroes who feel that they have not been given the political jobs they were entitled to, to consider the record of the states dominated continuously ever since the close of the Reconstruction period by the Democratic party with the record of the states controlled for at least the greater part of the time by the Republican party. Is there a single state ruled continuously by the Democratic party for the past 60 years in which the Negroes are accorded equal civil and political rights with the whites?

On the other hand, is there a single state which is generally dominated by the Republican party where the political rights of the Negroes are denied?

Is there a single permanently Democratic state where the Negroes are not subjected to humiliating "Jim Crow" laws and where in spite of claims by some of the whites that the Negroes are granted equal opportunities for public education, they are not granted such equal opportunities? On the other hand, is it not true that in the states normally Republican, the Negroes do have educational privileges equal or at any rate substantially equal to privileges accorded the children of the whites?

Is it not true that during the past 47 years there have been some 2,900 Negroes lynched in the United States? Of these, 2,335 have been lynched in the solidly and reliably Democratic states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, while 400 of the other 565 were lynched in the generally Democratic states of Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Perhaps it might also be called to mind that the supreme court of the United States has twice declared in effect that a Negro in the reliably Democratic state of Alabama can not get a fair trial in the courts.

The holding of a few jobs or even a few hundred jobs is of insignificant importance as compared with the general constitutional rights of a race composed of more than 11,000,000 native born citizens of the United States. It is also worth considering that jobs are not given to Negroes in the states where they are deprived of their political and ... rights and where they have no politica... er. Esau traded his birthright for a mess ... ottage. It was a bad trade for Esau altho ...e pottage was no doubt savory and satisfying for the time being, and it is further probable that if he had not made the trade he would have had to go hungry for a few hours.

We might say also that the only chance for Negroes to get an even break with white men in the public service is the adoption of universal civil service, merit appointments insisted upon by Governor Alf M. Landon. If that principle is adopted and put into actual operation black men and women will win, if they deserve to win.

THE DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS, ETC.

The two major parties have held their nominating conventions. Presidential candidates have been named. Planks have been publicized. The high pressure campaign is on.

No one can deny that the hungry must be fed until the country adjusts itself. No one can deny that some good things have been wrought by the present administration. Most of its efforts have been of an experimental nature suited to emergencies, but wholly unsuited to what must be if America is to remain America—the land of the free and the home of the brave, where the highest rewards go justly to those with the most initiative and industry.

It should not be forgotten that under the constitution of the United States with its guide the supreme court, we have wrought more wonderfully than any nation under the sun. This itself testifies to that undeniable fact that it is better than any other charter of humane conduct that has been set up elsewhere. And to promise greater benefits by wholly untried, unproven and needless changes is like drinking deadly poison.

We are usually for the best man with the best measures, not only for emergencies, but for long range eras, therefore when we use our sight, we do not want to forget the balancing effect that flows from the use of insight.

A little use of insight, for the man who wants to live and let live today and tomorrow, will lead him to feel that the "Stop Roosevelt" slogan warrants a great deal of sober, honest and immediate consideration.

MASON CITY, IOWA
GLOBE-GAZETTE

JUL 10 1936

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The democratic party had nothing quite so particularized as to the colored vote in its platform but it did make a bid for favor by including two Negroes on its list of speakers. While they spoke some of the southerners who have grown up in the belief that colored people are little more than chattels proceeded to take their walk, sputtering as they walked.

But all of this is superficial and perfunctory. It costs nothing and it means little more for the parties to profess their friendship in general terms. The real test could be had by pinning the presidential nominees down on the question:

"Do you favor and will you do what you can to bring about a federal anti-lynch law?"

Legalists such as Senator Borah might take the position that this is a power expressly reserved to the states by constitution. The same logic, of course, could be applied to the federal government's part in putting down kidnaping. It ignores this provision in the fourteenth amendment to the constitution:

"Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Irrespective of how the republican leaders may feel about it, we are confident that in the rank and file there is a preponderance of sentiment for taking whatever steps are needed to end the disgrace of lynch law, which represents a break-down of law and order

Democratic Weekly News
7-23-36

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Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

TOPEKA, KAN.
CAPITAL

JUN 22 1936

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no less than kidnaping. Certainly his impulse would be to process against mob passion. He has led platform recognition that the federal government's part in What the president might be is not easy to say. He is known as a great humanitarian. Certainly he would be to protect it. Surely so expansive an attitude may transcend state rights when occasion calls for it.

The colored population of America has something could be made to cover lynching.

an end to the shame of King Lynch. The iron is hot for a telling blow.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 15 1936

Negroes Lured To New Deal in Pennsylvania

Patronage, Relief Jobs and Indifference of Republicans Change Votes

Shift May Carry State

'Get a Break Now,' Is Explanation of Leaders

By Earl Brown

PITTSBURGH, July 14.—Although the Republicans still have a moderate majority of the 230,000 Negro votes in Pennsylvania, the Democrats continue to whittle it down because of the relief program patronage given to the Negroes by the Democratic state leaders, dissatisfaction with the treatment accorded the colored citizens by the Republicans, alert Negro leadership in the state Democratic machine and the passage of the civil rights bill, which guarantees to Negroes equal rights in the hotels, theaters and restaurants.

In Pennsylvania, as well as in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York, the Negroes hold what amounts to a balance of power in any close election, and it is admitted by both Republicans and Democrats in the Keystone state that the way the Negroes vote in the coming Presidential election might easily determine to whom its thirty-six electoral votes go.

Revolution Under Way

Four years ago there were not 10,000 Negro Democrats in Pennslyvania; now there are 100,000, and the Democratic leaders are certain that they will have a majority of the colored votes before election. Nothing short of a political revolution has taken place among the Negroes in this hitherto hidebound Republican stronghold.

Thousands of Negroes who never dreamed of voting, much less registering, have joined the state's army of voters, and nearly all of them are Democrats. Moreover, the Democratic party workers have won many Negro voters and political leaders from the Republican ranks. Meantime, the Republicans count solely on the Negroe's traditional support of the party as the only means to counteract the welling tide of colored voters to the Democrats.

The number of Negroes on relief in the state and the belief among them that the Democrats will continue it are by far the most potent vote getter for the party. Moreover, the colored folk have been led by the Democrats to believe that the Republicans will eliminate relief, social security, old-age pensions and other Federal and state social legislation, emergency and permanent, if they are victorious at the polls. Always economically insecure, approximately 40 per cent of the 400,000 Negroes in the state are on work and direct relief. In a large number of cases, Negro white-collar, skilled and unskilled relief workers are receiving larger incomes than they did in the peak of prosperity in 1929.

"You can't blame a man for voting for the party that feeds him; the Republicans gave the Negroes a sack of flour a week, the Democrats are giving him $60.50 a month," says Robert L. Vann, publisher of "The Pittsburgh Courier," and kingpin Negro Democratic leader in the state.

Meanwhile, the Democratic state administration and the state relief administrators have left nothing undone in their drive to see that Negroes obtained relief and other emoluments. Negro party workers throughout the state, but especially in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, where the bulk of the Negro population is centered, are active among the colored relief recipients and workers, pointing out to them the wisdom of registering as Democrats. In Pittsburgh, Paul Jones, Negro State Compensation Referee, who was appointed by Governor George H. Earle, is busy as a party organizer in the city and in Alleghany County. "It doesn't require any persuasion at all to get our people to register as Democrats," he said. "All we have to do is to go around to the people on relief and they see the light of day right away."

Cumberland Posey, Negro member of the School Board in Homestead, Pa., boasted:

"We don't have any trouble out here. They better register Democratic if they want to live in Homestead."

In Dauphin County, of which Harrisburg is the seat, 70 per cent of the 17,000 Negro population was on relief in the peak depression year, 1933. Now, more than 50 per cent still are on relief. In Philadelphia 85 per cent of the colored people are on relief, and the attitude of practically all of them is, "Why bite the hand that feeds you?"

Many Get High Posts

Mrs. Betty M. Jackson, of Harrisburg, leading Negro Democrat in the city, is also supervisor of the Visiting Housekeepers, a W. P. A. project. Asked why she changed from the Republican party she said:

"Because Negroes get a better break under the New Deal."

Using patronage to obtain Negro votes, the Democrats have given the Negro political leaders more jobs in less than two years than the Republicans gave them in forty-two. Speaking during his campaign in 1934, Governor Earle said, "When I am elected Governor of the state, let no man object to any appointment I make on account race, color or religion."

Among the Negroes appointed to office by Mr. Earle are a State Compensation Referee, State Boxing Commissioner, two State Deputy Attorneys General, two parole officers, a revenue collector, numerous clerks, stenographers, janitors and other lesser job holders. In addition, Negroes living in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia hold many important Federal jobs, which were procured for them mainly by Senator Joseph F. Guffey and Governor Earle. Among the colored Federal appointees from Pennsylvania are an Assistant United States Attorney General, two United States Attorneys in the Federal District Courts in Pennsylvania, two attorneys in the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and three superintendents of branch postoffices, one in Pittsburgh and two in Philadelphia.

Pointing out to the Republican leaders that the Negro was done with being counted in the bag on election day, Raymond Pace Alexander, lawyer and foremost Negro Republican in Philadelphia, declined to serve on a committee of one hundred Republican lawyers to campaign throughout the state for the party.

It is generally stated in Pennsylvania that the Republicans have made little if any attempt to prevent the Negroes from stampeding to the Democratic party. Meantime, the Negro politicians accuse the white leaders of remaining adamant to their pleas to share equally in the party's activities.

Appealing to young, educated Negroes, the Democrats in Pennsylvania have obtained intelligent leadership for the colored people. The younger Negroes, many of whom were educated in white Northern universities are displacing the older Negroes, who deemed politics a personal matter dependent solely upon one's allegiance to some white political leader. The so-called new Negro wants to forget all about the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln, contending that the race has more than paid its debt to the Republican party in the last seventy years. The younthful Negro politicians in Pennsylvania are demanding political equality on the basis of their ability to deliver the votes. In recognition of their work in the party, Austin Norris, Negro lawyer in Philadelphia, was selected as one of the seven members of the local Democratic machine to pass on patronage in Philadelphia County. In Pittsburgh, Paul Jones also sits in the party's caucus to pass on jobs for Negroes.

Pennsylvania shows all of the economic, political and racial conflicts of a border state. Many Negroes were brought into the state from the South during and immediately after the World War to work in the mills and mines.

Practically all of the mines and steel plants in the Pittsburgh area now employ Negro laborers. And while the Negroes were opposed to unions a decade ago, they are now taking an active part in them. Two weeks ago two paid Negro organizers were put to work by the United Mine Workers in Pittsburgh to indoctrinate the colored workers with the advantages of vertical unionism. R. Maurice Moore, secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League, asserts that the trend toward unionism by the Negroes can be correlated with their trend toward the Democratic party, which now champions the causes of the Negro and labor unions.

Last April there were 17,000 more Negroes registered as Democrats than as Republicans in Pittsburgh. Relief and the backing of the Roosevelt administration by the United Mine Workers, which has thousands of Negro members, were given as two main reasons.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWS

JUL 12 1936

Are Both Parties Hypocritical In Dealing With The Negro?

Editor The News:

Commenting on the statement of J. A. Tolbert, as published in The News on July 5, relating to the action of Senator E. D. Smith in "walking out" and the seating of a mixed white and negro delegation instead of the write Hambright delegation by the Republican convention, let me say that the only insult offered the Deity was the fact that purely as a dishonest political strategy to corral the northern negro vote, the republicans ambushed the white delegation with a bunch of hireling negroes and the democrats, for the same purpose hypocritically put a negro preacher up as a political bait for the vote of his race up north. They were both not only an insult to the Deity, but a direct insult to many white persons in South Carolina.

As to Ex-Postmaster-General Brown seeking revenge for non-support of Teddy Roosevelt in 1912, that is all bunk. The former so-called republicans with their negro following have never been able to round up anything but a small vote and neither helped nor hindered the Roosevelt, or any other bolt. If they ever make a serious attempt to participate actively in this state with a negro following, the former manner of suppressing such undesirable conditions will look like a Sunday school picnic compared to what they will rouse up against it.

White people nowhere in the world have ever voluntarily divided political power with the negro or any other lower race. We don't have to do it in this country and we will not do so, whatever the cost of refusal may be. The white leaders of negroes know that, and knowing it are simply fooling negroes into following them in order that they may profit through control of the federal patronage when a republican president occupies the White House.

Mr. Hoover's administration gave our state a decent and honestly administered patronage policy under a republican federal administration. This came about through Mr. Brown's influence who, realizing there was no real Republican party in this state and that one could not be organized composed largely of negroes, selected some real intelligent white republicans of good character with J. C. Hambright as their leader, turned over the patronage to them and gave them courageous backing in an effort to form a real white Republican party, which policy they carried out honestly, decently and courageously, and at their own expense.

Now, they ought to utterly disregard the seating of the Tolbert delegation, put out a Landon-Knox electoral ticket and call on white people opposed to the so-called "New Deal" to support a decent white republican ticket that stands for states' rights, fundamental law and economic government. I believe the vote received would surprise them.

W. P. BEARD.

Abbeville.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 19, 1936

The Question of Numbers

It cannot be said too often. The "negro question" in the Southern states is a question of numbers. The Northern states can handle the question with more or less satisfaction to themselves. We white Southerners are virtually in the plight of the English in the South African Union and other English colonies where colored people are numerous. Were the London government to compel the white people in South Africa to admit the negroes in hordes to share in government, these white people, Dutch and English, would have to get out.

The political parties, Republican and Democratic, in the Northrn states are now in the open demanding "political rights" for the negroes everywhere. Through his servant, or cabinet member, Ickes, Franklin Roosevelt has been proclaimed to the negroes in Baltimore to believe in the enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment. That would mean 200,000 negroes voting in South Carolina, or 300,000 if all the literate should vote.

In the United States is no national political party unwilling to sacrifice the white South for the sake of party advantage.

Nine in ten of the Southern leaders in office are slavish to the national Democrats for the sake of their offices. They do not wish the people to know what is going on; they will not talk about the most serious matter that has come to their people since the days of the Lodge force bill.

The Southern white people have got to form a Southern white man's party soon or ample, say so? What is Roosevelt's guarantee, and they had better form it now.

If we have misrepresented the purpose of the national Democrats toward the South, You cut the silence with a knife.

Were the Southern states a British dominion as why does not President Roosevelt, or one of his spokesmen, Senator Byrnes, for example, leave them to handle the negro question as the South African Union to handle it.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation

General

COME LET US REASON TOGETHER

In this political campaign, those of us who are supporting the Republican party find ourselves in probably a more apologetic position than those of us who are supporting the New Deal policies. And while it is true that, politically, the Democratic party has been in power in the South for quite a number of years, yet we find that there are many Republicans who live in the South, and so far as their attitude toward us, the colored people. is concerned, it is the same and equal, and equal and the same. as that of the Democrats. For instance, for many years, the Republican party has endeavored to build what is known as the "lily white" party in the South. The leaders of the party in the North have discussed this matter time and time again with the lily whites of the South, but the thing which delayed action quite so long was the proper method of procedure so as to make the least possible mistake in accomplishing their purpose. The leaders in the South in this movement claim that they could never build up a white man's party in the South as long as the Negroes had the control of the Republican organization in that section.

Following the Emancipation, Negroes had the Federal patronage in all the southern states by virtue of the fact that they held the National committeeships which dispense such patronage. With this power they elected, for the most part, all of the delegates to the Republican National Conventions from these states. Thus the lily white leaders made little headway until about the time of the Taft election as President of the United States, and then a change in the complexion of the delegates became more noticeable. Every four years, since then, they have cut the number of the Negro delegates until there are only two contingents left, or in other words, the axe fell heavier on these Negro delegates from the South at the last Republican convention in Cleveland last June than any other convention. And the lily whites returned home triumphant and with much jubilee.

We mention these things to show just how fastly are the lily whites gaining control of the Republican party and everybody knows that every step gained by the lily whites means the Negro has lost that much power and prestige with the G. O. P.

The so called lily whites are pledged, not secretly, but openly, eliminate the Negro from the Republican party. They are pledged to build up what they call a white man's party in the South, adding that there were many Democrats in the South who would join this party and help eliminate the Negro from taking part in political affairs.

On the other hand, those of us who are supporting the New Deal are blazing the trail to brighter future for our group. They have been thoughtful enough to see and recognize the call of the Democratic party under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal policy, thus integrating or allying themselves with the party which is making a bid for our suffrage. Just a bit of contrast which may be noticeable at the two National Conventions, one which was held in Cleveland and the other in Philadelphia. Note: There were more Negro delegates and alternates in the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia then ever before in the history of the Democratic party in this country. On the other hand, there were less Negro delegates at the Republican National Convention than ever before. This shows that the G. O. P. is actually and truly getting away from the Negro, while the Democratic party is continually giving us more recognition. Surely, even a blind man can see this.

Come let us reason together, let us think on these things. Let us remember, that there is very little difference between a Democrat and Republican, North or South. Men's actions in civic, religious and political affairs are governed by their environments. For instance, many of the young people, and old ones too, of the South, who meet us in a hotel in New York or in a pullman car, treat us as civil as they do any one else, but the moment they reach the soil of Alabama they take on a different attitude. If a lynching should take aplace in Florida, you wouldn't be able to tell whether the participants were Democrats or Republicans and etc.

Now, what we think the New Deal has done and is doing, is putting forth a program that will go a long way toward breaking down these sectional lines, and that is the thing in which we all should be interested. Race prejudice, as it is practiced in this country, may, in the final analysis, be traced to an economic condition. For instance, one will find that the most fertile breeding places of race prejudice are in these tenant farming districts. An economic struggle there between landlord and tenant affects both black and white alike. This was shown by the fact that not long ago, a young white woman was captured in Arkansas and given twenty lashes, and the same was meted out to her companion, a white minister. They were told that in order to have assurance that the same would not be imposed upon them again, they must stay out of Arkansas. So the thing in which you and I should be most interested, is making it just as safe for a citizen to exercise his rights in Arkansas as he can in Ohio.

Clergy and Laymen Should Get Together

In the Presidential campaign the majority of the clergy were for Landon; the laymen were for Roosevelt.

The East Tennessee M.E. Conference recently voted against the Methodist merger that would put colored churches in a jim crow area. Among the clergy the vote was 38 for, 0 against. The laymen voted 22 against and 2 for.

Since a two-thirds vote is needed, the conference goes on record as opposing the merger.

But the voting showed the clergy solidly on one side of the question and the laity almost as united on the other.

Real leadership finds out which way the people want to go before placing itself at the head of the column.

"TAKEN FOR A RIDE"

David Lawrence addresses a pertinent question to the Negro voters of this nation. This question transcends in importance every other issue raised in the campaign insofar as the Negro Americans are concerned.

"Are the Negroes of the United States being "taken for a ride" in this election and will they be ditched by both parties when the campaign is over?

The indisputable fact is that the Democratic or the New Deal Party is dominated by the anti-Negro South. In proof hereof we cite the following fact. "Every important committee in the Congress under the Roosevelt administration is presided over by a Southerner. Here is the list of Committee Chairmen: Pensions; Alard H. Gasque of South Carolina; Ways and Means, Robert Doughton of North Carolina; World War Legislations, John E. Rankins of Mississippi; Agriculture and Forestry, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina; Appropriations, Carter Glass of Virginia; Civil Service, William J. Bulah of South Dakota; Claims, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina; Education, Labor, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Enrolled Bills, Hattie Caraway of Arkansas; Finance, Pat Harrison of Mississippi; Judiciary, Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona; Military Affairs, Morris Sheppard of Texas; Pensions, George McGill of Kansas; Post Office, Post Roads, Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee; Buildings, Grounds, Tom Connally of Texas; Accounts, Lindsay G. Warren of North Carolina; Agriculture, Marvin Jones of Texas; Appropriations, James P. Buchanan of Texas; Bankings, Currency, Henry S. Steagall of Alabama; Civil Service, Robert Hamspick of Ga.; District of Columbia, Mary T. Norton of New Jersey; Sub-committee, Thomas L. Blanton; Election No. 1, Cleveland Dear of Louisiana; Flood Control, Hiley J. Willson of Louisiana; Foreign Affairs,

Sm. D. McReynolds of Tennessee; Indian Affairs, Will Hodgers of Oklahoma; Interstate, Foreign Commerce, Sam Rayburn of Texas; Judiciary, Hattie W. Sumners of Texas; Labor, William P. Connery, Jr., of Mass.; Military Affairs, John J. McSwains of South Carolina; Naval Affairs, Carl Venson of Georgia;

Add to this the names of Garner of Texas and Bankhead of Alabama as Vice President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives respectively. There is more truth than fiction in this observation by Mr. Lawrence:

"I can't help feeling after a survey of the political elements that surround the Negro's situation in America, that, when he turns away from the Republican Party as a whole for alliance with only one-half of a political party in the North which has little influence in changing the viewpoint of the Southern wing on these points, the chances are the Negro vote will find itself marooned and with less and less political influence in the coming years. After election, the Negro will be abandoned by the New Deal Party because it will wish to placate, if possible, some of its Southern brethren, while the Republicans, who have always felt a kindly attitude toward the Negro, may find—if the election returns go against them—less and less reason for fighting the Negro's battles in Congress.

"Thus is the American Negro being taken for a ride in the 1936 election. It is always dangerous for any racial or even religious group to place itself in the position of being a pivotal factor, because elections come and go and resentments are built up, which the Negroes particularly cannot afford to see increased in the competitive world of business and employment."

HEARST MADE ETHIOPIA AN ISSUE IN THE ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, Nov.-- (CNA)- The Ethiopian question was injected into the recent national elections by Italian fascists in this country, aided by American Fascist Number 1, William Randolph Hearst, through his chain of newspapers.

On the eve of Election Day, the Hearst press carried a full page advertisement calling for President Roosevelt's defeat on the charge that in supporting the sanction policy of the League of Nations, the President had aided Ethiopia against its fascist invaders. The advertisement was ostensibly inserted by the local fascist paper "The Voice of Italy," with the injunction to Italian voters to defeat Roosevelt.

The advertisement quoted with approval Gov. Landon's attack on the President's foreign policy, in which the defeated Republican candidate had said:

"Only last year he (President Roosevelt) overrode the neutrality legislation that he himself had sponsored. He attempted to put the United States in the forefront of the sanctionist powers against Italy. His action made it probable that if war had come we would have been involved."

A sample of the fascist propaganda, straight from Rome, and dispensed through the poisonous Hearst press, in the unsuccessful Republican election strategy, which was aided and abetted bo both Italian fascists and German Nazis here and abroad, follows:

"Who can forget how President Roosevelt, contrary to the neutrality laws passed by Congress, was putting the United States in the front rank of the sanctionists attempting to starve 42,000,000 Italian men, women and children into submission."

The advertisement followed the tone of the numerous editorials and articles published by the Hearst press in attempted justification of the fascist rape of Ethiopia, accompanied by slanders of the Ethiopians and the Negro peoples throughout the world.

The Hearst newspapers have lost heaving in circulation recently, according to figures filed with the government. The loss is seen here as a direct result of the boycott by labor and progressive forces of the Hearst publications.

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General

Favoring Wheel Mules Is No Crime

By W. T. ANDERSON.

Now that the battle of ballots has been finished, it might be well to take up one of the points that was an issue in the recent campaign. The editor of The Telegraph was figuratively taken to a nearby lumber yard by his revered and sainted father and was there administered a severe paddling, by reason of the editor's "departure" from Democracy. This was a figment of imagination on the part of an esteemed citizen of Macon, Mr. J. Ellsworth Hall, Sr.

Mr. Hall argued that Governor Talmadge and I had both received good training in the history and traditions of the South; that any encouragement to the Republican party was villainous, abhorrent; that memories of the carpet-bag days, when this country was overrun with scallawags, and every kind of atrocity was perpetrated by the leaders of the Republican party under the leadership of Thad Stevens, whose highest ambition was to see "black heels on white necks"—that such memories should deter any trend toward the Republican party.

There is no disagreement with Mr. Hall on what the South, my father, his father, he and I, have suffered from the Republican party. Even the well-known and recently much localized stench of the pole cat does not compare with what comes to me when those days are recalled.

Like the Spartan shepherd boy who never knew a harsher tone than a flute note, I clasped the knees of my father and listened to those old tales of savage battles and still more savage men; till my mother, parting the hair off my forehead, kissed my throbbing temples and bade me go to bed.

No man can add to my memory of the poverty of our family and our section during the early 70's when I arrived to make the burden even greater. In trying to build a market recently in Macon I was ever mindful of the work of the Anderson boys in the garden, when our father used to pull the plow; of the growing of snap-beans, of onions, of radishes, and such provender; then taking them in a basket, after all the care and the labor, and the hope—peddling them from door to door in Hawkinsville; and after a morning's walk in the hot sun to sell a bunch of something for 5c, the novelty of getting a nickel would so excite me that I would run a mile or more to get home and give it to my mother, that she might buy something that was needed more than the vegetables.

This on top of what we heard first hand, and what we read of how the damned Yankees had treated the South and us—and for what? Because Southern people had proceeded under the laws of the United States and the Constitution to acquire property, to make a living and support the federal government, which we had created. Then a bunch of long-haired agitators and meddlers had butted in to start a civil war and destroy the South; when if Lincoln had been allowed to have his way the South probably would have been paid for her slave property, instead of the ten-times more expensive war that was precipitated; and with these funds the South could have met and discharged the responsibility it has toward the Negro, in his training and education which the South had been carrying on for hundreds of years in exchange for his work and training in civilization.

I saw my mother who had been reared in the lap of plenty, legitimately gained, stripped of the very clothes that protected her from the winds of Winter. I had seen a father who was counted as well-to-do before the war, tramp back home from Virginia, ragged, lousy, barefooted, hungry—come back to lone chimneys that stood as monuments to Sherman's inhumanity, marking the site where he had made war on women and children. I learned of "Grandma" Griswold whose stately home adorned Griswoldville, ten miles from Macon, where gins had been manufactured and shipped by wagon to all the cotton states. When my wife's father upon his return from the war, went to see what had become of "Grandma" Griswold, he found her in a cow-shed, the only building unburned, with a little fire made of corn-cobs parching corn she had gathered from around the horse troughs where Sherman's cavalry had camped.

Six million Negroes, who had been happy, well housed, doctored and well fed were thrown out into the road, without jobs, without food, without shelter—with nothing except the clothes on their backs. Their former masters, to whom they still looked for help, were scarcely in any better condition. The Negroes had been solicitously cared for by their masters, for economic reasons if for no other—the same as a man would house, blanket and feed a thousand-dollar horse. There were a few exceptions and then there was the brutality and villainy of overseers, similar to what is sometimes found in guards over prisoners; this being made possible by the neglect of the master, who might drink mint juleps or hunt foxes, instead of keeping up with the details of his business.

These homeless, jobless Negroes who had been faithful to their trusts throughout their lives and the war, taken in hand by the carpet-bagger and the scalawag, who planted hatred and capitalized the chaos in order to fill their pockets with such filthy lucre as they might gather out of the misery and poverty of a desolated country and hopeless people.

From this welter of wreck, ruin, disorder and hatred, with the Republican party in power at Washington to make the burdens of our people all the greater our fathers had to piece together the scraps of a civilization that once was.

They did it, and did it so well, that despite the hundred million dollars or more per annum they had to contribute to in taxes as pensions for federal soldiers who brought this ruin, these Confederate soldiers without a dime on which to start or operate, rebuilt their section of the country, to the point that the people of Georgia now pay into the federal treasury many millions of dollars in income taxes—besides taking care of themselves and their Negro charges.

I be for the Republican party or anything akin to it—good Lord, NO!

I am for the Democratic party—but for the Democratic party of our fathers. They believed in states' rights, in the American Constitution, in the supremacy of the white race. How does the present Democratic party stand on these three points?

The belief of our fathers in white supremacy was not in resentment of the Negro, or any feeling against him. They understood his good points, they loved him for the friendships of boyhood "when they scaled the lofty cliffs together, to pluck the first ripe grapes and bear them home in childish triumph." They loved the Negro "mammies" because many of these Southern men had opened their eyes for the first time in a new world to behold a trusted mother of the Negro race ministering to their comfort and that of their own dear mothers. Many of these Southern men had been nursed by the Negro mother, along with her own brood, and had been given every care she gave her own. They had received instructions from these Negro mothers in being gentlemen worthy of the forebears. These Negro mothers had taught and urged their own children to be as fine as the "white folks in the big house."

The white men and women of the South believed in and insisted upon white supremacy as the only dependable method by which to redeem their civilization—believed that it was best for both white and black. And the best of the Negroes believed in it as ardently as did the white people.

But the Republican party had not finished. It wanted to use the Negro as a means by which to perpetuate that party in power. Negro citizenship and voting became the fetish and the passion of the Republicans. And as a means to the end they appointed Negroes to federal offices in the South—but not in the North.

To put Negroes into places of authority, and where they were thus brought into contact with white people only engendered friction and resentment among white people who were not philosophical nor reconciled to according such privileges to people who had not been long enough in civilization to give service of the kind and in a way to meet public requirements. It made lynching easier to promote, and made the lots of both white and black all the harder.

To prevent placing "black heels on white necks" and hatred of this despicable Republican party were the main reasons for the South continuing devotion to the national Democratic party of our fathers and by our fathers. As long as the national Democratic party stood for what our fathers stood for, it was treason in my opinion to think or talk of any other party or kind of party.

But if the national Democratic party abandons what the South joined it for, the South will no longer be bound—not released to go to the Republican party, but to organize its own Democratic party and set it up again to do what our fathers expected us to do.

When I saw the 32 colored delegates march into the Democratic convention in Philadelphia and take their seats, I felt no resent-ment, but I caught a new vision of the Dem-ocratic party under Jim Farley. He had taken the first step to have the Democratic party started in car- rying out the welfare of both races and have them make the greatest progress, including wiping out thing our fore- fathers objected to, as a means of protecting in the North bitterness and maintaining amicable and sym- pathetic relations.

The secret of the 32 Negro delegates be-

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Favoring Wheel Mules Is No Crime

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No man can add to my memory of the poverty of our family and our section during the early 70's when I arrived to make the burden even greater. In trying to build a market recently in Macon I was ever mindful of the work of the Anderson boys in the garden, when our father used to pull the plow; of the growing of snap-beans, onions, of radishes, and such provender; then taking them in a basket, after all the care and the labor, and the hope—peddling them from door to door in Hawkinsville; and after a morning's walk in the hot sun to sell a bunch of something for 5c, the novelty of getting a nickel would so excite me that I

triumph." They loved the Negro "mammies" because many of these Southern men had opened their eyes for the first time in a new world to behold a trusted mother of the Negro race ministering to their own dear mothers. Many of these Negroes had been nursed by the Southern men and women, along with their own brood. Negro mother, along with her own brood. and had been given every care she gave her own. They had received instructions from being gentlemen these Negro mothers in the South These Negro mothers and us—and for the brethe South and treated the Southern people had pro-ilar to their comfort and other—their neglect of the United States over the laws of the Constitution to acquire property, to the neglect of the master, who might drink be as fine as the "white folks in the big house."

The white men and women of the South make a living and support the federal government created. Then arising up with the details of his business. These homeless, jobless Negroes who had believed in and insisted upon white supremacy as the only dependable method by which to make homeless, jobless Negroes who had believed in and insisted upon white supremacy These homeless, jobless Negroes who had believed in and insisted upon white supremacy as the only dependable method by which to have been faithful to their trusts throughout their civilization—believed that it was and the war, taken in hand by the redeem their civilization—believed that it was carpet-bagger and the scalawag, who planted best for both white and black. And the best and capitalized the chaos in order to of the Negroes believed in it as ardently as did the white people.

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The belief of our fathers in white supremacy was not in resentment of the Negro. But if the national Democratic party abandoned its principles, and the South joined it for, the South would so excite me that I could not be released to go from door to door in Hawkinsville; and after a morning's walk in the hot sun to sell a bunch of something for 5c, the novelty of getting a nickel would so excite me that I

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The secret of the 32 Negro delegates be-

ing in Philadelphia was the fact that Missouri, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio have nearly two million Negro votes. It is Farley's reasoning that to capture these votes recognition and favor superior to anything the Republicans have ever promised or given must be accorded by the Democratic party—not the party of our fathers, but the party of Farley.

Swift on the heels of the Philadelphia convention comes Thomas C. Henning, Democratic congressman of the 11th district of Missouri, with 150,000 Negro votes, who says: "The present leaders of the Democratic party in Missouri fully recognize the right of the (Negro) race to become an integral part of the party, and WE CONSIDER THEM OUR EQUAL. Personally I have no race phobia. The Negroes are American citizens; they helped to build this nation, and they have as much right as any other American to participate in its privileges and duties as citizens"

Senator Guffey and Governor Earle of Pennsylvania are also manipulating to get the Negro vote into the Democratic column. They have declared that public offices shall be divided between white and colored on basis of population of the two races.

That is all right for Pennsylvania, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio. But when it is established is there anybody foolish enough to think it won't be demanded in the South by the Negro leaders of those states who have proved their astuteness? If they can get these concessions in exchange for the Negro vote in those six states, why not also give the same thing in the South in order to hold the Negro vote in those six states? When the rule of dividing offices on basis of population is applied in the South what will present day office-holders do about it?

And does anybody believe that with the commitments already made by present leaders of the once revered Democratic party they will be withheld as to the South?

The theory and attitude of previous Democratic administrations has been that it is of no value to consider the South in any question—that it is solidly Democratic, any way, that our fathers were Democratic, and that we dare not depart from Democracy through fear of the lumber-yard paddle. The attitude of the Republican party has been that there is no reason to pay any attention to the South any way, that it is so solidly Democratic and so inbred in its opposition to the Republican party that it will never change.

So there you are. The Democrats can flaunt us, the Republicans ignore us.

I am in full agreement with Congressman Henning on having no "race phobia." For a long time it has been apparent to me that the color of the skin of any person was not an index of what was in the heart, nor in the head. And it is the heart and head that count. History tells us that not all the "colored" people were Negroes in the hundred million or more total brought out of Africa as slaves, since about 1400. Any one who observes racial characteristics, the formation of the head, the height of the forehead, the width between the eyes, etc., can see people in this country classed as Negroes because they are black who really have as much cranial room for brain matter, who are well-behaved, good citizens, as are to be found.

If we would have them progress as they should, there should be a distinction made and reward for good citizenship. We should not condemn the good with the bad in politics any more than we do it before the law.

But the question is, are we of the South in position and ready to put into effect the doctrine of equality—even as to opportunity? Have we in check sufficiently the prejudice of a large majority of the white race to make it safe to loosen the ties that bind the "colored" people among us? Would Mr. Hall or other white people generally agree with Congressman Henning on "equality," on "colored" judges occupying court benches? If so, which judgeship would the white people of this district give up—the one held by Judge McClellan or the one held by Judge Jones? I use the term "colored" instead of Negro, because even as far back as the year 1400 black men in Africa called themselves "colored," and physiology agrees with them that "colored" people are not necessarily Negroes. Is there a way, and has the time arrived for the doctrine of Henning and Guffey and Earle to be set up by the Democrats in the doubtful Northern states as a forerunner to what must follow in the Southern states? I should like to see some plan worked out by which to reward good behavior generally, and especially in the "colored" race, but Southern Democracy must decide whether it will follow the Democratic party into "outdoing" anything the hated Republican party ever did, or find some better basis for adjusting our section to what appears to be inevitable with the new trends and developments.

In my opinion eventually there will be but one thing left for the Southern states. That is, to organize their own party of Southern Democrats. Not to promote and maintain race phobia, but to be consulted on 2-3 rules and other sectional or state matters. We ought to prove as smart in trading as have been the leaders of the Negro race in the North, who probably got their first cues from our forefathers. If we cease to be a certainty, the major political parties will be looking after getting this Southern electoral vote, just as they are bidding for the Negro vote in the six states enumerated as controlled by the Negro vote in the North.

We have objected editorially to a great many things done by the Washington administration, simply as matter of principle. The people of this country are running to Washington from every direction to get some of the spoils being poured out of the national treasury.

Our daddies held up Jeffershon Davis to us as the embodiment of all that was loyal, pure, trusted, intelligent, and almost sacred. What he did, what he said or wrote, has had the amens of all ages since he came upon the world stage.

What Jefferson Davis thought of present-day Democracy is contained in the following quotation from his writings:

"When the money was obtained by indirect taxation, so that but few could see the source from which it was derived, it readily followed that a constituency would ask, not why the representative had voted for the expenditure of money, but how much he had got for his own district, and perhaps he might have to explain why he did not get more. Is it doubtful that this would lead to extravagance, if not to corruption? Nothing would be more fatal to the independence of the people and the liberties of the states than dependance for support upon the public treasury, whether it be in the form of subsidies, of bounties, or restrictions on trade for the benefit of special interests. In the decline of the Roman Empire, the epoch in which the hopelessness of renovation was made manifest was that in which the people accepted corn from the public granaries; it preceded but a little the time when the post of emperor became a matter of purchase. How far would it differ from this if constituencies should choose their representatives, not for their integrity, not for their capacity, not for their past services, but because of their ability to get money from the public Treasury for the benefit of their local interests; and how far would it differ from a purchase of the office if a President were chosen because of the favor he would show to certain moneyed (or other) interests?"—JEFFERSON DAVIS.

How does that fit into present-day Democracy? The Telegraph for several years has been arguing against hidden taxes. That was undemocratic, we are told. It is opposed to largesse of all kinds from the public treasury, except for the direst emergencies. That was undemocratic, we are told.

We believe in the old traditions of the South, what the Democratic party stood for as our fathers understood it and advoated it.

We believe if our daddies were to come back today and see what it has drifted into and what it is doing, we should be in more danger of the lumber-yard paddle if we didn't oppose it.

We believe Mr. Roosevelt is a good leader to remedy some of the wrongs that have grown up in our government. He is surrounded by theoretical and impractical socialists and communists who advise him and persuade him to try out their nostrums in the name of Democracy—things which have been tried and discarded many times in the march of time, dating back as much as 3,000 years before Christ.

Mr. Roosevelt is a good lead mule in a six-mule team. But in every such team there must be a good wheel mule. My maternal grandfather, Joseph Tooke of Hayneville, Houston county, sent a six-mule wagon to Hawkinsville back in those days right after the war. Returning to Hayneville with a big load of supplies, the driver, having imbibed too much, was coming down the big hill to "Dry" creek, alongside a tremendous gulch. The driver kept jerking the lead mule, pulling him to the wrong side of the road, and into the gulch five of the mules went. The wheel mule ridden by the driver set himself back hard in the breeching straps, and by his weight and strength saved the wagon from going over with its load and killing all five of the mules that had been driven into the gulch.

Carter Glass and about 19 other senators comprise the wheel mules of the present administration. To espouse the election of wheel mules to keep the wagon from running over all of them is no crime.

General

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Party Affiliation.

Negro People Break Old Ties to G.O.P As Lynch Leaders Rally Behind Landon

From the Platform
Of the Communist Party

VII. FULL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGRO

We demand that the Negro people be guaranteed complete equality, equal rights to jobs, equal pay for equal work, the full right to organize, vote; serve on juries, and hold public office. Segregation and discrimination against Negroes must be declared a crime. Heavy penalties must be established against mob rule, floggers and kidnapers, with the death penalty for lynchers. We demand the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

By Ben Davis, Jr.

A development of historical significance is taking place among the Negro people during the present election campaign: a mass break away from their traditional allegiance to the Republican Party. Recognizing that the G.O.P. has openly replaced the principles of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass with the race-persecution of Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers, the Negro is shifting his support from the reactionary Landon-Knox ticket.

Very sorrowfully the American Institute of Public Opinion, sponsored by the Republican New York Herald Tribune, recently stated that "out of every 100 Negroes who intend to vote next month, 69 plan to vote for Roosevelt, 31 for Governor Landon."

Although Roosevelt cannot be relied upon as a "savior" of either the Negro or labor, it is no curious quirk of circumstance that both are moving toward his support. First, as the Communist Party has repeatedly pointed out, labor and the Negro people are natural political allies. Secondly, both are more clearly seeing the fascist aims which Governor Landon conceals behind his "liberal" demagogy. Thirdly, simultaneously with the swing to Roosevelt is developing a growing unity for independent political action between labor and the Negro people.

G.O.P. ALARMED

The shift of the Negro vote, which holds the balance of power in almost 14 states, has caused wild scrambling in Republican campaign headquarters. In the space of ten days, Gov. Landon issued two frantic appeals to the Negro people—one to Robert R. Church, Negro Republican leader of Tennessee, and one to Cleveland G. Allen, New York Negro Republican.

Both appeals were in accord with old-time Republican campaign strategy. They spoke of "proving the faith of Abraham Lincoln" and urged the Negro to stay "in the house of his friends." Then resorting to trickery, Gov. Landon tried to create the impression that he was in favor of an anti-lynching bill. The appeal said:

"Some legal means must be devised which will be effective in ending this great menace to our institutions."

"Some legal means"—this is the technical language behind which anti-lynching measures have been knifed in Congress under successive Republican and Democratic administrations. Although there is the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill and a dozen other anti-lynching bills in Congress today, Gov. Landon said not one word about either.

How could he when Hearst, his most notorious supporter, openly peddles daily "rape" lies in his yellow newspapers and brazenly endorsed Mussolini's mass murder of the Ethiopian people?

The desperation in the Hearst-Landon camp is further shown by the abusive mad-dog ravings of Republican "lesser lights" who are seeking to "hold" the Negro vote. On Oct. 20, Col. Arthur W. Little, war-time commander of the jim-crow 15th New York Infantry and who prides himself on being a "friend" of the Negro, issued an insulting statement to Negro voters:

"You have got the balance of power this year in 14 states and if you sell out that balance of power for a mess of pottage, for a few pork chops, you are big boobs, and you'll deserve no better than you get."

Meantime, Negro "uncle toms" are scurrying about the country yapping that Abraham Lincoln is still the Republican nominee for President. One such "uncle tom," Perry Howard, unscrupulous Negro front of the Republican Party, was booed in Omaha, Neb., when he appeared there two weeks ago. In Harlem, Republican campaign speakers are driven from the streets.

LANDON'S BACKERS ANTI-NEGRO

Landon, the figurehead of the barons of reaction, cannot down the fact that his principal backer, Hearst, is America's No. 1 fascist and that the Liberty League, his anti-labor masters, are financing the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution and almost every anti-Negro, anti-Semitic group in America.

Roosevelt is, however, still knee-bending before the reactionaries who are brewing a fascist storm which threatens the American people and the Negro in particular. His campaign has proven once more that he does not intend even to say anything which might endanger his support from the lynch officials of the South.

Roosevelt's recent speech at Howard University, Negro institution in Washington, evaded all of the fundamental issues facing the Negro—and contained not one word on the killing of 40 Negroes by District of Columbia police.

Not only have there been 60 lynchings during his administration, but Roosevelt sat with folded arms while a group of reactionary Democratic and Republican Congressmen murdered the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill this year.

JIM-CROWISM ON INCREASE

The Negro people, worst hit by the depression, have shared with the masses in the inadequate relief program of the Federal administration. But it is evident that jim-crowism and discrimination is on the increase throughout the country—even within the relief apparatus.

Clearly the Negro cannot count as a "new Abraham Lincoln" a man who derives his staunchest support from that section of the country where race persecution reaches its most fascist form.

The defense and extension of Negro rights requires a powerful alliance between labor, poor farmers, middle class and Negro people in the building of a broad people's front—a Farmer-Labor Party. We cannot depend upon Roosevelt as a barrier to fascism.

ONLY C. P. FACES ISSUE

Only the Communist Party sees the realities of the present election campaign and placed the issue squarely: progress versus reaction or democracy versus fascism. In the center of the brilliant campaigns waged by the Party's standard-bearers, Earl Browder and James W. Ford, is the building of a national Farmer-Labor Party.

The struggles which the Communist Party has led for the lives of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon—and in a thousand battles for Negro rights—show that it is the inheritor of the traditions of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. These very struggles have raised the fight for Negro rights to such a point that it must be seriously reckoned with in all political circles.

By voting for the Communist Party the Negro people will be casting their lot with the forces of progress and with the leader of the fight for Negro rights in America.

The New Deal And Negro Patronage -- What Of It?

The Democratic Party is crying out aloud that it has given Negroes more jobs than any party in the past. Have they added any luster or prestige to the Negro race? How do they stand up when compared, such as has been said, with the jobs are given the Negro in the quiet down the New Deal goes ahead and does grain of salt. To get at the truth about the matter of Negro jobs under the New Deal, it needs a careful inspection and scrutiny of public opinion. The search light we have to use a yardstick. We must look at what the past has like many a man has been trim- brought the Negro, and what the present offers. That is, in the matter of Federal jobs, so called political plums and spoils.

Now then, what are the jobs the New Deal has given the Negro? Do they measure up to the Negro's expectation in such matters? Let it be said that the jobs the Negro has been given the Negro has been designed primarily to "pacifier" jobs. They the Negro while the quiet down the New Deal goes ahead and does matter of establishing a so-called "new social order" in this land of opportunity.

Advisor Jobs

This is particularly true of the "adviso," jobs with sounding names, but with high administrative responsibility. The other jobs the New Deal has added roundly 235,000 persons to the direct full-time payroll of the Federal Government and out of this great bulk, Negroes, as has been shown, have received less than 150 jobs, so there is no

Since March 1933, the New Deal

General

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Negro People Break Old Ties to G.O.P As Lynch Leaders Rally Behind Landon

From the Platform
Of the Communist Party

VII. FULL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGRO

We demand that the Negro people be guaranteed complete equality, equal rights to jobs, equal pay for equal work, the full right to organize, vote; serve on juries, and hold public office. Segregation and discrimination against Negroes must be declared a crime. Heavy penalties must be established against mob rule, floggers and kidnapers, with the death penalty for lynchers. We demand the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

By Ben Davis, Jr.

A development of historical significance is taking place among the Negro people during the present election campaign: a mass break away from their traditional allegiance to the Republican Party. Recognizing that the G.O.P. has openly replaced the principles of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass with the race-persecution of Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers, the Negro is shifting his support from the reactionary Landon-Knox ticket.

Very sorrowfully the American Institute of Public Opinion, sponsored by the Republican New York Herald Tribune, recently stated that "out of every 100 Negroes who intend to vote next month, 69 plan to vote for Roosevelt, 31 for Governor Landon."

Although Roosevelt cannot be relied upon as a "savior" of either the Negro or labor, it is no curious quirk of circumstance that both are moving toward his support. First, as the Communist Party has repeatedly pointed out, labor and the Negro people are natural political allies. Secondly, both are more clearly seeing the fascist aims which Governor Landon conceals behind his "liberal" demagogy. Thirdly, simultaneously with the swing to Roosevelt is developing a growing unity for independent political action between labor and the Negro people.

G.O.P. ALARMED

The shift of the Negro vote, which holds the balance of power in almost 14 states, has caused wild scrambling in Republican campaign headquarters. In the space of ten days, Gov. Landon issued two frantic appeals to the Negro people—one to Robert R. Church, Negro Republican leader of Tennessee, and one to Cleveland G. Allen, New York Negro Republican.

Both appeals were in accord with old-time Republican campaign strategy. They spoke of "proving the faith of Abraham Lincoln" and urged the Negro to stay "in the house of his friends." Then resorting to trickery, Gov. Landon tried to create the impression that he was in favor of an anti-lynching bill. The appeal said:

"Some legal means must be devised which will be effective in ending this great menace to our institutions."

"Some legal means"—this is the technical language behind which anti-lynching measures have been knifed in Congress under successive Republican and Democratic administrations. Although there is the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill and a dozen other anti-lynching bills in Congress today, Gov. Landon said not one word about either.

How could he when Hearst, his most notorious supporter, openly peddles daily "rape" lies in his yellow newspapers and brazenly endorsed Mussolini's mass murder of the Ethiopian people?

The desperation in the Hearst-Landon camp is further shown by the abusive mad-dog ravings of Republican "lesser lights" who are seeking to "hold" the Negro vote. On Oct. 20, Col. Arthur W. Little, war-time commander of the jim-crow 15th New York Infantry and who prides himself on being a "friend" of the Negro, issued an insulting statement to Negro voters:

"You have got the balance of power this year in 14 states and if you sell out that balance of power for a mess of pottage, for a few pork chops, you are big boobs, and you'll deserve no better than you get."

Meantime, Negro "uncle toms" are scurrying about the country yapping that Abraham Lincoln is still the Republican nominee for President. One such "uncle tom," Perry Howard, unscrupulous Negro front of the Republican Party, was booed in Omaha, Neb., when he appeared there two weeks ago. In Harlem, Republican campaign speakers are driven from the streets.

LANDON'S BACKERS ANTI-NEGRO

Landon, the figurehead of the barons of reaction, cannot down the fact that his principal backer, Hearst, is America's No. 1 fascist and that the Liberty League, his anti-labor masters, are financing the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution and almost every anti-Negro, anti-Semitic group in America.

Roosevelt is, however, still knee-bending before the reactionaries who are brewing a fascist storm which threatens the American people and the Negro in particular. His campaign has proven once more that he does not intend even to say anything which might endanger his support from the lynch officials of the South.

Roosevelt's recent speech at Howard University, Negro institution in Washington, evaded all of the fundamental issues facing the Negro—and contained not one word on the killing of 40 Negroes by District of Columbia police.

Not only have there been 60 lynchings during his administration, but Roosevelt sat with folded arms while a group of reactionary Democratic and Republican Congressmen murdered the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill this year.

JIM-CROWISM ON INCREASE

The Negro people, worst hit by the depression, have shared with the masses in the inadequate relief program of the Federal administration. But it is evident that jim-crowism and discrimination is on the increase throughout the country—even within the relief apparatus.

Clearly the Negro cannot count as a "new Abraham Lincoln" a man who derives his staunchest support from that section of the country where race persecution reaches its most fascist form.

The defense and extension of Negro rights requires a powerful alliance between labor, poor farmers, middle class and Negro people in the building of a broad people's front—a Farmer-Labor Party. We cannot depend upon Roosevelt as a barrier to fascism.

ONLY C. P. FACES ISSUE

Only the Communist Party sees the realities of the present election campaign and placed the issue squarely: progress versus reaction or democracy versus fascism. In the center of the brilliant campaigns waged by the Party's standard-bearers, Earl Browder and James W. Ford, is the building of a national Farmer-Labor Party.

The struggles which the Communist Party has led for the lives of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon—and in a thousand battles for Negro rights—show that it is the inheritor of the traditions of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. These very struggles have raised the fight for Negro rights to such a point that it must be seriously reckoned with in all political circles.

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Let it be said that the jobs the New Deal has given the Negro has been "pacifier" jobs. They are temporary jobs in the direct full-time payroll of jobs designed primarily to the lowest scale of the Federal Government and out get down the Negro while the New Deal goes ahead and does such as lowly clerks, janitors, scrubwomen and the like. what it wants in the matter of establishing a so-called "new so- has been shown, have received cial order" in this land of opportunity. since March 1933, the New Deal has added roundly 235,000 persons less than 150 jobs, so there is no

Advisor Jobs

The Democratic Party is crying out aloud that it has given Negroes more jobs than any party in the past. This is particularly true of the present campaign, of course, with the statements to the effect that Negroes must be taken with a grain of salt. To get a fruitful inspection of the far-reaches, it needs only a further, it needs only a searchlight and scrutiny under the search- of public opinion. The Negro, at least, will want to know the just reason for such claims, and the truth about the matter.

However, to get at the truth we have to use a yardstick. We must look at what the past has brought the Negro, and what the present offers. That is, in the matter of Federal jobs, so called political plums and spoils.

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Have they added any luster or prestige to the Negro race? How do they stand up when compared, such as has been said, with the jobs received from the quiet campaign year the Negro Republican Party? Facts and figures, it has been said, speak louder than words.

A cursory glimpse at the past, and by this we mean the Republican Party of the just can past for, as far as the Negro is concerned there is no Democratic past, will show conclusively that the New Deal has, if anything, cheated the Negro, much like many a man has been trimmed by the old shell game.

For, as a matter of fact, there has been practically no sound recognition of the Negro race by the New Deal. This categorical statement should answer all the questions given above, for such is the case. However, in the inter-

valid reason for the New Deal to say that it has given Negroes more jobs than any other administration. In the first place, the proportion is discreditable; in the second place, the type of jobs could hardly be called jobs.

In the District of Columbia alone the New Deal has brought more than 40,000 "ardent" party workers. Out of this number less than fifty are Negroes. In additional, employees in various departments have been juggled so that it would show that they have done a lot for the Negro. For instance, some Negroes, who had been employed in the regular agencies of the Federal Service for many years, were shifted to the temporary agencies so as to show that the New Deal was doing something for the Negro in the matter of jobs, when, in reality, it was only making it insecure for them.

South In The Saddle

It is obvious that this disparity and these underhanded tactics have been inspired by prejudice. As the saying goes "the South is in the saddle," and the South is not all inclined to give Negroes too many jobs. So the claim that the New Deal has given the Negro more jobs than any other administration is ill-founded to say the least.

On the other hand, we have the Republican administrations. The Republican Party always did go ahead and it did give Negroes jobs that added luster and prestige to the race. There was no southern prejudice involved because the Republicans owe nothing to the South and whenever a colored man came up for a high appointment they didn't have to ask Pat Harrison of Mississippi, or Joe Robinson of Arkansas, or "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina, if it was all right.

Take, for instance, the appointments the Republicans have made. Could the Democrats do likewise? Never?

Under Republican administrations, Negroes havt enjoyed the greatest recognition and consideration in the matter of patronage. Positions have been given Negroes by the GOP which would have thrown the South into a fit if done by the New Deal or any other Democratic administration.

To put it into an interrogative vein, "Could the New Deal appoint a Negro as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Santo Domingo? Could it appoint a Negro as Minister to Haiti?" Never! And the reason for this is that, in sending out a colored diplomatic delegation to these countries, the Democrats would have eventually taken a pill they are unwilling to swallow—equality. Ministers are called upon, by diplomatic etiquette, to entertain American delegations and junkets that travel to their respective posts, and southerners would not want to have a colored man in diplomatic regalia welcoming them there. On the other hand, Republicans don't care who welcomes who, as long as the person, of whatever race is charged with that duty.

Neither have the Democrats appointed Negro consuls to posts in foreign lands. Neither have they appointed Collectors of Port, Collectors of Internal Revenue, receivers of monies. Neither have they appointed a Negro as Auditor of the Navy, nor a Paymaster in the Army, nor a Register of Wills, nor a Register of the Treasury. Never would Democrats consent to that, even though they have, time and time again, been prevailed to do so by Negroes throughout the country.

Under Republican administrations Negroes have held these positions, positions that have reflected credit to the race, and which, as citizens, Negroes are entitled to have.

So the claim put out by the Democrats is far-fetched. It is mendacity pure and simple. If anything, the Negro has lost out with the New Deal.

Hurrah Is Over

The hurrah is over. The men who are to hold office have been chosen. But the real business of government is yet to be done. It is what officials will do, rather than who they are, which counts.

Negroes know from bitter experience how far the law both in its meaning and in its enforcement can fall short of the spirit of the Constitution. The white majority may trust officials, but still they watch them, advise them, support their wholesome efforts and resist their mistaken ones.

No party's victory makes the good of the people so certain that vigilance is relaxed by labor, capital, or any of the other influential blocs into which the nation is divided. Least of all should Negroes drop their interest in public affairs with voting in the election.

Past experiences warn against taking for granted that Negroes will get what they are entitled to. Other people do not, except as they insist upon it, and neither can they. The dominant public opinion denies them both an opportunity to earn money and to spend it equally with others. Even Asiatics, non-citizens who are classed as undesirable immigrants, fare better than black citizens of known good reputation when it comes to getting work or buying service.

No Republican or Democratic victory changes Negroes' situation. The race prejudice which makes them pariahs in the land of their birth despite its commitment to liberty and equality goes deeper than politics. But politics can be the tool with which to demolish it.

The equality and comradeship of the campaign can be made to extend over after election. It will extend over,—if Negroes work to that end. Obviously their first step is to close up their own lines. They need not ask whites to do what they refuse to do. Prejudice includes all in its mistreatment. All should join hands to eradicate it.

The hurrah is over. Today it is meaningless to be a partisan, except as a means to an end. The winners by virtue of victory have become their race's Joseph who is to plead Negroes' cause at the court of Pharoah. This is not the time for nor the occasion for race divisions of any kind. Close ranks, forgetful of election differences! Unite for the common good!

Communist Votes Cost $2.02 Each

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP)—Campaign expenditure reports revealed today that communist votes—involving about $2.02 for each vote cast—topped the per-ballot expense list in the last election.

For every vote they polled, other parties spent approximately the following:

Republicans—45 cents.

Democratic—12-1-2 cents.

Socialist—11 cents.

Filing its final report with the clerk of the House, the communist party campaign committee disclosed it had spent $162,000 and harvested 80,096 votes for Earl Browder, its presidential candidate.

The Democratic party paid out an estimated $3,500,000 in polling 27,572,000 ballots for President Roosevelt, incomplete expenditure reports indicated.

Spending about $7,500,000—or more than twice as much as any other party—Republicans polled 16,682,000 votes for Gov. Alf M. Landon.

The Socialist party, which polled 187-000 ballots for Norman Thomas, reported disbursement of $20,973.

The communist report showed contributions totaling $157,275, leaving a $4,-765 deficit. Broadcasting was its most expensive campaign item, costing $31,585.

General.

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Columbia, S. C. Record
March 1, 1937

THE CONSERVATIVE SOUTH.

The Middle West is liberal and the South, as all the experts, including sometime presidential friend Dr. High, agree, is conservative.

And the description, as tested by the states' attitude toward independent social legislation, is accurate enough The Middle West with its LaFollets, Norris, Wheeler, et al. has been the pioneer in what the South before the New Deal called socialistic legislation and would have nothing of. The South still of course lags behind the rest of the country and on its own behalf has attempted little, doing what it has done chiefly under the impetus of the federal aid system and because of the social security act. When it writes laws for itself the South remains even yet by this lag definitely antagonistic toward most of what the Roosevelt administration stands for nationally. Its representatives in congress defeated the anti-lynching bill as an invasion of those state rights that the New Deal invades. The South has resisted the ratification of the child labor amendment and yet its incororation into the constitution would give the federal government but a fraction of the power and authority that the validation of the NRA and the AAA would have allowed.

Dr. High and the other liberals who have been for reading the South out of the revamped Democratic party would appear therefore to have been on fairly sound ground, judged by the intra-state record of the South.

But the supreme court reform controversy reveals a curious reversal of attitudes. In both the Institute of Public Opinion, which correctly forecast the election results, and the NEA polls the Middle West shows as generally opposed to the president's suggestion, the South as in favor of it. And in the senate, where eventually the fate of the plan will will be determined, the president's strength is drawn disproportionately from the South 50 per cent of the senators from which have already declared themselves for the plan with only 23 per cent committed against it and 27 per cent non-committal. Of the central states, including the Middle West, only 17 per cent of the senators are listed as favoring the plan, 33 per cent opposed to it and 50 per cent non-committal. The Western states' senators are divided 27 per cent pro, 27 per cent con and 46 per cent uncommitted; the eastern senators 13 per cent favorable, 54 per cent unfavorable and 33 per cent non-committal.

How much this reflects a real change of opinion on the part of the South—and there has been a change as the house's approval of the 40-hour bill for South Carolina evidences—as new forces have come into political power and how much is the work of party regularity in which the South has long schooled itself or of hero worship of the president may not said. It may however be noted that the forces behind the movement for labor legislation in the South are not to be generally identified with the Northern liberals. They support the president's program but they do not join the Northern liberals in their advocacy of measures designed to improve the lot of the negro—the anti-lynching bill is only one of them—and they have a way of overlooking the fact that centralization of authority in Washington inevitably will work to the minimizing of racial discriminations. No federal government can afword to pass Jim Crow laws.

But the situation is interesting enough. If the New Dealers had broken with the "conservative" South as Dr. High and his fellows have been suggesting the supreme court reform proposal would already be dead.

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General

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION DRAFTS PLANK FOR BOTH PARTY PLATFORMS

Colored Lawyers Of Nation Send Pointed Resolutions To Republican And Democratic Leaders

Toledo, Ohio, May 21—(ANP)—An effort to nail a "Negro Plank" in the Platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties and to safeguard and promote the general welfare of Negroes throughout the country through specific guarantees of their rights and privileges as American citizens, was made public this week when these considerations were embodied in a set of resolutions and adopted by the Negro National Bar Association.

Identical copies were sent to the Resolutions' committee of both major parties, to be included in the party platforms at the forthcoming national conventions. The attorneys, many of them nationally known, condemned mob violence and in strong language demanded enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill.

It has been the aim of Negro political leaders, economists and sociologists for the past half-century to have both major parties, in national convention assembled, take some definte stand on the question of Negro rights and guarantees under the Federal constitution and grant them economic security, protection of life and limb and equality before the law as American citizens.

Text of Resolutions

The Negro lawyers of the country have therefore risen to the occasion and as a unit have declared that the civil rights of this country's 15,000,000 Negroes must not be abrogated and that they are an integral part of the body politic of the nation. Attorney Jesse S. Heslip, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the National Bar Association, forwarded the recommendations of that body to both the Republican and Democratic National committees. The resolutions were as follows:

To the National Democratic-Republican Committee,

(Attention Resolutions Committee)
Gentlemen:

To assist in your most important work of drafting the next National (Republican-Democratic) Platform we desire to submit some objectives for your consideration.

Party platforms should embody the expressions of the will of the people as to the great issues confronting the nation. The most challenging question to the Negro today is the real attitude and spirit of the dominant race towards the recognition of his rights as an American citizen. Heretofore both of the major political parties have issued general pronouncements calculated to appease the yearnings of the Negro for full citizenship status. However, nothing constructive has been accomplished by such vague and general promises. We are asking therefore, that the following objectives be set up as a part of the Platform of the Republican-Democratic Party:

1. Inasmuch as the right of the ballot is the mainspring of democratic government, that right must be made secure. In a government, "of the people, by the people, and for the people," so fundamental is this right that property and educational qualifications should be abolished. In other words, there should be universal suffrage in the primaries as well as in general elections, in both our state and national governments.

2. Definite steps should be taken to safeguard the civil rights of the Negro in every state in the Union, and if necessary, they should be crystallized into another amendment to the Federal constitution.

3. As the judiciary is one of the most important branches of our form of government, Negroes should have representation on the Federal bench and also in the various state judicial offices.

4. Such representation should be accorded the Negro in every other branch of the government, on all administrative boards and commissions, and in the Civil Service. Particularly, we urge that applicants for civil service be known and selected by fingerprints instead of photographs, so as to prevent discrimination.

5. Inasmuch as the crime of lynching is a national evil and disgrace in that it challenges respect for law and order and renders life and property of American citizens insecure, there should be enacted at once a Federal law against lynching.

We deem these matters so vitally important to the Negro and to the nation that we are requesting the opportunity to personally present them to your committee at the very earliest possible moment.

Respectfully submitted,

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS,

of the National Bar Association,
Jesse S. Heslip, Toledo, Ohio, Chr.
Charles H. Calloway, Kansas City;
C. Francis Stratford, Chicago;
Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia; E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia; F. B. Ransom Indianapolis; Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; George W. Lawrence, pres. Nat'l. National Bar Association.

Negro Press Flays Republicans: Concedes Democratic Victory

NOT IN THE BAG

CINCINNATI, (O.) UNION—The Negro vote is no longer "in the bag." Normally, almost naturally Republican, it has survived the administrations of so many Democrats, has waxed fat under Roosevelt, has fared so fairly under Donahey and Davey, that while Colored citizens still love the eagle, they have lost their fear of the donkey.

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DEMOCRATS WILL WIN

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The vast majority of the qualified Negroes will undoubtedly cast ballots for Franklin D. Roosevelt in the approaching election. This vote will be cast for the man Roosevelt and the basic Jeffersonian principle for which he stands, rather than for the Democratic party in its traditional attitude towards the Negro. But the principle is no less plain and pronounced. The teachings of Jeferson rightly interpreted and properly applied will enbrace all men for whose benefit they were released to the world.

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SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

EAST TENN. NEWS.—Never before in the history of our nation has a finer opportunity confronted the Negroes who, in recent years have elected to line up with the Democratic Party, to get worthwhile contentions before leaders of that organization.

Comments of any number of thoughtful Negro observers indicate a belief that the party leaders assembled at the convention made a definite and direct bid for the white vote of the South and also that of the anti-Negro element as they exhibited a spirt of indifference toward the Negro.

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BLACK DISPATCH, Oklahoma City.—If you have read the Republican platform you are perhaps in the same state of confusion as to what it means as all others who have read it.

With the exception of the glittering generality jammed in down near the tail end of the platform, there is nothing in the Republican statement of principles which has anything to say about America's 12,000,000 black citizens.

Both Lilywhiteism and the White Primary are to be abhorred, but as between the two we rather like the integrity of the man who comes up in front of you to do battle, rather than the slinking coward who stabs one in the back. Lilywhiteism is a stab white Republicans have given to loyal black men, whose only crime is that they loved the Republican party unwisely and too well.

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WORLD IN REVIEW.—No matter what happens, party big-wigs can always say "we will do our best" and "have done our best," even though every Negro dies slowly of starvation. Backers and leaders of the G. O. P. who advocate "employment" are the captains of industry who either refuse to hire Negroes except as janitors or their equivalent, or else during the depression have replaced them with whites. As for regimentation, many a black man and woman would today be in the

Potter's Field were it not for the leaders.
WPA, FERA, CWA and other New Deal agencies, both current and deceased.

A Democratic administration at present, nor was anything said hired Negroes who starved under Hoover and who were not put to work by Republican industrial

ings of his administration. All the color discrimination; disfranchisesing his party may do of s not mentioned nor was sm. The most important one of the race's chief concerns Negro bait was

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ATLANTA DAILY WORLD.—It "Three Long Years" to the tune d that ex-president Hoov- of "Three Blind Mice" will not s, too late, the shortcom- cations to include fingerprints in- is too bad that stead of photographs to abolish er realizes, too

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Both Lilywhiteism and the White Primary are to be abhorred, but as between the two we rather like the integrity of the man who comes up in front of you to do battle, rather than the slinking coward who stabs one in the back. Lilywhiteism is a stab white Republicans have given to loyal black men, whose only crime is that they loved the Republican party unwisely and too well.

—oOo—

WORLD IN REVIEW.—No matter what happens, party big-wigs can always say "we will do our best" and "have done our best," even though every Negro dies slowly of starvation. Backers and leaders of the G. O. P. who advocate "employment" are the captains of industry who either refuse to hire Negroes except as janitors or their equivalent, or else during the depression have replaced them with whites. As for regimentation, many a black man and woman would today be in the

color discrimination; disfranchise-
t was not mentioned nor was
whitelism. The most important
ro bait was left out.

—oOo—

singing his party may do of
ings of his administration. All the

—oOo—

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD.—It "Three Long Years" to the tune
oo bad that ex-president Hoov- of "Three Blind Mice" will not
realizes, too late, the shortcom-

overshadow the singing the Democratic may do of "Four Long Years". The tumultous resonance of the discords in the country's well-being during the gentleman-speaker's administration still rends the air with obnoxiousness. Mere singing would never destroy the fact.

Yest, the Republican Party must deserve and receive the same or a worse fate for its compromise during an "anti-New Deal" platform, vention has attempted to answer the question propounded by drafting and "anti-New Deal" platform, mere drafting will not be enough. The old adage and maxim that "actions speak louder than words" is as true today as it was when coined, and especially as far as the Negro is concerned in the United States.

—oOo—

THE BEST DEAL WE'VE HAD

The New Deal and Mr. Roosevelt have not, of course, been perfect. Many mistakes have been made, policies have been changed over night and many experiments which did not work, have been tried. But with all its faults, the New Deal has been the best political deal Americans ever got. There has been a genuine effort to help the people, to respect and not to insult the unemployed. Mr. Roosevelt and his wife are superior to most former occupants of the White House. They are fearless and intelligent and socially conscious. What other president's wife has been as frank and unprejudiced as Mrs. Roosevelt? The ironical thing is that with all the underhanded prejudice-rousing activities of cheap politicians, particularly in Georgia, the Roosevelts are still popular in the South. The President's recent speech in Arkansas showed him unafraid to attacks States' Rights in the very heart of Dixie. States' Rights and the Negro are the same issue. Increase the power of the Federal Government and the Negro will automatically become more of a citizen of Uncle Sam's than the helpless football of backwoods politicians.—**Josephine Schuyler, Calvin Service.**

—oOo—

PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE.—The platform left a brown taste in the mouths of all who entertained hopes. Because that document emerged as a champion of states rights more daring and more determined than the original champions had ever dared to be.... The Republican Party has "lifted" every major plank that is now advocated by the new deal. By admission, this action apparently endorses the New Deal in toto.

For the first time since its existence the G. O. P. deems it necessary to provide for social security, business regulation and federal aid to farmers. In the main, this three point program represents the new deal's contribution to modern political thought in America.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CITIZEN

JUN 30 1936

NEGROES BENEFITTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Secretary Ickes in a Speech to Negro Auditors Claimed that President Roosevelt Has Been the Greatest Benefactor of the Colored Race Since Abraham Lincoln—The President Was Assured by Governor Horner that He Will Carry Illinois and by Governor Murphy of the Philippines that He Has More Than an Even Chance to Carry Michigan.

Secretary Ickes, speaking last night in Baltimore at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the New Deal's conception of Democracy would help the Negro "because he pre-eminently belongs to the class that the new Democracy is designed especially to aid."

"If we except the Indians of the many groups which have been exploited, Negroes, perhaps, have been the greatest sufferers. They were the most ignorant, the most helpless and the most docile."

President Roosevelt had "realized, as no other President since Lincoln seemed to realize, that the mere existence in the Federal Constitution of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments is no guarantee of their enforcement."

Among the acts of the President Mr. Ickes cited the provision that relief should be given without regard to color. Work-relief jobs had been provided for whites and negroes without discrimination and farm aid had been administered equally for both races, he continued.

The Negro will benefit, Mr. Ickes declared, "through the slum clearance program and the rural settlement work and the social security program will be a further benefit to Negro workers who are unable to save on their present wages".

President Roosevelt was in conference in Hyde Park yesterday with Governor Horner of Illinois and Govenor Murphy of the Phillippine Islands. Governor Horner assured the President that he will have the united support of all Democratic factions in Illinois and will carry the State as he did in 1932.

Governor Murphy formerly Mayor of Detroit is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Michigan. He thinks that the President has more than an even chance to carry that State, normally Republican.

BARB.

TOPEKA, KAN.
CAPITAL

JUN 28 1936

Records Compared.

To Editor of Topeka Capital—

Your editorial, "Negro Voters," of June 22 issue, contained a message so explicit and unequivocal, with no inclination to blink at facts, that this reader, herewith, offers her admiration without reserve.

Being a native of "generally Democratic" Kentucky, one of the 400 (the Lynching 400) states, I've had an opportunity during my fe wactual voting years to compare "political patronage distribution" of both major parties in my state, or more specifically in my bitrh-city, Louisville. This metropolis, preeminently Republican, had been a "thorn in the side" of the Gluegrass state until the mayoralty election of 1933, when it voted Democratic. Disgruntled Republican Negro voters played no small part in this "untraditional" upset. Their belief that they were not being "properly recognized" in job-holding was the impetus for the swing to "Democratic equality." However, they purposely and conviently overlooked the fact that their "civil" and "political rights" had been recognized only, and if ever, under Republican regime, the Democrats having been in office during periods of negligible importance and well-nigh tragic consequence.

Information of comparable interest may be gleaned from the following "past performances": Republican: Negro policemen, policewomen, detectives and deputy sheriffs appointed; creation of a comprehensive recreational program for Negroes under a colored supervisor, 10 playgrounds or more and a modern swimming pool under uspervision of Negro attendants; installation of Negro progation officers and stenograuher in the court of domestic relations; establishment of a company of Negro firemen; enlargement of a company of Negro firemen; enlargement of the staff of colored visiting teachers; erection of a modern children's home; appointment of a clerk in the Commonwealth attorney's office; due recognition of Negro lawyers in the municipal courts and other achievements I shall not mention for brevity's sake.

For the Democratic score: The Negro police force has been reduced with a curtailment of authority; recreational facilities have been decreased to a piteous minimum with severely cut salaries, the same fate affecting all public offices and positions held by Negroes, with neglect thrown in. A direct insult was hurled into the face of all Louisville Negroes when the so-called red light district was forcibly moved into the heart of the Negro business, school, church and recreational region, overriding protests. In 1927, during a three-months seizure of the city, the Democrats changed the names of streets upon which both Negroes and whites lived, each end of same avenues having different names, to correct any impression correspondents may have had about race equality.

And on it goes! I became a Republican by tradition, yes, and I am and shall remain Republican by choice. I respect my brothers' opinions, but with foresight one can readily determine on which side of the fence to remain.

Again, thanks for your splendid article.

MARY ANITA BORDEAUX.
Topeka.

Carter Woodson Not To Take Active Part In Coming Election

By CARTER G. WOODSON

I see it announced that I am a member of the National Committee of the Good Neighbor League organized to work for the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt. I have not authorized any such use of my name. I have not taken any part in the campaign and I do not intend to have anything to do with it. My work lies in research and publication and to these fields I intend to devote my remaining years.

I was asked by Bishop R. R. Wright, jr., to become a member of this projected National Committee, and I promptly refused to alllow the use of my name for this purpose. I do not understand how any one under the circumstances can assume the authority to make such a statement. A few weeks ago when I saw Bishop Wright in Atlantic City he spoke in the highest terms of President Roosevelt. Thereupon I asked the Bishop what per cent of the Negroes would vote for the reelection of the President. Bishop Wright said seventy or eighty per cent. Then I remarked that they are amply justified in giving their benefactor their support.

Bishop Wright wrote me the following letter on the 9th:

"Dr. Carter G. Woodson
Journal of Negro Life and History
Washington, D. C.
Dear Dr. Woodson:

When I was in Atlantic City you expressed yourself very much in favor of Mr. Roosevelt. A number of persons who are in politics have met in New York recently to form a committee to interest our colored people in the ideals of the Good Neighbor League and reelect President Roosevelt because he stood for the good neighbor.

I am sending you a list of the men who have accepted up to date and I am inviting you to be a member of this National Colored Committee if you will.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) R. R. Wright, Jr."

"Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1936.

My reply was:

Sir:

..I have yours of September 9.. Replying, I must be brief. The remark which I made in your presence was not intended for publication.. In politics I am independent.. I shall do nothing to elect or to defeat any candidate.. I cannot, therefore, consent to the use of my name as a member of your National Colored Committee.

Respectfully yours,
(signed) C. G. Woodson."

Evidently my name was published as a member of this committee before I was consulted. Now those persons who are professional politicians and desire to plunge into this campaign may do so, but they must not drag me into the contest. While they are milking the political cow they must not expect me to give a hunch in order to increase the flow.

General

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Clarendon, Va., Chronicle
May 29, 1936

T28

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS

SENATOR James Francis Byrnes has recently spoken in South Carolina, and has swallowed the New Deal, hook and line and sinker, approving everything the President has done, and so sweepingly that he does not except negro social equality as practiced at the White House, the Roosevelt attempts to belittle and discredit the Supreme Court, or the Moscow brand of communism of the New Deal, or Mr. Roosevelt's attempts to regiment the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer after the manner of Russia, which the Supreme Court declared un-American and unconstitutional. He does not even except from the endorsement the Costigan-Wagner federal Anti-Lynching bill denounced by Senator Ellison D. Smith, his colleague, as an assault on states rights, and unconstitutional. Senator Byrnes has virtually said to the President, "Take me, I am yours, body, boots and breeches, hair, hide and tallow." He is evidently in favor of amending the Constitution if the President wants it done, and is for Roosevelt, right or wrong, and for anything he favors, even to the result of abandoning the doctrine of states rights, under which the Supreme Court has declared all the major bills of the administration unconstitutional.

Now Senator Byrnes, whose term expires in January next, is out for reelection, and if Governor Olin D. Johnston goes into the primary it is believed in South Carolina that he will beat Senator Byrnes. Friends of Senator Byrnes are trying to hold Governor Johnston back until 1938 and promising to support him against Senator Smith, while the same friends are promising to support U. S. District Attorney Claude N. Sapp against Senator Smith in 1938. Now if Governor Johnston does not run against Byrnes, what will Byrnes do with Sapp and Johnston in 1938. He will have to support one or the other, and its doubtful if either could defeat the veteran Ellison Smith, beloved by the people and especially by the farmers of South Carolina, and who has always been true to the Jefferson democracy of Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler. Senator Cole L. Blease will support Governor Johnston and E. P. Stoney of Charleston will split the Byrnes vote if he does not carry that city. He is an able lawyer and experienced in politics. In a run off primary Stoney would be for Governor Johnston, who has a strong following and has control of the party machinery and is likewise for the New Deal.

Politics in South Carolina get white hot and the vote sometimes shifts in a few days of election. In 1924 Byrnes and Blease were facing each other in a run off primary. Byrnes, whose parents were catholics, and who was himself a catholic, and who had been confirmed by the Roman catholic bishop, and had made his first communion and become an altar boy, and was in all respects a most exemplary member of the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church, to the great pride of his parents, later left the catholic church and became a protestant, and went into politics. A few days before the run off primary the campaign manager of Candidate Byrnes, in order to cinch his election, published a letter from a group of protestant clergymen. This provoked a letter from a group of Charleston catholics reciting the fact that they had served as altar boys in the Roman Catholic Church at Charleston with James Francis Byrnes, who bore among his baptismal titles conferred by the church the name of Saint Francis, his patron saint to convoy him through all the trials of life It is needless to say that Blease won the run off primary because Saint Francis abandoned his apostate ward.

We are democrats, Virginia democrats, Jefferson democrats, and have never voted the republican ticket, and do not intend to join the republican party, but the New Deal is not democracy, and has repudiated Jefferson and the democratic party, and we as democrats repudiate it, and as the tail goes with the hide we repudiate James Saint Francis Byrnes.

THE SOUTH SHUDDERS

JUST HOW CLOSELY SOUTHERN white dailies watch the Negro in his every move is reflected in an editorial appearing last week in the Charleston, S. C. News and Courier under the caption "The Negro Games."

After expressing disgust at the fact that Roscoe Simmons, Negro member of the credentials committee of the Republican National Convention, and "Tieless Joe" Tolbert who was seated with his mixed Negro and white delegation over the "lily-whites" should have embraced the editorial goes on to say:

"You Southern Democrats are disgusted at the spectacle, but you political leaders think it will help your party, don't you? Well, it will. Nothing so opportune could have happened to obscure in the minds of Southern white Democrats the negotiations going on between their own party and the Negroes.

"The game that Northern Negroes are playing with the Democrats is deeper. Walter White is abler, bolder, shrewder than most of the Southern leaders....

"Walter White and his crowd are not 'embracing' anybody .... They are telling 'Jim' Farley what's what, and 'Jim' is listening. They are laying down the law to Wagner in New York, Lewis in Illinois, Van Nuys in Indiana, Logan in Kentucky, and those gents stand at attention. As for Guffey of Pennsylvania, the Negroes are his masters in Pennsylvania much more than they are the mas-

ters of 'Tieless Joe' in South Carolina..

"Walter White is directing a Negro campaign along an extended front. The Republican party has always been his ally — no trouble in that direction. Now he has the Northern Democrats on their knees, and he means to see that they give political rights to the Southern Negroes. He is one of them and is entirely sincere; he won't sell out, and most of the office-holding politicians will. Hence he is dangerous — to the white South."

And then the editorial writer gets down to the crux of the situation with a damaging admission that white supremacy in South Carolina is theatened by the fact that they are some 400,000 adult Negroes of whom "at least 200,000 are qualified, by the tests of our laws to vote, to serve on juries."

As for the Costigan-Wagner bill, the News and Courier editor says that while it has no reference to voting, it is "designed to breach state rights, embolden the Negroes. Your president, Mr. Roosevelt, is afraid to speak out against it. It might hurt him in Illinois, in Pennsylvania, in New York, twenty-one other states next November".

So great is this daily's respect for the ability of Walter White, militant N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary, that it says he "has lined up a national Democratic administration and will scare it into enacting the laws he wants for the protection, which means the voting, of the Southern Negroes."

What is feared is the possibility that the South Carolina authorities will be forced to give Negroes the right to vote. For in South Carolina, as in several other Southern states, the Negro represents a constant menace to the political security of the prejudiced whites who are now in power. According to the last census, the Negro constitutes 45.6 percent of the total population of the state and, should he be given the same right of franchise as the whites, he would elect Negro Congressmen, state and local officials.

Unwittingly in calling attention to present conditions, the editorial writer shudders to think of what will happen in the next four or five years at the most when they will have to meet the situation.

May the N. A. A. C. P.'s Walter White continue to cause the Charleston editor unpleasant dreams. And may God grant us the life to see the day when the Negro shall be re-enfranchised in the South and play "the game" so that the Courier and News editor may wriggle and squirm and sizzle in the heat of his own indignation.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
June 12, 1936

DISCUSS RACE ISSUE AT MEET IN EDGEFIELD

Debate Is Brought When Senator Refers To Joe Tolbert; Byrnes Working On Drought Relief

EDGEFIELD, S. C., June 12—(AP)—Thomas P. Stoney flung a challenge at Senator James F. Byrnes on the negro question, the doctrine of state's rights, and the powers of the Supreme Court in a campaign speech here today as the three aspirants for the senatorial nomination addressed the voters of the late Senator Ben Tillman's home county.

Byrnes continued to uphold the record of the Roosevelt administration, while the former Charleston mayor and Col. William C. Harllee, of Dillon, kept up a barrage of criticism against the "New Deal."

In opening his speech the senator referred to the seating by the Republican convention of the Tolbert delegation from South Carolina.

"Joe Tolbert is back in the saddle with that forward-looking party," Byrnes said. "He says he's going to build up the Republican party in South Carolina, but he'll find he's sadly mistaken."

When it came to Stoney's turn, after criticising Byrnes record on various points, he took up the reference to Tolbert.

"Things have come to a pretty pass," he shouted, "when little Jimmy Byrnes has the effrontery to come into Ben Tillman's county and talk about Joe Tolbert."

"The only difference between Joe Tolbert, the Republicans, the New Dealers and Mussolini," he said in his speech, "is that Mussolini sent his soldiers into Ethiopia to kill Ethiopians with bullets; and Joe Tolbert, the Republicans and the New Dealers are trying to run them down and catch them in America."

Stoney criticised Brynes for what he called his failure to protest against negroes being admitted to Washington theaters along with whites. He asserted Ben Tillman would have "grabbed his pitchfork and run them so fast" a speedy motor car couldn't catch them.

Brynes, the first speaker, said he had a conference with Secretary Wallace last Friday and showed him telegrams from every county agent in South Carolina indicating the cotton crop in this state was cut 50 per cent with the exception of Dorchester, Darlington and Bamberg counties, and that he urged the secretary to increase from 35 to 50 per cent the acreage to be withdrawn and for which benefits could be paid. Thirty-five is the maximum at present.

The senator said Wallace was sympathetic, but would have to see whether this could be worked out. Byrnes said Wallace said a report would be made in a few days.

Byrnes said it also "is evident that due to the drought hundreds of small farmers will have no crops and these should be put back on WPA rolls." He said he would urge this by wire to Harry Hopkins this afternoon.

A NEW DAY IN POLITICS

For many years Republicans have been victorious in national and local elections because the Negro who holds the balance of power in many elections, has always supported the Republican ticket. In the last election Negroes swung to the Democratic ticket and brought victory for the Democrats in national and local offices. Every Negro ward in Cleveland as well as wards and large Negro communities in other places went for the Democratic ticket. That is an event that has never before happened in this city during the history of our democratic government.

The last election brings squarely to the front one very important fact. If the Negro vote will remain with the Democrats, the Democratic party will in all probability, forever be victorious in all elections. For that reason the Democratic party will do well to give due recognition to the Negro, and to assure him a fair deal. We are facing a new day in politics, and new political history is being made.

THE NEGRO NOT FORGOTTEN

In the Deep South the non-voting Negro has to work as hard in political campaigns as he does in the cotton fields. Usually he is a convenience to one faction or another.

More recently he had a long stretch in the Mississippi and South Carolina campaigns, and he is sweating copiously through the Georgia campaign. That is to say in all three States politicians on one side or the other have tried to injure their opponents by appealing to the race prejudice of the more gullible sort of whites.

It is a cheap and outrageous thing to do, but about 95 per cent of the politicians in the Deep South will do it in a pinch.

General.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

SOUTH DISCUSSES A TWO-PARTY PLAN

Growth of Industries Brings Divergence of Interests as in Other Sections.

11-8-36

NEGRO SHIFT IS A FACTOR

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES 2d

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 6. — The landslide which leaves the country temporarily with only one political party may give the South two, in the post-election opinion of some observers. Features significant to the future of the Democratic party in this region are, first, the fact that the party could have won even without the "Solid South," and, second, the fact that the Negro vote in pivotal States turned Democratic.

Even though it is obvious that victory could have been won as well without the Negro vote as without the Southern vote, or that of any individual group or section, the shift of the Negro to Democratic ranks establishes him now as a possession to be retained or a prize to be sought in every election. The future of the Democratic party here may depend upon what it is willing to pay for this prize.

If the price is a Federal forcing of the South on the race question, resistance from this section is likely to include even the Southern liberals who are ready to fight at home for an improvement in the Negro's lot.

Protection Now Sought

Rightly or wrongly, the South is not reconciled to the ideal of complete political equality for the Negro in this region. With a Negro population as large as the white in some States (and even larger in Mississippi), too many Southerners are sure that equality at this time would mean chaos, and are convinced that those elsewhere are unable to understand the problem.

Even though an increasing number of Southerners, as a matter both of right and of expediency, is determined upon State and local measures extending greater political and economic opportunities to the Negro, there is almost an unanimity of sentiment against Federal interference.

The South has remained politically solid largely because the Democratic party has been an asylum for its sensibilities on the Negro question.

If the party is no longer to be such an asylum, many believe that the South will be relieved of a sole reason for remaining solidly Democratic, and that a two-party system, based on national divisions of interest, will be likely to result, even though political inertia may delay it.

A two-party system along racial lines would be a suicidal thing for the South, some observers hold, but such a system, based on other divisions, it is declared, might be very healthy.

Division of Interests

With the growth of industry, there are divergences of interest and philosophy here now as sharp as in other regions, and they need representation. Southern industrialists are calling as loudly for tariff protection as Northern and Eastern manufacturers.

The labor union movement is growing here. There is dispute over wage differentials, public economies, educational policies, the future of cotton, the relationship between State and Federal governments and tenant farming.

If, as some see it, the election last Tuesday represented nationally a defeat of "laissez faire" by the joined forces of planned economy and umpired competition, and if those temporary allies are destined now to divide and contest, the South has recruits for both.

On local and national issues alike, this region needs and is qualified for a two-party system, and there are many who would welcome the dark Democratic gesture that can give it one.

The Republican party may be dead, but if that is true, its place will be filled by an inevitable schism in the now oversized Democratic party, and it would be even easier for the South to acquire a two-party system deriving wholly from the Democratic party it has loved than one requiring partial acceptance of the Republican party it has abjured.

NEGRO MINISTERS DABBLING IN POLITICS

BY DR. KELLY MILLER

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's," was the swift rejoinder of Jesus to the Pharisees who framed a query calculated to engulf him in an embarrassment from which he could not extricate himself. This sententious response contains as much wisdom as has ever been compacted into sixteen words. No wonder that after this the confused Pharisees durst not ask him any further questions.

According to our theory of government, Church and State occupy separate spheres and exercise separate functions. The State is designed for the political government of the people, and the Church for their spiritual governance. On the whole both Church and State have been satisfied to exercise their several functions without overlapping or interfering one with the other.

A Catholic journal, commenting on the last Presidential election, stated that there are 30,000 Catholic priests in America. 29,998 of these were content to limit their activities to the moral and spiritual welfare of the people, leaving the field of politics to the politicians. Protestant ministers, as a rule, have stuck to their religious functions of moral and spiritual guidance.

Unfortunately the Negro ministers, in large numbers, have failed to observe this distinction, and have therebybrought discredit upon their calling. Let me hasten to say that I am not indulging in a blanket condemnation. There are thousands of Negro ministers who have been content to lead their congregations along the path of truth and righteousness, eschewing the devious path of politics. But a sufficient number have dabbled in politics to put the whole calling in bad repute. But no politician, however corrupt or brazen, would any more think of offering a political bribe to Bishop Daniel A. Payne or Rev. Francis J. Grimke than of offering an insult to a virtuous woman. While the majority of Negro ministers have never bowed their knee to the Baal of political graft or defiled their fingers with the filthy lucre of politics, yet a small number taints the reputation of the whole fraternity. No housekeeper would buy a basket of eggs upon the assurance of the grocer that the majority of them are sound.

It is too painful to recite recent instances in which ministers in high ecclesiastical standing have brought disgrace and discredit upon themselves and their denomination by yielding to the power and pelf of crooked politics.

In the recent campaign the public press carried the names of our highest ecclesiasts who figure on political payrolls. The names of bishops are to be found on the list. The ranking prelate of the great Baptist denomination was in charge of the machinery of one of our great political parties. Let it be hoped for the good name of this distinguished divine and for the honor of his denomination that not one penny of the corruption fund stuck to his personal fingers. Both parties are equally guilty of seducing the Negro clergymen with the enticement of filthy lucre. If the Republican Party proved to be the greatest sinner, it is merely because it has the greater corruption fund. Whenever a minister of the gospel, of high or humble station, takes advantage of his ecclesiastical standing to promote partisan politics for his own personal advantage, he disgraces the sacred office unto which he is called.

The minister of the gospel, in his personal capacity as a citizen, has all the political and public rights which any other citizen enjoys. But when he exploits his spiritual position to enhance his personal influence in politics, especially when he profits personally by the enhancement, he should replace the cross he wears upon his vestment with a scarlet letter of shame and dishonor. These political parsons, of high or low degree, need to ponder seriously the Scriptural admonition, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

The climax of disgrace was reached in the State of Maryland where a circular letter containing five dollars as a gentle persuader, was sent to 400 Negro clergymen of that State by the Grand Old Party. Many of these ministers have congregations of 500 members, the purchase price therefore in such cases would be less than a penny a piece. The supposition that the Negro clergy is one hundred percent corruptible is not less amazing than the thought that they would sell themselves so cheaply. Any Negro minister who received such an inducement to sell his political birthright for a penny's worth of porridge, and who did not cast it back into the face of the tempter with the hot indignation of wounded honor, should be required by his congregation to resign his pulpit. After this, if such a minister has the shameless audacity to look his God, his congregation in the face, I can only say, God save the Negro Church

Why Do Negroes Take Their Politics So Seriously, Kelly Miller Inquires

Courier 1-2-37

Carthage, N. C. News
December 2, 1936

Compares Fine Spirit of President and Governor Landon With That of Race Politicians, Who Become Life-long Enemies Over Political Differences.

By KELLY MILLER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The invitation of President Roosevelt to his defeated rival to pay him a visit at the White House was one of the most gracious acts in the history of partisan politics. One is reminded of the gallant French general who generously accorded the opposing army the privilege of the first shot. During the heat of the campaign one would have thought that these two candidates had put themselves beyond the pale of ever speaking to each other again. It must be said, however, that the abuse and villification was wholly one-sided. Candidate Roosevelt, duly mindful of the constraints of his official position, never once during the campaign called any of his opponents by name. Let the heat and friction of any campaign be sufficient thereunto.

From this act of Presidential courtesy the American people ought to learn one valuable lesson: Men of one party are just as patriotic and pure of motive as those of the other. Each party vies with the other for the privilege of gaining control of the machinery of the government. Ordinary human beings will go to almost any extreme to win so great a prize. If there were no offices to be distributed there would be very little political heat and controversy. During the heat and turmoil of the campaign we are assured that the nation is doomed to destruction if the other side prevails. After the campaign is over, we at once recognize that the government is safe and that American institutions will survive.

It is hoped that Governor Landon's vain and idle boast of "What I will do when I am in the White House" will furnish a salutary warning to all future candidates against infalliable prediction of the outcome of the election. Indeed Governor Landon has arrived at the White House, but only for a moment by the gracious courtesy of his opponent, and not for official function.

If these two partizan opponents into whose hands—the one of the other—must needs fall the destiny of the nation can lay aside campaign animosities and meet together in friendly, agreeable intercourse, surely all the Negro politicians can afford to do likewise. The differences of Negro politicians are never deep or profound. The depth of their interest or conviction can be measured by a few paltry officies of secondary importance. Nothing which they can do or say will profoundly affect the course of affairs.

It is amusing to see our colored politicians engender hatred the one against the other as if the destiny of the nation depended upon what they thought.

Whether the Negro be Democrat, Republican or New Dealer, in the general public estimation, he is a Negro just the same. Like baseball, politics is a game. The players must needs divide themselves into clubs and leagues to give zest and incentive to the sport. When the contest is over, the victim congratulates the victor in the interest of the world of sports.

If there has been any deep decisive principle between the two parties since the slavery issue, it was brought to light in the recent campaign. Liberalism and reaction were brought into death grips. Liberalism won and reaction graciously accepts defeat and extols the victor. We are Americans first, last and always, and partizans only during a political campaign. We tip our hats to Roosevelt and Landon in the White House.

TELLS WHY THE COLORED PEOPLE SUPPORTED F.D.R.

Thought Mr. Roosevelt Had Done More For Them Than the Republicans Ever Had

MAY NOT STICK TO PARTY

A great deal was said during the campaign about the negro vote. This vote throughout the whole country had always gone for the Republican candidates from president to constable. It was a solid bloc vote which that party could always rely upon. In the south where the Democrats had always shut the negro as much as possible out of the voting, it seemed surprising that in 1932 much of this vote went to Roosevelt. With the passage of the suffrage amendments in the south years ago the southern Republicans from time to time had attempted to free themselves from the negroes by various "lily white" movements in that party.

The United States News asked Robert L. Vann, editor of a negro newspaper, the Cuorier, of Pittsburg, Pa., to tell why the negroes supported Roosevelt this year in spite of the frantic efforts of the Republicans to keep their votes. Vann was appointed an assistant attorney general by Roosevelt, but resigned to enter the campaign in his behalf. He gives his views in part as follows:

Predicted Result

As I had occasion to say in an interview before the election, the Negroes who left the Republican party in 1932 would not only not go back in 1936, but would stand firm in the belief that Mr. Roosevelt and his administration had done more for the group in four years than the Republicans did during the twenty-four years immediately preceding the Roosevelt administration. I remarked that such states as Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, where the Negro vote was a factor, would go Democratic on November 3.

I based my prediction on the knowledge I have of the voting strength of the colored citizens in these particular States, as well as on my knowledge of how determined these voters were to refute the Republican propaganda that they, when the time came, could be bought in 1936 just as they had been bought in previous years. I need not repeat that the election confirmed my prediction. Here again the campaign of abuse which the Republicans were unwise enough to wage had its effect even upon the colored voter.

There are some other important features which contributed to a stabilized Negro Democratic vote. First of all, Mr. Roosevelt himself contributed largely to the stabilization of the colored vote. He has been humanitarian; he has been sympathetic with the plight of the colored citizens in this country; he has, as far as he could, indicated to his subordinates that the colored citizens should share in just proportion all of the benefits financed by the Federal government. And even in instances where his subordinates refused flatly to follow his suggestions with respect to a fair distribution of Federal benefits, the colored voters gave Mr. Roosevelt full credit for his efforts and supported him notwithstanding the actions of many of his belligerent subordinates.

Part Played By Negro Press

In accounting for the large colored vote, another factor must be considered. The Negro press played a very large part in molding opinion favoring a change from an old habit based upon tradition to an intelligent political choice based upon facts and present day conditions. Since 1932, the Negro newspapers published by the intellectually emancipated editors have preached a complete political emancipation for Negroes in the United States. These editors have spent large sums of money in research, in books and in historical pamphlets which tell the true story of the Civil War and its cause, the Emanicpation, Lincoln and his life, and the bitter days of Reconstruction.

The facts have led the editors to believe that heretofore the Negro voter has not been in possession of all the facts, which every voter should have in order to cast an intelligent ballot. During the past four years, through the medium of his press, a correction of Negro opinion has been made. We now know that fiction and tradition constitute poor reasons indeed for voting for any political party.

And this wide dissemination of the facts by the Negro press has had its reward. The Negro student has learned that there is a very close relation between politics and economics. These students have gone to the libraries and to the ancient files for the facts—the plain facts—and the awakening was as natural as it was inevitable. It was the Negro between the ages of 21 and 40 who led their hitherto enslaved mothers and fathers into the Democratic party. Somehow, our schools still have an enlightening influence—even upon the Negro mind. As the younger and more intelligent Negroes went so went the confiding mothers and fathers.

Politics and Economics

Through the newspapers, both secular and religious, our Negro bishops and pastors became interested in the facts, and it is not uncommon to find bishops and pastors following and supporting an enlightened flock. In fact, the new idea of political independence—and it must be admitted that it was new to many—found its way into the Negro church through symposiums, Y. M. C. A.'s, B. Y. P. U.'s and similar Christian organizations.

The same idea was discussed in fraternity meetings, in the lodge halls and among the younger social sets. Once the idea took hold it grew by leaps and bounds. The younger ministers who have had the advantage of schools and colleges took issue with the older and less learned types to such an extent that the political philosophy of the church members broke sharply into two schools, namely, the old or conservative group against the younger and more intellectual group. The latter group carried the issue and polled the vote.

I would not have you believe, however, that this change from the Republican party to the Democratic party means that all of the Negroes in this country are now Democrats. Not at all. Rather, let it be said that it means that the large number of Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket this year did so as an expression of independence rather than as a selection of the Democratic party as the party of their choice either today or tomorrow.

The Negro has emancipated himself from servitude to the Republican party and that emancipation will serve him when he is ready to desert the Democratic party for some other party which in his opinion will bring to him the greatest good for greatest number. So much for the Negro vote.

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Presidential Timber

Daily World 10-5-36

The presidential candidates have become so numerous these days that the average man can hardly keep up with the various platforms, but regardless of the number running, the fact remains that the actual test is between Landon and Roosevelt. That means that the Negroes of America have no votes to lose in voting for such candidates as Thomas, Browder and Lempke. None of these have a ghost of a chance with two such characters as the major parties are backing. Atlanta, Ga.

With the elimination of the radical three, regardless of some of their ideals and proposals, it leaves only a choice between the last two. In making this choice, the Negro is compelled to review the record of the New Deal candidate in the South for the past three and a half years. What is that record? It is a record of a Democratic President lending his influence to all the discriminating practices that the South carries on. He has been silent while South carries on. He has been silent while Southern whites have lynched Negroes in the streets. They have stormed prisons and burned down court-houses, and not a word of disapproval has come from the President. The same old methods of political disfranchisement have been practiced against the Negro down here, and the President has not raised his voice against them.

We hear much talk in these days about white collar jobs. How many of these jobs have the Negro received? In proportion to the great army of white workers, the Negro white collar jobs have been all most negligible. For nearly three years, the Negroes of Chattanooga clamored for white collar jobs, but no such jobs ever came. A few months ago, the government did see fit to make a few jobs for Negroes. How long did they last? Just about as long as "Pat stayed in the army."

One of the major acts of the New Deal was the famous or rather the infamous "Triple A", better known as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. What was its benefit to the Negro? After destroying most of the farm products that the Negro needed most, it proceeded to pay huge checks to the large farm owners. These in turn found it necessary to discharge most of their farm help. This threw out of work millions of sharecroppers, who have fallen into the hands of the Communist party. The large farm owners were not satisfied with their treatment of the sharecropper, they next saw fit to gobble up the land of the small Negro farmer and placing him on the tenant list. While these gross injustices were being inflicted upon the Negro, neither the President nor his aides attempted to right the wrong.

After viewing this dark record, the Negro must consider the record of the Republican candidate. Here is a man who begins his campaign by choosing some of the most trusted and tried leaders of the race to lead in the fight. He does not begin with fake promises, but begins by showing his interest in the race by fair choice. He comes from the Progressive state of Kansas where he has already shown his ability to balance public budgets and at the same time meet the needs of great emergencies. Above all, he comes leading a party that believes in freedom and justice to all groups regardless to race, creed or previous condition of servitude. The result of such a review must inevitable be the Negro vote for Alfred Landon. How in the name of high heaven, common sense, and self-interest can the Negro vote any but the Republican ticket?"

—From The Chattanooga Observer.

Why Colored Americans Should Vote Roosevelt

Daily World 10-5-36

A Vote For Landon Is A Vote For States Rights Warns Kelly Miller In Release

Atlanta Ga

During the free silver craze, when the Western Republicans combined with the Southern Democrats to kill the Federal Elections Bill in exchange for their support of free silver, John M. Langston declared that they had crucified the Negro for thirty pieces of silver.

Today, the Republican Party has shifted its position from the advocacy of strong Federal Government to that of defender of states rights, unmindful of the incidental sacrifice of the Negro by the exchange.

The exchange of positions of the two great parties on the issue of Federal authority versus state sovereignty is the most puzzling phenomenan in our political history. By this exchange the Grand Old Party not only surrenders the basis of its historical greatness and granduer, but suddenly reverses its historic attitude on human rights in favor of economic exploitation.

The Democratic Party historically stood for local sovereignty as expounded by John C. Calhoun, the Negro's arch enemy and the premier defender of human slavery. It was to combat this pernicious doctrine that the Republican Party was founded. It first disputed the right of a state to extend the institution of slavery without Federal authorization. It then denied the states the right to secede from the Union. Upon this issue it fought a bloody war, which took the matter of slavery entirely out of the hands of the states by abolishing it from the National Domain. It then, through the 14th amendment, made a definition of citizenship, defined its rights and prerogatives and expressly forbade any state to deny or abridge the rights or privileges of any citizen.

All of this was done primarily in behalf of the Negro. The G. O. P. then appended the 15th amendment to the Constitution forbidding the denial of suffrage by any state on acount of race or color. This made the Constitution, which was primarily a states rights document prior to the Dred Scott Decision, a charter of liberty indeed. Herein lies the chief glory and grandeur of the party of human liberty. But now, alas, the Grand Old Party would sacrifice its moral birthright for a mess of pottage.

Althcugh the Republican Party may prove recreant to its traditions, and to those eternal principles of human liberty, it certainly cannot expect the Negro to follow its recreancy. He has been the chief beneficiary of the augmentation of Federal power over the provincial restrictions of states rights. A vote for Landon, with his strange obsession for states rights, is a vote against the spirit, if not the letter, of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. Surely the Negro cannot be expected to stultify his intelligence or stupify his conscience at the behest of the G. O. P., which once meant the "Grand Old Party." Although political exegencies may require him to change his nominal political affiliations, he cannot change his political principles.

Let us consider for a moment what the return of states rights would mean to the Negro today. The bulk of the race resides in the South whose white population has never accepted the intent and purpose of the 14th and 15th amendments to give the Negro full political and civil equality with other American citizens. Any increase in the power or authority bestowed upon these states would undoubtedly be used to restrict and curtail the political rights and privileges which they have been constrained to permit the Negro to exercise under compulsion of Federal authority.

Suppose for example, the question of relief were left to the Southern states. Does anyone believe that the Negro would get his just and equable portion? Who would expect Mississippi, Alabama or Louisiana to award the Negro an equal portion with the whites unless under compulsion of Federal authority?

When the Negro wishes to secure an anti-lynching law, or relief from harsh discrimination in travel, or the right to serve on juries, or the obliteration of white primaries, he appeals to the United States Supreme Court and not to the courts of sovereign southern states. The Scottsboro boys would have long since been dispatched into eternity if the issue had been left to the state of Alabama.

When the Negro voter goes to the polls on November 3, let him ponder long and well before he casts his ballot for a candidate or a party which now reverts to the doctrine of states rights, which has been the source of his immemorial ills.

—KELLY MILLER.

SWEEPING 'EM OUT

THAT THE SOUTH is still in control of the national Democratic party in the North may be noted from the lack of patronage given the Negro during the past three and a half years.

When Charles H. Tuttle was United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover there were three Negro lawyers on his staff—Hubert T. Delany, now Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, Richard L. Baltimore, Jr. and William H. Lewis, Jr., son of the noted Boston atttorney. In the U. S. Marshal's office, closely associated with the office of U. S. Attorney, there were at one time two Deputy U. S. Marshals—the late Harry Edwards and the late James C. Andrews.

The United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn and Long Island) also had two Negroes on his staff—the late Francis F. Giles and George

Beaubian.

At the present time the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York is Lamar Hardy, a former resident of Mississippi, who was appointed not only over the protest of Negro Democrats in New York but also over the strenuous protest of the Bar Association of New York and many eminent white attorneys. Mr. Hardy has not yet appointed one Negro to his staff.

Both jobs held by Negroes on the staff of the U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York have been taken from the race by the Democrats and the U. S. Marshal's office, likewise has no Negroes connected with it now.

Charles W. Anderson, who served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District, under five Republican presidents held the outstanding political appointment given Negroes outside the nation's capital. His appointment not only required Senate confirmation but also carried with it the supervision of a large staff of office and field workers and the handling of million of dollars in taxes from the wealthiest Internal Revenue District in the country.

For nearly two years after the Democrats took over the federal government a spirited campaign was waged by several well-known Negro Democrats for the Internal Revenue post held by Mr. Anderson. Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Presidential-elector from Harlem, James C. Thomas, who had served as an assistant U. S. Attorney under Col. William Hayward (a Republican appointment), and Henri W. Shields, former Alderman and Assemblyman, were leading candidates for this post. None proved acceptable to Chairman Farley and his southern associates on the Democratic National Committee.

When Patronage Dispenser Farley named Joseph L. Higgins, a young white athlete, as Mr. Anderson's successor, he tried to pacify the race Democrats in Harlem by stating that the office would be staffed largely by Negroes. "Which is better," he asked, "to have one big job in this department or 40 lesser jobs?"

Mr. Farley not only failed to appoint a Negro as Collector for this district, but he also fooled the Negro politicians in the matter of the "forty lesser jobs," for at the present time there are not more than an even dozen deputies and clerical assistants of color in the Third Internal Revenue District of New York. The full personnel of the office is more than 100, and in the Second Internal Revenue District where James J. Hoey is collector, more Negroes are employed than in the Third District.

What Mr. Farley did in the Third District was to simply replace the Negro Republican deputies with Negro Democrats. When John T. Doles was named chief office deputy, at a reported salary of $4,500 per year, Harlemites hailed the appointment as an outstanding recognition of the Negro. Mr. Doles does not occupy the same position that his predecessor—a Mr. Fay—held. Under the Democrats, the job of chief office deputy was split up and two men appointed to do the work—one white and one colored. Mr. Doles is a sort of office manager but the real work of supervising the collections and making the reports, etc., is handled by Mr. Higgins' white assistant.

Under the Republicans, there was an Assistant U. S. Attorney of color at Boston, and one in Chicago. Under the Democrats, both these jobs have been lost.

Under the Republicans, nundreds of Negroes were employed in the Immigration Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, at Ellis Island and, in the Naturalization Bureau of New York. The number of these employees have gradually dwindled under the present administration until now, only those protected by the Civil Service are employed.

And speaking of the Civil Service, the policy established by the late President Woodrow Wilson of having each application accompanied by a photo of the applicant, has spread from Washington to every section of the country. So that now an applicant of color for even a Post Office job may not even get the opportunity for an examination if the examiner or Civil Service Commissioner does not like colored people.

If the Democrats were the friends of the Negro that they pretend to be, then how can they explain this arbitrary action in taking away these jobs which have been held by Negroes in recent years.

Let us retaliate for this sweeping out of Negro office-holders by the Democrats by going to the polls this November and voting for Alfred M. Landon for President, Frank Knox for Vice-President and the entire Republican ticket.

SURVEYING THE SCENE

NOW that the tumult and the shouting of the election period has died, one can take a quiet view of the political situation as it affects the Negro — and ascertain from this survey the direction in which he must head in order to reap lasting benefits from the results.

In an unprecedented swing, the Negro forsook the Republican Party and cast his votes for Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal Democrats—thus putting an end to the tradition that "the Negro always votes Republican."

It is well that this old tradition has been thrown into the discard. Yet it is not wise for the Negro to erect on its framework another tradition in behalf of the Democratic Party. The time has come when the Negro should no longer vote as a unit. His vote and support should be predicated solely upon men and issues — and not upon party label.

The Negro will advance politically only as he takes advantage of every opportunity to use his ballot in the direction of his own interest — which after all is inextricably bound up with the interest of the American people.

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FIGHT FOR COMMITTEESHIPS LOOMS IN WAKE OF ELECTION

Jordan W. Chambers And Mrs. Ardania Morgan, Contesting For Democratic Committeeship In 19th Ward

H. D. Robinson And Mrs. Maude Oswald Contesting For G.O.P. Committeeship In 20th Ward

To date more election contests in behalf of colored aspirants for committeeships have been filed than has been recorded in the City of St. Louis.

The first contestants were Mrs Ruth Hughes and Maurice Gordon (white) filed suit to oust Rev Samuel J. Kane and Mrs. J. D Madison, Committeeman and committeewomaan on the Republican ticket in the 19th Ward. Mrs. Hughes and Gordon both alleg that although on the face of the returns, it appears that Rev. Lan and Mrs. Madison were elected, in fact, they were the winners in the election for committeeships.

Early this week, Jordan W. Chambers filed notice of a contest for Democratic Committeeman in the 19th Ward. He charges the votes actually cast for him were fraudulently given to his opponent, William Cullinane, who was elected on the face of the returns. On the face of the returns it appeared that Jordan W Chambers received 1160 votes whereas William Cullinane received 2276 votes ,a difference of 1110. In his petition, Chambers states that if the ballot boxes are opened and due credit is given him for all the votes due him it will be shown that he was elected Committeman by a large majority. He is represented in this suit by Judge George L. Vaughn.

20th Ward Contest

Another interesting suit for committeeship filed during the week was that of H. D. Robinson, 4327 Aldine Avenue, who is contesting the seat of John Hurley, as member of the Republican City Central Committee of the 20th Ward. On the face of the returns. Hurley won by 1254 votes but Robinson claims that it was through the manipulations of the judges and clerks w illegally threw out ballots which should have been counted for him, and that his watchers and challengers were put out of the polls and that ballots counted did not compare with the number of votes on the book. and that the Republican judges and clerks were arbitrarily allowed to count the ballots for the Republican candidates, and that ballots counted for John Hurley should have been counted for himself. All of which was willfully, maliciously and intentionally done for the benefit of John Hurley and when the votes are properly counted and taabulated that he, Robinson. will be elected Republican Committeeman of the 20th Ward instead of John Hurley. Robinson's suit for contest was filed by Atty. Silas E. Garner.

In the meanwhile Mrs. Maude Oswald who was candidate for Republican Committeewoman of the 20th Ward, has filed suit to contest the right of Mrs. Lillian Thiraff to hold that office. On the face of the returns Mrs. Thiraff had a lead of 56 votes. Mrs. Oswald says in her petition that when the votes are rightfully counted and tabulated that she, and not Mrs. Thiraff is enitled to a seat in the Republican City Central Committee.

Members of GOP Committee

There are already seven Negro men and women who are members of the Republican City Central Committee. In the 6th Ward Langston Harrison and Mrs. Luella Shobe; in the 19th Ward, Rev S. J. Lane and Mrs. J. D. Madison; in the 5th Ward, Mrs. Sabra West Parker, in the 16th Ward, Mrs. Lillian Baker; in the Twenty-third Ward, Mrs. Naomi Oldham. There are no Negro Committeemen or women members of the

TAKING A STAND

We have been asked to come out and take our stand, meaning that The Informer should announce for Landon or Roosevelt. We have also been asked whether we would not support one or the other candidates for a consideration.

We believe that most of those, who have hurriedly taken their stands on the merits of Roosevelt or Landon, have again missed the point. Texas Negroes don't benefit much one way or the other whether Roosevelt or Landon is in.

Texas Negroes will not substantially change their status until they achieve an effective vote in the local affairs of Texas. We must cease to follow presidential mirages and give serious thought to solving our chief problem: getting a vote that will curb police brutality; get parks; pave our streets; and get us justice in local courts. It will take the best thought of all of us to solve the problem.

Believing that following presidential bandwagons is a waste of time, The Informer has not attended the usual meetings where "the faithful' are organized to serve for "the proper consideration." It shall not be found at such meetings nor shall it seek or accept "help" to further any candidate's cause. If any choose to use paid for space in its columns they must be content with such space.

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Since we aren't getting paid to support any candidate and since we aren't courting any pay from any faction, we'll discuss the political situation in the order of its importance to Negroes.

Our first theme is an effective vote for Negroes in Texas. That it is the greatest need, there can hardly be doubt. The query is how to get it. It will take the best thinking of all of us to answer that. Before we try to answer, we ought to seek the facts.

Texas is predominantly Democratic. Democrats bar Negroes from their primaries, where nomination is equivalent to election.

To get an effective vote in Texas, Negroes must get in the Democratic primary or find a way to make the Republican party or some other party sufficiently large to beat the Democrats in Texas.

The latter course would be more agreeable, but will the combined votes of white Republicans and Negroes elect a mayor or governor? The question should be answered by research. A professor from one of our colleges should be paid to study the potential white Republican vote and the potential total Negro vote. The Informer will donate the first $5.00 to any non-partisan group, such as a chamber of commerce or interracial commission or NAACP, that will sponsor the research.

If it be found that there is no substantial hope of building an effective Republican machine, then Texas Negroes must fight their way into the Democratic primary. To do that, we must induce Negroes to pay their poll taxes so that the Negro vote will be large enough to attract attention.

We must ask northern Negro Democrats to use their potent votes and influence to put pressure on the national party officers to induce Texas to let Negroes vote. We must put up money to be used to influence the right persons, seeking office.

The above is the only thing we care much about influencing Texas Negroes to weigh, correct and act upon from a politician standpoint. The Informer sees little advantage to Negroes in following any of the groups now offering, whether young Republicans, old Republicans, Democrats or whatnot and doesn't care to argue whether a one man young party is better than a party of old men.

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Both Mitchell and DePriest Certain of Personal and Party Victory in Chi

MR. DePRIEST
"Who is this guy, Mitchell?" he demands.

"I'll Beat Him Three to One, and Landon Will Be the Next President," Says Oscar.

"I am Out to Elect Roosevelt First, but I Am Sure of Winning," Says Arthur.

AFRO Man Visits Illinois Political Lions in Their Dens.

MR. MITCHELL
"If I lose I'll just practice law, but if F. D. loses the whole nation will suffer."—Mitchell

By RALPH MATTHEWS

CHICAGO, Ill.—If their own personal predictions come true the First District of Illinois will have both a Democratic and a Republican Congressman as official representatives sitting in Congress on January 4, and both will have been elected by a landslide.

One of the parties to this strange political phenomenon will be Oscar DePriest, Republican who seeks to regain his seat and the other will be Arthur W. Mitchell, the present incumbent who is certain of his own re-election. Interviewed in their respective offices here, Saturday, both men were fairly bubbling with optimism, and each was confident not only of his own personal victory, but of the sweeping victory of his party's entire tickets.

Arthur Has Talked Himself Out of Congress.—Oscar

Oscar DePriest was discovered in his real estate office in South Parkway, a wild shock of snow white hair mischievously tousled, country-boy fashion, about his high forehead with his massive frame encased in a pepperpot suit and a black Abraham Lincoln bow tie adding a touch of dignity to his last frontier appearance. A huge yellow sunflower adorned his lapel.

The office was decorated with such symbolic cartoons, some in colors, as Uncle Sam in a red, white and blue suit shaking hands with Oscar DePriest upon his election to Congress when he broke a tradition of long standing.

On his desk was a pyramid of printed cards showing Oscar DePriest in the same pepperpot suit talking things over with Candidate Alf Landon in Topeka. Both faces were wreathed in mutual smiles.

Eloquent on Landon

"What do you think of Mr. Landon," I asked. DePriest waxed eloquent, "He is the finest fellow I ever met," he avowed. "Plain, easy to meet and a good all-round plain everyday man." There was not a particle of doubt in the mind of Oscar DePriest that Alfred Landon would be the next President and that he himself would be the next Congressman.

"How about your opponent, Mr. Mitchell?" I asked.

"What Mitchell?" asked Mr. DePriest, trying to place the name. "Nobody knows any Mitchell around these parts."

After his memory was jogged to the fact that a man named Mitchell had been warming his seat down in Washington for the past two years, Mr. DePriest was able to place him but only enough to toss him off with a wave of the hand.

3-to-1 Victory Claimed

"Why, I'll beat him three to one in the first and second wards and two to one in the fourth and eleventh wards, which constitute the First Congressional District. If sentiment keeps growing against the New Deal, we should have a Republican victory by about from twenty-five to fifty thousand majority."

Mr. DePriest is certain that the colored votes are sufficiently aroused against the New Deal to rise up in a body and drive the money changers out of the capitol. They are tired of relief, he says, and want jobs. They want business to be unshackled so good old Republican prosperity can come back.

Mr. DePriest agreed that business had picked up, but it was no indication of a vanishing depression, he contended. "There is more money being spent because the government is spending it," he said, "and this can't keep up."

Demos. Called Two-Faced

Mr. DePriest says that no colored person should vote for the New Deal because the Democrats are two-faced. They help the colored man in the North and crush him in the South. He thinks that all God's children should be treated alike and if the Democrats are bad one place they are bad all over.

Mr. DePriest's private opinion of Mr. Mitchell is very bad indeed. He feels certain that his best campaigner is Mr. Mitchell himself. He believes that Mitchell has already talked himself out of Congress and talked DePriest in.

He believes that Mr. Mitchell killed himself when asserted that he was the Congressman of his own district only and represented whites as well as blacks.

American Congressman

"Why I was the Congressman of every colored person in America," he said. "I was the spokesman for every oppressed colored man. Everybody's troubles were my troubles, with only one colored Congressman; that is the only sensible way to look at it.

"The whole United States thinks I should be re-elected and I will."

General

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Why We Support the New Deal

AN EDITORIAL

AS A SERVANT of our group, The Amsterdam News, through its new owners, the Powell-Savory Corporation, believes that it is its duty to support one of the political parties in the coming election. While so doing, The Amsterdam News pointedly reserves the right to maintain an independent policy at all times, because it considers that by so doing it will best serve our people.

At the outset it wishes to let it be known that the New Deal has much in it which is beneficial to all Americans, including the Negroes, who are the largest minority group in the country. On the other hand, the New Deal has some characteristics which will prove to be harmful to the Negro as well as to other groups, and the same can be said for the Republican party as is judged from its platform and its history.

These New Deal characteristics are definitely beneficial to the Negroes, but only as citizens and not merely as a special group:

10-17-36

1. The negating of individualism and the growth in its stead of a broader social-economic concept.

2. The decline of sectionalism and the birth of a national consciousness.

New York, N.Y.

3. More recognition of the rights of minority groups, which guarantees a democratic form of government and the forestalling of fascistic tendencies by preventing the selfish few to gain control of the government.

4. A modicum of real political recognition of the Negro by the New Deal administration.

5. Favoring vertical trade unionism (C. I. O.), which is opposed to the obsolete craft unions of the American Federation of Labor. The latter has always discriminated against Negro laborers.

* * *

SOME OF the liabilities of the New Deal, which are pregnant with the germs of permanent social and economic injury to the nation as well as to the Negro group are:

1. Failure to do something about integrating the colored workers into the industrial veins of America.

2. Indifference to lawlessness against minority groups.

3. Failure to find and develop intelligent and unselfish Negro political leaders as a permanent part of the New Deal administration.

4. The practice of doing-nothing policy about the share-cropper problem, which vitally affects thousands of black and white slaves of the soil.

The Republican party may be commended for:

1. Another promise to integrate the Negro into the industrial life of the country.

2. An avowal by its Presidential candidate, although he offered no method, to sponsor legislation for the abolition of lynching, from which the Negro group suffers infinitely more than any other in the country.

On the other hand, the Republican party must be criticized for:

1. Championing state rights which foster sectionalism.

2. Favoring stark individualism which, under the outmoded laissez-faire system, was part of the cause for the depression.

3. Failure to offer a program of social-economic reconstruction which would benefit all groups.

The New Deal has done more to bring about a national consciousness than any preceding administration. And this growth of a new concept of American sovereignty, whereby the federal government plays a much larger part in the affairs of the citizens, has tended to negate sectionalism, which made out of America an empire and not a nation.

* * *

THE DEFEAT of demagogues, like Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia (ditto South Carolina and Mississippi) and other Negro baiters, in the recent Southern primaries by Southern congressmen, who refused to employ the customary "Negro bogey" as the basis of their plea for votes, is a definite indication of the alleviation of prejudice and bigotry in that section.

The New Deal administration probably prevented the control of the government by Fascists. This was done by the recognition by the federal government of its responsibility for the economic protection and security of its citizens, and a broad policy in its attitude toward the minority groups. If such a policy had not been carried out, the powerful few would have usurped the American democracy for their own selfish ends.

The New Deal must be criticized, however, for ignoring the serious problem of integrating the Negro into industry. While employment in general has lagged behind the much-heralded pick-up in prosperity, the Negro workers have failed almost completely of re-employment.

We also loathe lynching, which continues unabated under the New Deal administration. Lynching, the most heinous crime in America today, will not be stopped by the state governments. By failing to pass the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill the New Deal administration has missed an opportunity to blot out the shame of America.

We further believe that by continuing in power inefficient Negro leadership the New Deal will lose the support of several hundred thousand Negro voters who are now supporting it, in spite of present leadership.

* * *

BECAUSE of the general record of the New Deal administration, we will support it. While it is far from being perfect, it has created in America a certain consciousness of the rights and security of humans and not solely of property. This consciousness was created by the practical, if sometimes faulty, efforts of the administration in its championing such legislation as social security, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, vertical trade unionism and a necessary relief program which rescued the unemployed. As a minority group, the spirit and practices of the Roosevelt administration offer better protection and opportunities to the Negro than anything the Republican party has offered. Meantime, we recommend to the New Deal administration to include in its program, if it is returned to office, a broader concept of practice of social, economic and legal justice to the Negro. The Roosevelt administration will do more to affect such a program than the Republican party. Our support is whole-hearted.

Both Parties Off Balance—Are You?

Seriously we want to talk this week to the level-headed Negro who unthinkingly intends to vote for Governor A M. Landon for president. We really wonder whether such individuals have stopped a single time to consider that the principle in which Negroes are interested has been abandoned this year by the Republican party for political expediency.

It just so happens that President Roosevelt, in his heroic endeavors to halt the depression stepped outside the constitution and centralized and marshaled many forces hitherto allocated to the government. In doing this he

"I do not seek to discuss with you the pros and cons of your local government, or of your state government in Kansas; you know more about that than I do. Let me say only, and in very simple terms, that I do not believe that Kansas would have pulled

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through the difficult problems of the past four years as splendidly as it has, had it not been for federal cooperation and federal assistance in many fields of your endeavor. If you think we were wrong to give this assistance, then, to be logical you must ask that in the days to come every state in the union shall set itself up as an individual entity for the solution of all of the problems of all of its inhabitants, save possibly the maintenance of the Army, the Navy and the handling of our foreign affairs."

Now if there is any doubt in your mind as to the Republican attitude and complex in the present campaign, read what candidate Landon said on the same day in an address delivered in Cleveland, Ohio:

"The Republican party as a major reform, proposes to return the administration of relief to the states. It will then be possible for the communities themselves to determine just what form the relief should take. They will determine what, if any, work relief projects will be started or continued.

"Local agencies are familiar with the real needs of their citizens. A centralized agency in Washington never can be. Wise administration of relief depends upon human contact. Relief cases cannot, and must not, be handled as so many marks on a bureaucratic chart.

"At the same time the federal government must continue to give financial aid, through the states. We intend to establish a system of federal grants-in-aid to the states. We shall ask that the states qualify by complying with certain reasonable conditions.

"The first of these conditions is that a fair proportion of the total relief burden shall be contributed by the state and local governments. A direct financial responsibility is the best guarantee we can have that the taxpayer's money will not be squandered."

There you have it in a nut shell. The Republican party has shifted over to the old Democratic theory of government and the Democratic party finds itself today defending the principles for which Lincoln fought and died. Can not sensible Negroes open their eyes and see this?

Nothing that President Roosevelt and a Democratic administration have done is any more unconstitutional than was the act of Lincoln when he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation. Can you find a Negro today so reactionary and a believer in "standpatism" to the extent that he feels Lincoln should not have penned our freedom document, simply because it was unconstitutional?

If you think the Emancipation Proclamation was not unconstitutional, why did we write the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments? We enacted those amendments so as to convert Lincoln's unconstitutional acts into constitutionality.

Every Negro farmer in the South today would be better off were the nation to amend the constitution which would make AAA legislation legal. If we could fix minimum wages and hours, what a boon it would be to the overworked, underpaid Negroes down in Dixie! It would, of course, work a hardship at first, but in a generation we could use this government standard as a peg upon which to tug towards higher economic ground. Can you see this?

The AAA payments to Negroes in the South made it possible in four years for Negroes to reclaim 400,000-odd acres of rural land lost during the Hoover depression. You know prior to Roosevelt, Negro farmers lost more than one million acres of southern farm land.

But of far greater importance is the necessity of abolishing states rights as a principle in government in order that black folk and all minority groups can get rid of special legislation enacted in the several states, which ban and deny civil rights.

No one will argue that the Democratic party has abandoned state right principles in order to promote the special interests of Negroes. But the principle is right and therefore to embrace it the Democratic party benefits Negroes.

"State right" is responsible for Jim Crow, segregation, disfranchisement, lynching. It is responsible for poor education facilities in many sections. Uniform laws would rid the nation of 48 non-sensical and foolish political jurisdictions. State rights is the straight-jacket or the vise in which America finds herself today in a grave moment of crisis.

We know of no more severe indictment of the two-party system than the shameful abandonment of time honored principles by the Republican party for the sake of expediency. How much better it would have been had the Republican strategists recognized the acceptance of Republican principles by Roosevelt, and demanded in this election the total abandonment of state rights as a part of the federal charter.

KEY TO NEW SOUTH SOUGHT AT SESSION

Development Experts Survey Regional Needs to Attempt Solution of Problems.

FARM REFORM PUT FIRST

Diversity of Crops Proposed at North Carolina Conference to Spur Consumption.

By WINIFRED MALLON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 20.—With the Republican platform an accomplished fact and the platform of the Democratic party, in which they are more numerously represented, now in the making, members of the Institute on Regional Development, nearly all of whom are Southern born, engaged in a lively discussion here today of ways and means of getting action on behalf of the Southeast, based on its known needs as revealed by prolonged study and research.

With the men and women assembled here the matter is not one of theory but of fact. Not only do they know the South by living in it but nearly all of them, as members of advisory or working committees are represented in the recently completed Southern Regional Study made by Dr. Howard W. Odum for the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council.

Founder and director of the Institute of Social Science at the University of North Carolina, which published the "inventory" entitled "Southern Regions of the United States," Dr. Odum spoke for many of those present in urging today that, with a wealth of factual material now available, the time has come to coordinate and correc present and prospective planning i the last state of the South was no to be worse than that at the time the effort began.

The key to regional reconstruction, according to unanimous expert opinion here, is a "straightaway planning for a new diversity in crops and types of farming, a new quality both in amounts of production and types of commodities, and within these bounds a literally unrestricted production, gauged for a period of twelve years to new reaches in basic regional consumers' power."

What the South needs, according to these Southerners, is a revitalized economy that will take account of Southern differentials in favor of many special crops and industries, and provide for and supply the basic consumption capacity of its people.

"For the Southeast to import corn from Mexico, rutabagas and paper pulp from Canada and meats from South America reflects," it is asserted, "the Nth degree of unplanned economy which results in incredible every-day scarcity of what could abound without limit.

"There is no way to supply these needs except through a bold declaration of war against the present extraordinary scarcity accompanied by a strategy that is not afraid of abundance."

In the view of the professors making up this institute the question of whether the South is to constitute a liability or an asset to the nation is "not an academic problem, but a stark reality."

The South, they say, is at "a new crossroads of crisis," with the chances in favor of the southern regions enriching rather than impoverishing both regional and national life depending upon "a much more realistic facing of facts and a much more comprehensive and equally realistic regional national planning program than have been anywhere attempted before."

"Such programs," they assert further, "must be begun at once." Some things, including educational programs and social rehabilitation, are matters of long-range planning, but other objectives, it is contended, could be accomplished in a near and beckoning future with no greater expenditure of Federal funds than the government is preparing cheerfully to devote to other, and in the judgement of these specialists, less pressing and advantageous projects.

"Rural electrification and soil erosion service, supplying services to millions of people in every part of the countryside, and adding millions of dollars in value, could be planned on a fraction of the billions of dollars which the engineers propose to utilize for an incredibly big national playhouse of Federal dams for specialized purposes," Dr. Odum asserted as only one of the conclusions of his survey.

"Another small fraction of the stupendous amounts proposed for forced public works would, through State and regional rural rehabilitation programs, reconstruct the whole Southern agriculture into not only a reintegrated agrarian culture but into a wealth and revenue-producing company such as has been demonstrated as possible in tobacco and cotton culture geared with their manufacture in the same regions."

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General.

A STATEMENT TO THE COLORED VOTER

By ROBERT L. VANN

Last week, the Honorable James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced through the public press that I would take part in the present national campaign. In justice to myself, and for the benefit of the thousands of colored Democrats throughout the country, I feel that I should confirm the statement of Mr. Farley and give a few reasons for my activities in this campaign.

First of all, I want it distinctly understood that I am not participating in this campaign with the hope or expectation of receiving a job of any kind. I have no desire to hold public office. I have been through that stage. I held office as a member of the Department of Justice for two years and a half and resigned the position because I felt that I could be of more service to my people if I held no office at all. I am still of that very same conviction and I am enlisting in this campaign solely for the purpose of rendering the best possible service to my people and their cause without let, influence or hindrance.

Because I had something to do with the election of President Roosevelt in 1932, and because I am deeply interested in seeing him succeed himself this year, I am going to devote the remaining few weeks between now and the election to the self-appointed task of enlightening, as far as I can, the colored voters of this country on matters with which they are directly concerned. Upon my return from the Olympic Games, I found certain colored men setting themselves up as champions of the Republican party, and even offering flimsy arguments to Negroes, with the hope of defeating President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Candidly, I could scarcely believe my eyes when I scanned the names of some of the men who have enrolled themselves as the disciples of the now defunct party of Lincoln. But, upon second thought, it is easy for me to concede to other men the same right and privilege I exercise for myself. I know why I am supporting the Democratic candidates. I hope other colored men know and can state, and will state, why they are supporting the Republican candidates.

* * *

In 1932, we left the Republican party in large numbers. We left because we were dissatisfied with the Republican party and its leaders. We were dissatisfied because the party had lost sight of its original party policy,—it had lost the spirit of Lincoln, that spirit of liberal democracy for which Lincoln was known the world over, and had substituted in its stead a policy of exploitation, corruption with money, and broken promises. We know of nothing that has happened since 1932 to change our opinion of the Republican party and its leaders. Today the Republican candidates for national office are picked by the very money lords who destroyed the party and purged it of the last vestige of Lincolnism. These same money lords, according to public records in Washington, have set about not only to select a candidate suited to themselves and their own purposes, but they have been brazen enough to attempt to buy the election with American money.

Now the colored man in this country knows that the man who buys something takes title to that something and owns it. We colored people know we cannot buy a President. We cannot even make a part payment on the purchase price of a President. Therefore, whoever buys a President owns him and shuts us out forever from any hope or expectation of receiving any benefits from a President whose election is bought with cash.

* * *

We are poor people. We belong to the masses. We belong to the middle class, the poor class, the working class. We cannot buy the election of a President and neither can we expect anything from a President whose election is bought. Therefore, the only President for the masses, the working people, the middle class, the poor people — the only President from whom we can expect anything is the President we elect ourselves. We elected that kind of a President in 1932, and in spite of all the newspaper publicity by the Republicans; and in spite of all the color prejudice injected into this campaign; and in spite of all the money spent to confuse the minds of a few colored men, the fact remains that the working people, the poor people, the middle classes, yes, even the colored people, have received more consideration, more fair play, more thoughtfulness, more sympathy, more money, if you please, for labor done, under Mr. Roosevelt than we have ever received under any President within our memory.

* * *

And who is injecting color prejudice into this campaign? Why, I remember when all of us were known as the vest pocket vote of the Republican party; when the question of color prejudice was never heard of in politics. The only thing we were told was to hate the Democrats and vote against them, and what they did not accomplish among us by threat, persuasion and the sacred memory of Lincoln, they accomplished by corrupting our vote to the tune of a dollar and a drink of gin at the polls on election day. We were not Republicans; we were just anti-Democrats for a price.

* * *

This kind of exploitation reduced us to zero in the eyes of the world.. We were so many pawns ready to vote for cash and gin. We had no self-respect; we had no real reason for voting; we had no hope of ever achieving anything for ourselves or for the country through the influence of our ballot. We were a group of inconsequentials, lost in the quagmire of superstition and false tradition, parading under the name of politics.

* * *

But, in 1932, we went back to our school books. We summoned our intelligence and we applied a little common sense to things political; and when we realized our predicament, we turned to the tune of more than a million and a half and voted a Democratic ticket. Such a radical move on our part required courage as well as intelligence, but we made the change, and we made it in spite of all the political bugaboos paraded in front of our eyes on election day. And we are proud we made the change!

* * *

Up until 1932, all the Republican ward-heeler had to do to secure the ignorant vote of the colored people was to mention the South. Just the name of the South would secure lots of votes and save lots of money and gin; and among the ignorant classes of the colored voters, this trick, because it was a trick, worked to perfection. But what of the South? Yes, the South, where our forebears have given most and by the same token have the right to expect most. We remember when the South was dominated by the Heflins, the Hoke Smiths, the Vardamanns, the Tom Dixons, the Cole Bleases, and their ilk. Those were the days before the Black Renaissance came into being. Those were the days when Negro baiters, purely for the sake of securing votes, not only frightened the Negro away from the Democratic party, but served admirably to confirm in the Negro mind many of the ghost stories told us by the Republicans.

* * *

But that day is gone. The South is now rising to a dignity commensurate with the demands of our era. The death knell of hate, bigotry and regimental ignorance has been sounded. In the place of the fiery Negro baiters have arisen new minds and larger souls in the South. In fact, a few weeks ago, the New Deal went to battle in the South and won. In Mississippi and in Georgia, the hub States of racial hate, the New Deal, as an issue, met the enemy and conquered it. We have learned that it is all hokum and bosh for Negroes to expect political and economic advancement so long as they cling to one party in these United States.

* * *

In a few years, if we faint not, natural economic helpfulness in the South will rise to displace a decayed and worthless tradition not only to the glory of the South, but to the dignity of these United States as well. Just the other day, Talmadge, [illegible] must remember that, after all, the colored people of this country are thought of as one single group of people, by the same wherever found, whether in Texas or Massachusetts. Those of us in the North should remember that our forefathers, and mothers, and many of our brothers and sisters, are still in the South, and this being true, we ought to use our political influence in the North with such

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This kind of exploitation reduced us to zero in the eyes of the world. We were so many pawns ready to vote for cash and gin. We had no real reason for self-respect; we had no real reason for voting; we had no hope of ever achieving anything for ourselves or for the country through the influence of our ballot. We were a group of inconsequentials, lost in the quagmire of superstition and false tradition, parading under the name of politics.

* * *

But, in 1932, we went back to our school books. We summoned our intelligence and we applied a little common sense to things political; and when we realized our predicament, we turned to the tune of a Democratic ticket. Such a radical move on our part required courage as well as intelligence, but we made the change, and we made it in spite of all the political bugaboos paraded in front of our eyes on election day. And we are proud we made the change!

* * *

Up until 1932, all the Republican ward-heeler had to do to secure the ignorant vote of the colored people was to mention the name of the South would secure lots of votes and save lots of money and gin; and among the ignorant classes of the colored voters, this trick, because it was a trick, worked to perfection. But what of the South? Yes, the South, where our forebears have given most and by the same token have the right to expect most. We remember when the South was dominated by the Heflins, the Hoke Smiths, the Vardamanns, the Tom Dixons, the Cole Bleases, and their ilk. Those were the days before the Black Renaissance came into being. Those were the days when Negro baiters, purely for the sake of securing votes, not only frightened the Negro away from the Democratic party, but served admirably to confirm in the Negro mind many of the ghost stories told us by the Republicans.

* * *

But that day is gone. The South is now rising to a dignity commensurate with the demands of our era. The death knell of hate, bigotry and regimental ignorance has been sounded. In the place of the fiery Negro baiters have arisen new minds and larger souls in the South. In fact, a few weeks ago, the New Deal went to battle in the South and won. In Mississippi and in Georgia, the hub States of racial hate, the New Deal, as an issue, met the enemy and conquered it. We have learned that it is all hokum and bosh for Negroes to expect political and economic advancement so long as they cling to one party in these United States.

* * *

In a few years, if we faint not, natural economic helpfulness in the South will rise to displace a decayed and worthless tradition not only to the glory of the South, but to the dignity of these United States as well. Just the other day, Talmadge, the last of the line of Negro baiters, was consigned to oblivion by the enlightened people of Georgia. Talmadge stood and saw with his own eyes the first crushing waves of the Renaissance in the South. He saw his own people desert the red flag of hate and raise the Stars and Stripes in its place. There are some new men in the front lines in the South. We think of John Temple Graves, III, and his associates, of Daniel C. Roper and his type, of young Jonathan Daniels, of Halle Branch and the younger generation enlisted with him, of Dr. Alexander and his Interracial Commission, of the radiating spirit of Chapel Hill, and we know for a fact that the bugaboo of the South is now, as it has always been, nothing but a political scarecrow to be blown down by the winds of a progressive sentiment, dedicated to the theory that the economic and political freedom of the South depends upon a healthy and sane cooperation of both races, rather than upon a rotten political machine, oiled with hate.

* * *

We must remember that, after all, the colored people of this country are thought of as one single group of people, identically the same wherever found, whether in Texas or Massachusetts. Those of us in the North should remember that our forefathers, and mothers, and many of our brothers and sisters, are still in the South, and this being true, we ought to use our political influence in the North with such

wisdom and tact as will not only redound to those of us who live in the North, but to the everlasting improved condition of our forebears and relatives who must live in the South. The few political jobs dished out by the Republican party to those of us in the North can never compensate for the corresponding loss visited upon the masses in the South.

I believe in political jobs, yes. I believe in a patronage commensurate with the vote of the people who receive that patronage, but way and above patronage, I believe in the cultivation of an iproved community relation between the races, which relation will eventually find definite expression in legislation, supported by an enlightened public sentiment. Laws may be passed, but it requires public sentiment to enforce them, and public sentiment is not brought about by legislation; it is brought about by the everyday contact of man with his fellowman and when that relation becomes stabilized, legislation to support it will follow as a natural sequence.

Of course, this condition cannot be brought about in a day. But I venture to predict that when we have devoted one-half of the time to an intelligent use of the ballot that we devoted blindly to the Republican party, we will find an improved condition in the North and a healthy racial relation in the South, which will more than pay us for the abuses we are now taking and the insults we are now suffering simply because we have the guts to throw off the yoke of Republicanism and vote a Democratic ticket.

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In conclusion, let me state again that I am in this campaign not for a job, because I don't want one. I am in it for the sole purpose of helping my people hold the advantages secured during the past four years, with the hope and determination, under God, to improve these advantages in the years to come, as a suitable recognition for our suffrage regardless of the party in power.

Kelly Miller Compares Landon with Roosevelt

By KELLY MILLER

Comparisons are odorous or odious according as they affect favorably or unfavorably the persons compared.

There is little basis of comparison between Roosevelt and Landon as they belong to different categories.

In experience, understanding and achievements Roosevelt ranks as the foremost statesman of our time; whereas Landon has no impressive attainment to his credit except the negative fact that he balanced the budget of Kansas, which by State law he was required to do under penalty of impeachment.

William Hard is Governor Landon's chief spokesman and self-appointed apologist. And yet, after numerous broadcasts, he has failed to reveal in him any qualities above the level of respectable mediocrity.

Landon Constructs Nothing

Roosevelt's New Deal is the only constructive proposal yet put forth to solve the problem involved in and growing out of the depression. Landon has not a creative mind, he constructs nothing.

He accepts the fundamental principles of Roosevelt's New Deal and contents himself with criticizing its incidental imperfections and faults of administration. Roosevelt believes in the forgotten man of whom the colored man is chief.

Landon stresses chiefly the economic royalist and believes that the common man, like the ox which pulls the plow, should be satisfied with the provender which the lucky rugged individual provides for him.

Any American, white or colored, being limited to a choice between two candidates of such glaring disparity of powers, would naturally be expected to choose the abler against the feebler one...

Governor Landon is 49 years of age, and yet if he has any favorable attitude toward the colored man, he has preserved it as a profound secret up to the time of his candidacy for President. Up to now his friendship for the colored man might be compared to the chapter on oranges in Alaska—there are no oranges in Alaska.

Little Hope After 50

Indeed, if we are to believe the president of the local N.A.A.C.P. of Governor Landon's home town, he must be regarded as unfriendly to the hopes and aspirations of the colored race. No man over fifty is apt to take on new endearments with much ardor and depth of affection.

The Governor's campaign utterances on this question will, of course, be taken with the customary political grain of salt.

On the other hand, President Roosevelt's friendly and generous treatment of the colored man is known and acknowledged of all men. He has placed on the relief roll perhaps one-third of the colored race. Selection has been made according to need and not according to race.

The administration has expressly forbidden and condemned race discrimination in such assignments as far as these matters can be controlled by government authority.

No one will deny that discrimination does exist in some form, such as will occur under any administration so long as race prejudice is so deeply engrained in the framework of the people. But President Roosevelt seeks to reduce this discrimination to a minimum.

More High Positions

President Roosevelt has appointed or has had assigned more colored persons to high places under the government than occurred under Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, his four Republican predecessors since Theodore Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the President's helpmate and companion, is deeply and vitally concerned with questions of social justice and civic righteousness. She does not disdain to include the colored race in this ennobling circle. Her sympathy for, and her interest in, the welfare of the race is no less manifest than that of her distinguished husband.

Mrs. Roosevelt's bold and courageous stand for the betterment and fair treatment of colored people will and should attract many colored voters, especially among the women who constitute fully a half of the voting strength of the race.

Roosevelt's attitude towards and friendship for the colored race is expressed in deeds rather than words, while Landon's is expressed in neither deeds nor words.

Churchman and Politics

WE WOULD not deny any man, no matter what his conections, any right or privilege that we ourselves, enjoy. A Churchman has a right to engage in any public activities that the proprieties dictate, but it happens very often with the American people as a whole, that the proprieties hesitate to sanction participation in politics by high Churchmen, especially the Clergy.

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much more sane and dignified direction of the colored division of the Republican high command by the Reverend Doctor L. K. WILLIAMS, of Chicago; and the equally as dignified, if more ballyhooish, conduct of the colored division of the Democratic Good Neighbor League by Bishop R. R. WRIGHT and the Rev. A. CLAYTON POWELL, D.D.

If the clerical directors of these two highly-charged political divisions are more dignified than the Father COUGHLIN, they are nevertheless building fires of bitter dissent under the Church, which at this time is not any too strong with erring humanity.

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Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

General.

Independent Political Action Is Way Out For Negro People

Republicans Have Infamous Record of 5,000 Lynchings—New Deal Demagogy Hides Its Anti-Negro Fangs in Skillful Maneuverings

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Disillusioned by a trail of broken Republican promises and haunted by the nightmare of the jim-crow Roosevelt New Deal, America's most "forgotten men," the Negro people are beginning to think in terms of independent political activity. Not that the promises of a Harding, Coolidge or Hoover ever meant anything (Wall Street saw to that), but, since the days of Abe Lincoln, large sections of the Negro population have in the past looked to the Republican Party as "the ship and all else the sea."

A record of 5,000 lynchings, disfranchisement, terror, exploitation and super-oppression hasn't added any prestige to the Republican Party, which has been in power three fourths of the time since the Civil War. Negroes supported by the most progressive sections of the white workers, and hundreds of liberals and middle class people, are fighting for a way out. And that way does not lead toward the Republican Party!

Neither does it lead toward the Democratic Party! The great majority of the Negro people have always regarded the Democratic Party with its Southern lynch section as the very stronghold of reaction. Behind New Deal demagogy, the Democratic Party is hiding its deadly anti-Negro fangs in the skillful maneuvering of the "smiling lieutenant" of capitalism, President Roosevelt.

Harlem Outburst

The spontaneous outburst of March 19th, 1935, against discrimination, unemployment, police brutality, wholesale oppression and misery; the revolt against presidential seeker, William E. Borah, for his opposition to anti-lynching legislation; the nation-wide condemnation of Roosevelt for his retreat before reactionary attacks on federal anti-lynching bill; the militant and united National Negro Congress—these are a few of the factors which are causing no little concern among the Jim Farleys and Herbert Hoovers.

So the old-line political campaign whoopers have begun their last-minute drive to get the Negro vote "lined up."

Alf Landon, prize "strong and silent man" of William Randolph Hearst, America's No. 1 fascist, last week posed for a picture between two prominent Negro Kansans. His campaign slush-funders have already begun to let the shekels roll. Some of them rolled in the direction of the Associated Negro Press, largest Negro news distributing agency, which had a release in the April 25, Washington Tribune, leading Negro weekly. It stated in part:

"The eminent Kansan (Landon) has long been familiar with Negroes (so are the Harlem police thugs—B. D.) both because he has had colored servants in his home (so do the Alabama lynch lords—B. D.) and because his business relations in Oklahoma during his young days, as a business man, brought him in contact with them (what a great favor to the Negro people!—B. D.)"

And Then What?

From which the article draws the astounding conclusion that "Governor Landon leaves the decided impression that here is a man, willing to meet the Negro people halfway (and then what?—B. D.) on any problem, deal fairly and squarely and not look upon colored folk as a necessary American evil only to be tolerated." And this while Kansas is ridden with segregation, jim-crowism and discrimination against Negroes!

Of all the disgusting Uncle Toms "bought and paid for" by the lily-white Democratic bosses, the Honorable Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic representative from the first Illinois District and the only Negro Congressman, is the worst.

Mitchell refused to sign a petition to call a Democratic caucus for a favorable report on federal anti-lynching legislation—when his signature was the ONLY ONE NEEDED! His reason was that he did not want to offend Congressman Hatton Sumners of Texas, who "thought so much" of him. He boasts that he does not represent the Negro people but rather his "constituency" which happens to be the rich Loop area in Chicago.

Hat-in-Hand Career

His career of the most slavish hat-in-hand methods was crowned last Wednesday with a "Thank you, boss," speech he made in Congress—just after the corrupt Democratic political machine had put through his second nomination in Chicago. Believe it or not, he said, among other things, as reported in the April 23rd New York Times:

". . . We stand politically emancipated (3,000,000 Negroes cannot vote or sit on juries in the South! —B. D.) . . . We (?) are going to give the Democratic Party and the great President I love so dearly, the largest vote that any Negro group has given a President of the United States."

The Southern representatives rose and cheered!

And for down-right lying and foot-kissing: The Democrats have "received and treated me like a man," a compliment to the race I represent, a race that, as you know, **has borne the burden of this country without complaint."** Then in a "heil lynchers" to the Democratic Party:

"I say that you are our friends and I hail you as our friends today."

Will Spread the Poison

Of course after Congress adjourns Mitchell will be sent around to Negro communities, by the Democratic Party, to insult the Negro people with such poison as this—in preparation for the 1936 elections.

His Republican opponent-in-arms will probably be such a political crook as Perry Howard, Negro Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, who is proud of his connection with the reactionary "four billion dollar Liberty League."

In tomorrow's article, we shall deal with the background of the All-Harlem Conference for Independent Political Action, which meets tonight at 8 o'clock at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue.

This conference already endorsed by scores of trade unions, fraternal, civic and church groups, social and political organizations, is the first move toward the pooling of the Harlem political power for Negro rights against the jim-crow oppression in that section and for Negro rights.

RICHMOND VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JUL 16 1936

Negroes and Lemke

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—A third political party, including almost all faiths, creeds, races and nationalities, with a mixture of nearly all radical groups, factions and organizations, is appealing to voters to overthrow the Democratic and Republican Parties in the 1936 political campaign.

It is too early to predict, with any degree of certainty, what effect this new organization, called the Union Party, will have upon the country, or from which major party it will draw votes more heavily. Assuming to speak for the Negro masses, who are practically voiceless, it may be said that the appeal of the third political party may not be strong enough to persuade Negro voters away from the two old parties. But any party movement having for its purpose the extension of liberty and freedom, whether economic, humanitarian, or what not, is mighty apt to get a hearing from Negro voters.

But that colored people in any considerable numbers will co-operate in the indorsement or election of Union Party candidates is a different question. The very best, and the very wisest, thing the Negro can do is to line up solidly behind the Democratic Party, demand a new deal and a new start in political life. To be a bit more frank, may I say, that is the only way for the Negro to secure concessions from the Democratic Party, and he must look to that party for help, if he is to look anywhere.

If the Union Party can prevent class from fighting class; if it can compose religious differences between its leaders; if it can minimize color prejudice; if it can eliminate race hatred in its own ranks, it will deserve wide approval. But at that, it will not elect the chief executive of the United States. Roosevelt and Garner, no doubt, will sweep the country by greater majorities than they did in 1932, or this nation will suffer disgrace. THEODORE W. JONES,
Richmond.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
TENNESSEAN

MAY 25 1936

NEW DEAL'S WORK FOR NEGROES CITED

U. S. Recorder of Deeds Addresses Progressive League Here

Dr. William J. Thompkins, negro leader in New Deal Progressive League work and recorder of deeds at Washington, summed up "New Deal" activities and their benefit to negroes when he addressed the local Progressive League yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting held in the Bijou theater.

Speaking on "What the New Deal Has Done for Negroes," Dr. Thompkins listed the various projects being conducted by the administration and pointed out the part being played by negroes in the recovery program.

Declaring that the depression was a "heritage of disaster bequeathed to President Roosevelt by the Republican administration," the negro political leader emphasized especially the benefits given negro farmfolk by the present administration's agricultural programs.

Prior to Dr. Thompkin's address, Jasper C. Horne, president of the local league, predicted certain victory for President Roosevelt in the coming election.

"Two things make Roosevelt's re-election certain—the Democrats believe they are going to win, and the Republicans believe the Democrats are going to win, and the only reason for holding an election is to make the victory legal," he declared.

Messages of congratulation and appreciation from President Roosevelt and the Tennessee senators were read during the meeting, which also commemorated the second anniversary of the organization.

STATE WIDE POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Richmond will extend a fitting welcome to the state-wide political conference which is scheduled to meet in this city Sunday, September 6th.

The decision to call Negro political leaders from all over the state for a conference prior to the National elections was reached at Buckroe Beach last Sunday.

It is a step in the right direction.

Regardless of the outcome of the presidential election in November Negroes will still have many vital problems to face. Negro Democrats, Republicans, Unionists and Communists have interests in common at stake in the solution of these problems. Out of the conference in September should come a determination to fight on a united front for those things Virginia Negroes must have in order to enjoy freedom and security.

One of the conferees rightly said, "It does not make much difference now whether one is a Democrat or a Republican for when the whole matter is considered and examined closely, it will be found that both are going in the same direction."

Party labels are secondary when it comes to a struggle to enjoy the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness".

Richmond will prove a grateful and gracious host to the conference.

Well Done, Missouri

Each of the major parties in Missouri has chosen a Negro delegate to its national convention. One vote is only one vote, but compared to none it is infinite. It is recognition of the Negro expressed in the way that he who runs may read.

Minority groups under the rule of the majority such as is the custom here in the United States can be kept from both their desires and their rights, frequently at the sacrifice of public welfare. The commonwealth is like one's body—it must be right all over or it is sick.

Negroes in Republican national conventions are commonplace. This year they increase sharply in the Democratic national convention. Missouri, in choosing Carl Glass of St. Louis, steps right up alongside Pennsylvania which also has its Negro delegate. This state is doing its part to wipe out the issue which caused the Civil war. Though that was settled at Appomattox, it has ever since diverted one section of this country from its real needs. In both parties the selection of a Negro delegate has been a step in the right direction. Negroes are a part of the American people with a record of service done, and with future possibilities worth encouraging.

Courier

The South and South Africa

You citizens get this into your heads and keep it. The negro voters in the North are confined in the main to great cities. They are numerous enough to decide closely contested elections, but too few to count otherwise greatly in the white population. A white man living in Madison or Park avenue, New York, would scarcely be aware of the 350,000 negroes in the city, most of them segregated in Harlem. The same is true of Chicago—the Michigan avenue dweller is virtually ignorant of the negroes living in the Second Ward.

These Northern Democrats and Republicans have no "negro question" in the sense that we Southerners have it. They allow the negroes to vote, and, while this vote is a source of much scandal and corruption (in Indianapolis the negro wards have been a sore spot the last forty years), it does not worry the average man.

To Republican and Democratic politicians the South is a foreign country. They scramble for the negro votes in their cities and to get them are now ready to sacrifice the South.

It is as if two political parties in England, in order to carry elections at home, tried to compel the white people in the South African Union, an English dominion, to admit a million negroes to vote in South African elections—which, obviously, would be disastrous to the civilization of the white people, English and Dutch, in South Africa.

The English are too wise to try out such a policy on South Africa. The English and the Dutch in those colonies would resist, would fight ,and Great Britain would lose that dominion.

The masses of the white people of the North, Democratic and Republican, are without sympathy with what their politicians are attempting. They are friendly to the South. But your "Bob" Wagner, your Van Nuys, your Earles and Guffeys want office and power and they need the negroes in their business. They have besides a few allies among the highbrows who call themselves "liberals".

Formerly, Northern Democrats to a man stood by the South. The South owes to men like Cleveland, Thurman, Voorhees, an incalculable debt, owes it to an exceptional Republican like Don Cameron, too, but between that race of departed leaders and the present-day Northern Democrats, co-called, is nothing in common.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 19, 1936

The Independent Voter

That a citizen leaves one political party for another should not be an incident to excite comment. Independence in politics is the normal position of the man who is honest and can think. That the LaFollettes, Norris, Hiram Johnson, Republicans, vote for Roosevelt, is not to their discredit, nor is it to the discredit of Henry Breckinridge, former Governor Ely and former Senator Bruce, Democrats, to turn to Landon this year.

Here in South Carolina the people have been taught that to be an independent was to be worse than a traitor, and that was because the Southern white people were long under threat of negro power in politics. From it the national Democratic party was their protector.

The time has come when this national Democratic party's negro policy is identical with that of the national Republicans, but the Southern Democratic leaders, who are office-holders, are striving to prolong the old notions; they are still putting out that in the South it is dishonorable to be an independent. They take the voters to be fools and mean to profit by fooling them. Of course, they know better.

They do not even dare discuss the new relation between the national Democratic party and the negroes, for they cannot discuss it publicly without letting out the truth about it to the people.

The strategy of Southern office-holders is to say as little as possible about public questions, to arouse no inquiries by the people, to lull them to sleep with songs about the gifts of offices and cash from the new gods in Washington. (These gods lay tribute on the poor.)

That the Roosevelt managers have released Southern white men from voting the Democratic ticket, so far as the "negro question" is concerned, will be questioned hereafter only by ignorant persons. However, it does not follow, as some of the shallow-minded seem to think, that unwillingness to vote for Roosevelt carries an obligation to vote for Landon. The idea that "Thou shalt vote" in a primary or a general election is included in the Ten Commandments is erroneous. It is not there.

Besides, a gent who does not care to vote for Landon or Roosevelt can vote for Lemke or Norman Thomas.

The News and Courier said a year or two ago that when a newspaper pleads with the people to go to the polls and vote it is in fact begging them to go to the polls and vote for its candidate. It does lament the "negligence" of the other man's supporters.

No man ever saved his soul with a ballot.

Negro Square Deal Association

Political — 1936

Party Affiliation

TO CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO ALDERMAN

Negro Square Deal Assn Embarks Upon Vigorous Reform Program

The first step on the ambitious program sponsored by the newly-organized Negro Square Deal Association, as announced by Rev. Thomas S. Harten, leader, when the association met last Tuesday evening at the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb near Franklin avenues, will be the nomination of a colored candidate for Assemblyman in the 17th Assembly District.

Other speakers included the Rev. William R. Miller, of the Church of St. Simon the Cyrenian; the Rev. T. L. Alcantara, of St. Ambrose; the Rev. Oliver Welch, of St. Mary the Virgin, and the Rev. M. L. McLane, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church of Manhattan.

Miss Shirley Graham, music student at Columbia addressed the junior members before the main meeting.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation-
Republican

SIDELIGHTS ON THE G.O.P.

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Staff Correspondence of the ANP) — Delegates and visitors, principally the latter, are still pouring into Cleveland. Not in the last four conventions have there been so many notables present.

Whoever it is who has been thinking that all of the Afro-Americans had turned Democratic must have been mistaken. Asking one sage his opinion as to the reason for the great turnout, he opined that most of those were the "outs" and they were here prospecting to see what opportunity there might be of exchanging their position for that of the "ins."

At any event, the folks are here.

* * *

One cannot but speculate on what power this aggregation of brainy and voluble men and women could exert on the political future of this party and of the race if they could get together and stick together on a program which had for its inspiration only the good of the race. The Republican party is going to need the colored vote this year and its leaders are said to be in a mood to listen to reason in their dealing with the group.

Reports are rife that in spite of the triumph of the eastern leaders who manipulated the seating of "lily-white" delegations almost exclusively during the contest hearings last week, saner counsel has prevailed and the credentials committees will reverse the original findings. Hopes are especially held out for Florida and Louisiana.

* * *

After a fashion the colored persons are attempting to get together. A protest meeting was held Friday night and another is scheduled. There, two miles away from headquarters, there will be fervid oratory about we as a people ought to do.

If the leaders of stop thinking about who is going to manage the colored end of the campaign for awhile and turn the meeting into a serious discussion of the ills facing colored Republicans instead of trying to garner favor and prestige toward landing themselves in a job, something may result.

The schedule of speakers sounds strangely familiar however. J. Finley Wilson, Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Oscar DePriest, W. C. Huestion and LeRoy Bundy are billed as the orators of the occasion.

* * *

Cleveland is proving most hospitable. There are all sorts of private dinners and parties and the night clubs of which this outwardly quiet city has more than its share, are wide open. The delegates seem to be missing nothing. The local convention committee gave a reception at the Phyllis Wheatley Association on Wednesday evening and a grand ball at the Trianon Ballroom on Thursday.

Aside from the visitors who are quartered in private homes most are being accommodated at the Majestic Hotel and the Phyllis Wheatley Association. The latter although designed for women has turned an entire floor over to visiting couples and another to single men.

The accommodations are adequate, the lobby is beautiful, the food is grand and those fortunate enough to be living there with the efficient staff serving under Miss Jane Hunter caring for their needs, are most happy. Prices at the Phyllis Wheatley have been kept at a minimum.

The Majestic Hotel, a few blocks away, has the largest group. The Majestic Hotel went up to $5.00 a per day for a room. Everything and everybody from bishops and politicians on down to the lower rung is quartered at that hostelry which has a past said to be quite mauve. There a hilarious throng crowds the lobby. Someone has described the scene constantly to be observed there as an "Amos and Andy" or "Octavus Roy Cohen" masterpiece.

* * *

Tickets to the convention were at a premium. Never has the demand been greater. The hall seats 12,000 but it appeared that 24,000 wanted to see the show.

The $500,000 Phyllis Wheatley Association was the scene of a dinner given by the Landon-for-President group from Kansas to a few of their freinds and coworkers. Among those who spoke were Bishop Bray of Chicago, Senator William E. King of Illinois, U. A. Graham, Topeka, Earl Lawson, Leavenworth, Prof. P. G. Porter of Leavenworth, T. E. Barbour of Oklahoma City, Editor W. C. McGhee, of Lansing, Mich., the Rev. J. H. Branham of Chicago, Miss Jane Hunter and Dr. L. K. Williams.

* * *

Another dinner of note was the one given by Thomas Fleming, Cleveland's first councilman, for Col. Arthur W. Little of New York. Numerous sattelites attended the affair which proved to be a bounteous and brilliant occasion.

* * *

One of the striking courtesies shown visiting delegates was the garden party tendered at the palatial home of Congressman and Mrs. Chester C. Bolton, in Cleveland Heights. Mrs. Bolton, one of the wealthiest women in the country, was most charming and cordial in the role of hostess.

* * *

Dr. L. K. Williams presented a number of bon mots at one of the dinners. Among them was this one. "I feel," declared Dr. Williams, "like a Baptist minister who was found once at a Democratic meeting. Some one discovered the pastor crouching away off in one corner as the meeting got under way. 'What are you trying to hide for' he was asked. 'I'm afraid the Lord will see me, among a lot of Democrats," the divine replied."

* * *

One of the most interesting anomalies of this convention is the candidacy for vice-president of a distinguished and wealthy white man which is being promoted almost exclusively by colored persons. He is Col. Arthur S. Little of West Virginia and New York, former commander of the 15th New York, the black "Hell Divers" who made such a record in France.

Finley Wilson and Perry Howard are managing his campaign, the latter, it is said, having discovered the colonel's possibilities and passed the word on to Mr. Wilson for mutual co-operation and expert exploitation. George W. Harris, publisher of the New York News, always a staunch supporter of Colonel Little, is also doing all he can to aid.

But the most colorful angle of the Little candidacy is that supplied by Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of Missouri. That doughty delegate-at-large has brought thirty of his followers from Missouri for the express purpose of boosting Colonel Little for vice-president. They are quartered at the Majestic Hotel, with expenses and fare paid by Colonel Little.

These are no ordinary political hangers-on, but a number of professional and substantial people of the State who have made the trip, and they are working nightly for the colonel as though they really thought he had a chance. Messrs. Wilson and Howard are reported to have been retained by the colonel at $100 per week since January, 1935.

* * *

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland is a fire-eater. The proud Missourian followed by his thirty followers bearing Colonel Little badges, marched into the auditorium where the delegate contests were being heard. He started to lead the group down into the space reserved for the national committee but an attache stopped him. Asserting that no "d —— cheap white man" could stop him from anywhere he was going, the good doctor stormed a bit.

Colonel Roscoe Simmons ran up to him, put his arm about the doctor's shoulders and tried to pour oil on the troubled waters. But that did not molify the Missourian. "That is the trouble with this convention," he cried out to his followers, "a lot of cheap white blatherskates and a few p——s from Chicago are trying to run it.

"They can't tell me what to do. I am a former Minister to Liberia of the U.S. government, I have $12,000 cash in the bank and am a citizen in my own right."

* * *

The South is getting ambitious. A Floridian is running for Vice-president. His name is J. Leonard Repogle.

Crossland Backs Col. Little for Vice-President

CLEVELAND (ANP)—The most colorful figure in the convention circles is Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, delegate-at-large of Missouri.

He led a delegation of thirty Missourians in addition to Harry R. Brady, regularly elected from the eleventh district, to Cleveland.

The stormy Dr. Crossland came to boost the candidacy of Colonel Arthur Little, white, of New York for Vice President. He is aided and abetted in his effort by George W. Harris, the well known publisher of Harlem, and Finley Wilson. For one of the few times in history these three gentlemen with the addition of Perry W. Howard, are proposing a candidate for a chief office who seemingly is backed only by colored people.

Colonel Little formerly commanded the 15th New York and is reputed to be as liberal as his bank roll is long. He is entertaining the entire Missouri delegation at his expense and one wonders how many more.

Orlando, Fla. Post-Card
June 10, 1936

NEGROES FAIL TO WIN SEATS

O'Neal Denies Blacks Got Raw Deal

By Associated Press

CLEVELAND — The Republican convention credentials committee refused last night to seat a group of Jacksonville negroes as delegates from Florida.

The vote was taken in executive session, but the division, if any, was not announced. The negroes contended they were denied the right to participate in the Florida State Republican convention at Orlando.

WHITES SEATED

White delegates, tentatively seated earlier as the national executive committee rejected the negroes pleas, denied there was any discrimination. They contended the negroes did not apply for admission at Orlando, and that they had not regularly elected any delegates to that convention.

George P. Wentworth, Pensacola, was elected secretary of the credentials committee and sat with Chairman Walter Hallahan of West Virginia in presiding during the protest hearing

J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville negro who presented the contest, contended Florida white Republicans had started a move to eliminate negroes from party participation. This was denied by Nathan R. Graham, Tampa, speaking for the Florida delegation.

PRGMISES MADE

Lewis said, "If you recognize us, we shall work with our white friends in building a party in Florida of which you may be proud."

W. R. O'Neal, Orlando, Mrs. Myra Brown, of Tampa, national committeewoman, and others joined Graham in saying the negroes were not excluded from the party councils.

'Lily White' at Cleveland

SHARPER than ever before at the Cleveland convention, the Republican Party bared its poisonous jim-crow fangs to the Negro people.

Out of approximately ten contests between "pure lily white" delegations from the South, and delegations with Negro members, ONLY THREE DELEGATIONS WITH NEGRO MEMBERS WERE SEATED. One of these was headed by Perry Howard, of Mississippi, notorious "Uncle Tom," who boasts of his lackey collaboration with the American Liberty League.

William Randolph Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers are in the saddle at the Republican convention. It was the Liberty Leaguers who financed Gov. Talmadge's "grass roots" lynch convention in Macon, Ga., last January and it was Hearst who ballyhooed it in his fascist newspapers.

What happened to the Negro delegates at Cleveland is a mere inkling of what will happen to the Negro people if the Hearst-Liberty League controlled Republican Party has its way.

No, the Republican Party is no longer the anti-slavery party of Abe Lincoln and Fred Douglass—it is the stronghold of reaction and growing fascism.

The Negro people can find their best defense against the slave masters of 1936 by joining with white workers, farmers and middle-class people in building a national Farmer-Labor Party this year.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 11, 1936

GEORGIANS BACK REPLOGLE CAUSE

Arnold Explains Delegation Would Like to See Talmadge on G. O. P. Ticket

By GLENN RAMSEY

CLEVELAND, June 10 (AP)—National Committeeman J. W. Arnold said tonight Georgia's delegation is prevented from nominating anti-New Deal Governor Eugene Talmadge for vice president because of state convention instructions to support J. Leonard Replogle, of Florida.

"If the Georgia delegation was not opposed to a Republican-Democrat coalition ticket, I believe the name of Governor Talmadge should be presented along with other strong anti-New Deal Democrats," Arnold said.

"But we are opposed to a coalition. We want a strong ticket of men we have in our own party and I relieve the convention will name such men.

"Governor Talmadge has done more for Georgia economically than most any other governor has done for his state. He was praised at our state convention and invited into the Republican party. We still invite him.

"But instructions of the state convention bind our delegation to support Mr. Replogle, of Florida, and we can not nominate Governor Talmadge, although he is a strong man and merits support in both the major parties."

Racial Issue Kept Quiet

Arnold led today's off-convention floor fight that successfully prevented the race question from becoming a major issue in the convention.

Confronted with minority reports from the credentials committee urging the seating of Negroes from Florida and Louisiana, southern republicans quickly went into action.

The credentials committee seated a mixed delegation from South Carolina headed by "Tieless Joe" Tolbert. The all-white southern faction found their South Carolina group planned a minority report in an effort to seat J. C. Hambright's faction. Hambright defeated Tolbert four years ago.

The minority reports were loaded with racial differences but by maneuvering adroitly, Arnold said, an agreement was reached among the contesting delegations to drop the fight rather than throw it to a convention vote.

"White People in Control"

The compromise gave to the mixed group control of South Carolina but maintained all-white organizations in all of the other southern states contested.

"A minority report was in the making in favor of A. I. Walden, Atlanta Negro, against Harry Sommers," Arnold said, "and it was necessary for us to take the leadership in eliminating the racial question from this year's convention.

"The white people are 100 per cent in control of the Georgia Republican party and we want to keep it that way. We have won our fight for Mr. Sommers and join with the other southern states in their effort to gain white leadership."

Through Wilson Williams, their member of the resolutions and platform committee, Georgians were seeking specific reference to cotton and other southern products in the agricultural plank.

Williams said today he did not know in what form the South's interests would be brought out pending the actual drafting of the farm plank. The committee is holding an important meeting tonight.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 10, 1936

COMPLAINT MADE ON COLOR RULING

National Anti - Lily White League Opposed To Decisions

CLEVELAND, June 9 —(AP)— A complaint that the Republican National Committee based its decisions in several delegate contests "on the color of the contestant" was placed Tuesday before the credentials committee.

The complaint came from the National Anti-Lily White League, headed by Dr. Leo N. Bundy, of Cleveland, a Negro Ohio delegate-at-large.

The league complained particularly about the national committee's decisions in the Florida, Louisiana and Georgia (Fifth District) cases.

"We believe if the decisions of the national committee are permitted to stand that they will lose to the Republican party millions of colored people's votes," the league said.

In each of the three contests cited, rival Republican factions charged their opponents with "illegality" and "irregularity" in selection of delegates.

The committee seated Harry Sommers, of Atlanta, as the Fifth Georgia District delegate, the John F Harris (Palm Beach) slate from Florida and the John E. Jackson (New Orleans) delegation from Louisiana.

Walter S. Hallanan, of Charleston, W. Va., national committeeman, was elected credentials committee chairman.

The national committee already had decided contests for 56 seats.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CITIZEN

JUN 10 1936

NEGRO REVOLT FORESEEN AS A CONSEQUENCE

Of the Action of the Republican National Committee in Seating "All White" Delegations from Five Southern States — The Credentials Committee Has Approved the Rejection of the Contesting Negro Delegation— It Is Anticipated that Such Action Will Cost the Republican Party Thousands of Negro Votes in the North as Well as the South.

The Republican Party faces a revolt of the Negro voters in the coming campaign, the result of the action of the Committee on Arrangements in seeking white delegations from the South and rejecting the colored delegations.

Resort to the Committee on Credentials by the colored delegation from Florida, the ruling of the National Committee ordering the "lilly white Floridans" seated on the temporary roll of the Convention was upheld.

Two Negro members of the Credentials Committee, representing Illinois and Ohio, said that they were preparing to take their fight against white domination below the Mason and Dixon line before the Convention today.

The decisions of the National Committee throwing out all Negro delegations involved have caused a widespread stir among Negroes in the North as well as in the South.

A. T. Walden, a Negro banker of Atlanta, who is president of the Citizens Trust Company and a director in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was unseated.

The veteran Democratic Representative Huddleston of Alabama was defeated for renomination in the primaries. His opponent made his issue on Huddleston's opposition to the NRA; the "Holding Company" bill and other measures of the "New Deal." This indicates that sentiment in the deep South is overwhelmingly in favor of the "New Deal."

There has been an effort made by the American Liberty League and Governor Talmadge of Georgia to lure the Conservative South away from the "New Deal." But the rank and file of the Democratic Party in the deep South is sympathetic to the President and his policies and there is no uncertainty that the South will go Democratic as it did in 1932.

BARB.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 22, 1936

PEACE ADVOCATE GIVES ADDRESS AT PALMER

Addie W. Dickerson, attorney and peace advocate, of Philadelphia, addressed the Palmer Memorial Institute students at Sedalia Wednesday.

She spoke regarding methods of procedure in various peace organizations in carrying out their program. "As soon as a country realizes that 'we, the people' will not do certain things, then that country will not ask its citizens to do those things," she said. In order to end war, she advocated the education of youth of the land who are to become future leaders.

Durham, N. C. Herald
June 10, 1936

CAROLINA G. O. P. DELEGATES BUSY

Jonas To Help Draft Platform —Delegation Slated To Caucus Today

Cleveland, June 9.—(AP)—Turning their attention temporarily from presidential candidates, the North Carolina delegation to the Republican convention today took up their tasks upon the opening of the conclave.

Charles A. Jonas, Lincolnton, national committeeman, assumed his duties as a member of the resolutions committee which will draft the party's platform, while other members went about tasks assigned to them.

Walter R. Chambers, Asheville, a member of the credentials committee, immediately joined in long hearings into eight delegate contests.

Chambers was instrumental in obtaining 30 minutes of argument for each side in the contests, speaking in favor of such a motion. One of the contests involved the right of the South Carolina delegation headed by J. C. Hambright of Rock Hill, to be permanently seated. Hambright was opposed by 'tieless" Joe Tolbert of Ninety-Six, S. C., who brought a delegation to Cleveland which included three Negroes.

Chairman W. C. Meekins, Hendersonville, and Clarence Dozier, Elizabeth City, delegate from the first congressional district, called upon New York county headquarters, but did not disclose the nature of their visit.

The delegation will turn its attention again tomorrow to the presidential candidates. A caucus to discuss this question will be held shortly after adjournment of Wednesday's first session.

The presidential picture with regard to the delegation has been cleared up somewhat by announcement that Federal Judge I. M. Meekins of Elizabeth City, a "favorite son" candidate for a first ballot complimentary vote from the state, would release delegates pledged to him in the event of prospect of a first ballot nomination.

National Committeeman Jonas has estimated 21 of the state's 23 votes will be given to Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

Republican.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Dixie Picks Lily-White Republican Delegates

Va., N.C., Texas, Florida and Ala. Chose Whites Only

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP)—G.O.P. lily-whites are making further bids for control of party politics in Dixie, according to the trend of the various elections of delegates to the Republican National Convention which meets at Cleveland, next m[illegible]

It is evident that there will be battles over which delegation, the lilywhites or the black-and-tans, will be seated at the convention.

Mississippi, led by Perry W. Howard, and Georgia, under the guidance of Ben Davis, will attempt to seat predominately colored delegations while lilywhite leaders will ask that party bosses recognize their representatives from these States as the only ones accredited.

Tennessee will have at least Bob Church, although as usual he will be the only colored delegate from that St[illegible]

Texas seems likely to send an all-white delegation to Cleveland, although 75 per cent of the State's Republicans are colored. Approximately 200,000 colored are qualified to vote this year, but according to authentic sources, no attempt will be made to rope them in prior to August.

Florida Uses Trick

In Florida the Republicans held an all-white State convention at a white hotel in Orlando. Colored leaders were purposely kept in the dark as to the date of the meeting, in order to assure lilywhite delegates at Cleveland.

Louisiana, however, is to send James Lewis and Dr. J. A. Hardin as delegates-at-large, with alternates Thomas I. Galbreth and Emile L. Meine. Missouri also expects to send one.

Fight in S.C.

South Carolina expects to send two mixed delegations which will fight it out for recognition. North Carolina's delegation will be all white. Virginia will follow the same path.

J. H. Stevens of Okmulgee will be present among white Oklahomans, as an alternate-at-large. Alabama is thoroughly lily-white. Arkansas at the moment is undecided.

Better Hopes in North

Up North the scene changes. At least Roscoe Conkling Simmons will be among the Illinois contingent. Michigan will send some, possibly Colorado also. New York will have one or more colored, but the status of Pennsylvania is currently unknown.

Nebraska will be all-white, the District of Columbia makes its selections May 7, New Jersey decides later. Massachusetts has named no colored and Delaware is in the same position.

Ohio, where the convention is to be held, will have its share of colored delegates, all of them supposedly anti-Borah. Michigan is to send at least one and Indiana is problematical.

CITIZEN

APR 23 1936

Negro Democrats

The Negro Democrats of Atoka county held a harmonius convention here Saturday, April 18th. A large number of delegates were present from all sections of the county.

The following officers were elected for the next two years:

Lee R. Washington, county chairman; Mrs. Celia Colbert, vice chairman; A. R. Jefferson, state committeemna; Mrs. F. C. Crooms, vice state committeeman; Prof. J. H. Spincer, secretary; Mrs. Lucinda Moore, assistant secretary, and Rev. Watson, treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the County, State and National Democrations administrations. A resolution was also adopted calling upon the school authorities of Atoka county to use every effort on their part to establish an accredited Negro High school in Atoka and an addition to the Stringtown graded school.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
COURIER
APR 30 1936

COUNTY COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB IS INCORPORATED

The colored Republican voters of Morgan County have organized and incorporated to begin work in behalf of the candidates on the Republican county, state and national tickets in the November election.

This corporation which received its charter from the office of Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes April 27th will be known as the Morgan County Colored Republican club.

The object of the organization is to promote the political, economic and social welfare of the colored Republican voters of Morgan County and to further the interests of Republican candidates for office on city, county, state and national tickets. This is a not for profit corporation and its membership is composed of a number of Morgan County's leading colored citizens. Membership is open to all qualified voters, men and women alike, who are affiliated with the Republican party. Headquarters for the present will be maintained at the residence of Walter Hill, 634 South Prairie street.

The following colored citizens are the original incorporators: Alonzo Moseley, Jack Bibe, Fred Edwards, Mrs. Ida Muse, Leslie Dugan, Ora Camp, Mrs. Lena Brown, Richard Lewis, Milton McPike, Leonard Postley, Walter Hill and Charlie Brannum.

Meetings will be held at intervals to be announced later.

Walter E. Nelson of Springfield, organizer of Brooks For Governor clubs downstate in the recent primary election and who spoke at a meeting here was instrumental in the formation of the corporation and will formally present the charter to the body at a meeting in the near future, the date of which will be announced.

Ben Davis Girds Army Against Ga. Lily-whites

Former National Committeeman, Aided By Walden, Charges "Irregularities" Against Republicans.

ATLANTA, May 7—(ANP)—With Ben Davis, old-Republican leader, in the thick of the fight at the State vention held here last week, two groups of delegates headed for the national convention at Cleveland next m. both of them re[illegible] to contest for official recognition.

Factions led by Josiah T. Rose and Clint W. Hager sought to gain control here. Ben Davis and A. T. Walden, prominent lawyer and N. A. A. C. P. board member, charged the Hager group with "irregularities" and promised a fight [illegible] Cleveland if the Hager [illegible] refused to recognize the Rose [illegible]

After hearings from Davis and Walden, supporters of [illegible] factions went ahead with their meetings and election of delegates in the same room simultaneously. Confusion reigned with neither side paying any attention to the other.

Walden was selected by the Rose faction as delegate to the national convention with Norman Miller, a white man, as alternate.

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Dyersburg, Tenn. Gazette
April 20, 1936

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BORAH CONSIDERS 'WALKING OUT' ON PARTY REGULARS

Results of Primary Vote in West Virginia and Ohio Ire Senator

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Sen. William E. Borah had his foot in the air today toward the first step of a walkout on his party.

The Borah bolt became at least a possibility as tabulation of West Virginia and Ohio presidential primary returns piled up a big regular Republican victory.

Borah won five or six of 52 Republican national convention delegates in Ohio. His slate of delegates-at-large was swamped. Robert A. Taft, blessed by an informal coalition of other Republican aspirants, got the rest of the delegation.

Borah Against Field

It was Borah against the field in Ohio with Taft as the "favorite son" candidate representing all anti-Borah factions. After one ballot the Taft delegates may go where they will and according to their leaders' judgment. Taft entered a full slate of 52 delegates. Borah was shy 17 candidates. Originally his managers intended to enter only candidates for delegate-at-large. If they had maintained that strategy Tuesday's reverse would have been a more striking disaster.

As returns rolled in Borah struck at the Republican leadership in language forecasting a bolt if the regulars control the convention. Borah practically conceded that the party leaders he has been fighting will dominate the Cleveland meeting and select the G. O. P. candidate.

Coughlin Power Rises

While the Borah boom shriveled for practical purposes in Ohio, Father Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice hit a new high. Half of the 32 various candidates endorsed by Coughlin were nominated. Two or three Democratic members of the House were shunted out of next November's payoff race by Coughlinites. Politicians are acutely aware of the priest in the Midwest.

Col. Henry C. Breckinridge, New York lawyer, went down 12 to 1 in Ohio in his presidential primary contest with President Roosevelt. The best showing Breckinridge has made was a 1-to-5 defeat sustained in Maryland May 4. He projected his candidacy to test anti-Roosevelt sentiment among Democrats. New Dealers contend his succession of second places proves Mr. Roosevelt has not been deserted by the masses although many Eastern leaders oppose him.

Although Gov. Alf M. Landon has counted Ohio in his political parade, the primary returns showed the state director of Frank Knox's presidential campaign leading the list of successful Taft delegates-at-large. Borah's next real contest is scheduled for New Jersey May 19 where the regular Republican organization backing Landon promises to crush the Borah boom once and for all.

In West Virginia where Borah was opposed by a political nonentity he got a moderately encouraging but merely complimentary preferential ballot endorsement. But the state appears to have elected a delegation controlled by regular G. O. P. leaders and favorable to the aspirations of Governor Landon.

Senator Hits Old Guard

As close to final returns reached the capital, Borah lashed at the old guard party organization. His language startled observers who believed Borah's life-time habit of presidential year party regularity would prevail this time.

In blistering words the senator denounced "the men who are in control of the party, who will likely be in control of the convention and who will write its platform and name its candidate."

Borah charged that party regulars in New York, Illinois and Ohio had supported a pending federal anti-lynching bill which the senator contends is unconstitutional. Borah opposed the bill and alienated negro voters. He argued that the Constitution and states' rights would be no safer in the hands of persons controlling the Republican party than "in the hands of those who openly advocate a change in our form of government."

Negro Vote Organized

The negro vote has been well organized against Borah and his Senate opposition to the anti-lynching bill placed him on the defensive during stumping tours of Ohio, Illinois and New York. Borah previously charged the G. O. P. regulars with seeking to disenfranchise voters by the device of sending uninstructed or favorite son delegations to the national convention. He said the principle underlying the disputed anti-lynching bill struck at the foundations of state's rights and our system of government.

Borah ridiculed the probable planks in the Republican platform in defense of the Constitution and upholding the rights of the states against such outlawed New Deal experiments as the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"There will be much said," he added, "of the debt of gratitude the people of this country owe to the supreme court for its decisions in the NRA and AAA cases, and protecting the integrity of the states. And yet, the so-called anti-lynching bill is in contravention to every principle announced in these decisions. And the pathetic ineptitude of their contention is illustrated by the fact that the last battalion of colored voters are on their way into the Democratic party."

Macon, Ga., News
June 4, 1936

WHITES CONTROL GEORGIA G. O. P.'S

National Executive Committee Lacks Negroes for First Time in History

By GLENN RAMSEY
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

ATLANTA, June 4. (AP)—Georgia Republicans, for the first time in the party,'s state history, are going to the national convention at Cleveland June 9, representing an organization 100 per cent white controlled.

The recent state convention reduced membership of the central committee, governing body in Georgia from 110 to 55 and provided an executive committee of 15 actively to conduct its affairs.

All officers and members of the executive committee are white.

There are only five Negroes on the state central committee.

In adopting this setup, the convention switched from the 12-year leadership of Josiah T. Rose to that of Clint W. Hager of Atlanta, former United States district attorney.

Hager, as chairman of the central committee, with the other officers and executive committee is in active control of Republican affairs in Georgia.

"In our recent state convention," Hager said today, "the delegates for the first time in Georgia Republican party activity, ran the convention.

Militant Republicanism Seen

"The new state committee was set up by them and gave the party the 100 per cent white leadership, which even the Negroes realized, was necessary to have a militant Republicanism in this state. We have that now. Interest is keen and we are ready and anxious to go ahead."

The convention returned local patronage to party adherents in affected counties.

Where strictly local jobs are to be available when the Republicans return to power, recommendations are to be made by the county committee together with the district chairman. If they are in agreement, no further action will be necessary.

If there are disagreements the executive committee's action is to be final. State-wide positions are to be recommended by the executive committee.

The new rules also provide that when a member of the state committee, or any officer, applies or is recommended for a federal position, his place automatically becomes vacant and is to be filled by the committee.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

FISTICUFFS LACKING AS REPUBLICANS MEET

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—(AP)—Shelby county republicans staged their biennial wrangle here this afternoon, but fisticuffs and chair-smashing—a feature of such sessions in the past—were averted.

The presence of seven deputy sheriffs and the failure of the chairman to gain entrance to his own meeting were contributing factors for peace, if not harmony.

The deputy sheriffs stood in the courthouse hall outside the criminal courtroom where several hundred negro delegates were on hand more than an hour before the scheduled time. Their opponents failed to force their way through the crowd.

DYERSBURG, TENN.
STATE GAZETTE

APR 20 1936

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NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

APR 26 1936

Georgia Factions Elect Two Sets of Delegates

Republicans Split in State's First Convention District

ATLANTA, April 25 (AP).—Amid heated remarks from Negro Republicans charging "irregularities," the 1st District convention here today split openly into two factions electing their own delegates to the Cleveland national convention.

Refusing to recognize the Josiah T. Rose group, the Clint W. Hager adherents named Harry Sommers, Atlanta automobile man, as delegate from this district to the national meeting, and W. R. Watson alternate. Rose is chairman of the Republican State Committee and was formerly Collector of Internal Revenue for Georgia. Hager is a former United States District Attorney here.

The Rose oganization selected A. T. Walden, Atlanta Negro attorney, as delegate to the national convention and Norman Miller as alternate.

Both factions elected their delegates uninstructed.

Florida District Backs Landon

TAMPA, Fla., April 25 (AP).—Republicans of the 1st Florida Congressional District today indorsed Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas for President, and elected Joseph P. Lieb, of Tampa, and C. E. Davis, of Lake Hamilton, as delegates to the national convention in Cleveland June 9.

GARY, IND.
POST-TRIBUNE

APR 25 1936

TO HOLD NEGRO G. O. P. RALLY MONDAY NIGHT

A republican mass meeting offering William Dawson, former second ward councilman in Chicago, as principal speaker, will be held in the clubrooms of Gary's Negro Elks' lodge, 2174 Broadway, Monday night. The rally has been organized by the Central District Women's Republican club, whose president, Mrs. Gladys Preston, will preside.

Dawson, Mrs. Preston said, will address the meeting as representative of the republican party's national headquarters in Chicago.

The chairman added that the meeting, starting at 8 p. m., will be open to all republican candidates, congressional aspirants to be allowed five minutes each in which to outline their platforms, and all other office-seekers to receive three minutes each.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS BATTLE FOR CONTROL

Two Factions Here Each Name Delegate to Cleveland Convention.

By the Associated Press.

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Rose is chairman of the republican state committee and was formerly collector of internal revenue for Georgia. Hager is a former United States district attorney here.

Two Groups "Function."

The Rose group, after being given no voice in the Hager gathering, kept their seats and went ahead with perfecting their organization, the same time the Hager partisans were conducting their business.

There was much confusion as Chairman Sommers, of the Hager faction, and Chairman Norman Miller, of the Rose group, conducted affairs at the same time, neither paying the slightest attention to the other.

The Rose organization selected A. T. Walden, negro attorney, as delegate to the national convention and Norman Miller as alternate.

Both factions elected their delegates uninstructed. State leaders have insisted on uninstructed delegates at Cleveland to give the state a trading position in the selection of the next republican presidential candidate.

Ben Davis Fights Hager.

Ben Davis, Atlanta negro attorney, who has been prominent in republican politics in the state for a long time, led the fight against the Hager faction's slate of officers. He claimed their proceedings were "irregular" and promised a contest at Cleveland.

Georgia has 14 delegates at the national convention, four of whom are to be selected by the state convention here May 9 to represent the state at large. The other 10 will go as representatives from the state's 10 congressional districts.

Negroes said at the conventions today that they would insist on being represented by three or four delegates from Georgia to the national meeting. The majority of the negroes present sat and voted with the Rose faction, which claims party regularity in its actions.

At Waycross yesterday republicans from the eighth congressional district named Ralph Smith, of Brunswick, as delegate with J. B. Exum, of Douglas, as alternate. They are uninstructed.

Albany Selections.

Second district republicans, gathering at Albany, named J. L. Phillips, of Thomasville, delegate and Dr. J. G. Standifer, of Blakely, alternate. They are also uninstructed.

Previously James Arnold, of Athens, republican national committeeman from Georgia, was named a delegate from the tenth district and J. M. McDonald, of Fort Valley, will represent the third district. Also uninstructed.

The question of whom the Georgia delegation would support at Cleveland, because of the failure of the district conventions to instruct, still remains to be decided. Governor Landon, of Kansas; Senator Borah and Frank Knox, the Chicago publisher, all have supporters in Georgia.

WELLSBURG, W. VA.
HERALD
APR 21 1936

Colored G. O. P. Feast And Rally Here On Friday

POLITICAL SHINDIG SCHEDULED FOR BROOKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Republican colored voters of Brooke county will stage a feast and rally, Friday, April 24, at the Brooke county court house. The rally will be conducted under the auspices of the Brooke County Colored Young Republican Club.

All candidates and the public are invited to attend the gathering.

An array of prominent colored speakers have been secured for the occasion. The list includes: Professor James A. Wade, noted negro educator of Buckhannon W. Va.; Attorney Harry Jones, of Wheeling; Dr. Buford Westbrook, of Weirton and Attorney Charles W. Covington, of Wellsburg.

WHEELING, W. VA.
INTELLIGENCER

APR 27 1936
WELLSBURG

REPUBLICANS ARE GAINING

SCORES OF VOTERS CLAIM THEY HAVE BEEN IMPROPERLY REGISTERED

With the passing of another week there was considerable possibility that Brooke county, instead of showing a majority for the Democrats in registration, would revert to the GOP by the smallest of margins.

Obviously, some of the registrars have made a poor job of their work, judging from the number of persons who have called at the office of the county clerk, insisting they were improperly registered.

Republican workers Saturday unearthed 30 colored people who were not registered at all. Much of this, however, was due to conditions existing after the flood, which forced almost everyone in the first ward to evacuate.

Numerous others, from Windsor Heights, have demanded that they be changed from Democrats to Republicans. Some of them claimed they never saw the registrars.

If the present campaign is to take on anything more than ordinary interest this is the week when the change is anticipated.

One of the outstanding developments of last week was the strength being shown by Dr. V. C. Wells, candidate for the Democratic nomination for county commissioner, from Wellsburg district, and opposed only by William Leibfarth, recently tossed out of office for habitual drunkenness and squandering of the taxpayers' money.

Dr. Wells succeeded Leibfarth by virtue of his appointment by Governor H. G. Kump. With his entrance into county affairs there was an immediate end put to all extravagant and sessions of the county court ceased to be drunken orgies. The court is now composed of Dr. Wells, Ross J. Hindman and Edward Andrews.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
April 26, 1936

FIRST DISTRICT G. O. P. SPLITS

Negro Republicans Charge Irregularities. Two Delegations Named.

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Thomasville, Ga., Press
May 15, 1936

Ben Davis, Atlanta negro republican politician got himself appointeed a delegate at large from Georgia and is going along with the white boys to the Cleveland convention. The little hand full of lilly whites in the state has never yet been able to entirely eliminate old Black Ben the Republican postoffice patronage salesman for Georgia.

WILMINGTON, CAL.
PRESS

MAY 15 1936

POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES

By W. R. EARL

NO LONGER THE G.O.P. OYSTER

The Negro vote, long the delectable oyster of the Republican Party at election time, is about to be scratched from the G.O.P. vote-getters menu.

Definite indications that Negro voters in 23 states of the North have ceased to regard the G.O.P. as the patron saint of the colored race were given on the floor of the House recently in a speech delivered by Representative Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, first Negro congressman to sit on the Democratic side.

Needless to say, this speech received little if any publicity in the metropolitan press.

Observers were quick to note that Mitchell's remarks were greeted with prolonged applause from Democrats with Southern members joining their Northern colleagues in the ovation.

The gist of the handwriting on the political wall, boldly scrawled by the Illinois congressman, was simply this:

"For more than 50 years my people have been almost solidly registered in the Republican party. It is only during the past 4 or 5 years that Negroes have found that the Democratic party is a safe place to live and vote. . . .

"I have just done some work for the national Democratic party. I have been busy compiling statistics to be used in this campaign, and I find that in 23 states, where we expect to wage a campaign for Negro votes, where Negroes are permitted to vote, and where their votes are counted, we have more than 2,400,000 Negroes who can vote in this election.

"We expect to wage a campaign and to show the Republican party that has abused the Negroes more than it has abused this country, that we stand politically emancipated, and we are going to give the Democratic party and the great President that I love so dearly the largest vote than any Negro group has ever given a President of the United States."

Huntsville, Ala., Times
June 4, 1936

WHITES IN CONTROL OF GEORGIA G. O. P.

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Only five negroes are on the state central committee.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

G.O.P.'S ELECT MANY NEGROES AS DELEGATES

Wide-Spread Recognition Given Minority Group Significant

The number of Negroes chosen to participate in the Republican national convention in Cleveland, June 9, 10, 11, and the manner of their choosing indicate a return to prestige of the voters they represent. In two states the important and highly honorable position of delegate-at-large was given Negroes after the state conventions had discussed the wisdom of such minority representation. Since these are states where Negroes vote and have their votes counted, the decision is significant.

A Principle Recognized

Oscar DePriest, ex-congressman and nominee to return to his former office, was made delegate-at-large in Illinois. But first one of the men slated had to step aside, a significant concession both because of the sacrifice it required on the part of the man who yielded, and because such a move was an acknowledgement of the Negro's importance.

The election of Dr. J.R.A. Crossland in Missouri, though accomplished without any slate breaking, was due to exactly the same desire to give representation to the Negro voters. In other northern and border states Negro delegates and alternates chosen reflect the composition of the population. For instance Rev. James W. Brown is a delegate from the Harlem area in New York city.

There will be the usual groups of Negro delegates from southern states. Georgia will have three delegates and two alternates. Louisiana, whichever faction is seated after the contests is heard on Monday will have Negroes on its delegation. From Mississippi Perry Howard, national committeeman, is bringing Negro delegates whom he hopes the national committee will decide are legally entitled to represent that state. The 38 delegates and alternates already chosen are:

Representatives Chosen

Arkansas—Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, fifth district delegate.

Colorado—Dr. T. T. McKinney Denver, first district alternate.

Georgia—A. T. Walden, Atlanta fifth district delegate; Sol. C. Clements, Macon, sixth district delegate; Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta delegate-at-large; Dr. L. M. Hill Atlanta, alternate-at-large; W. P. Harris, Athens, alternate-at-large.

Illinois—Oscar DePriest, Chicago, delegate-at-large.

Kansas—A. J. Neely, Kansas City, second district alternate; Dr. W. M. Thomas, Leavenworth, first district alternate.

Kentucky — Walter Robinson, Hopkinsville, delegate-at-large.

Louisiana—Paul L. Marshall group: Wallace Marine, New Orleans, first district alternate; John D. Brown, New Orleans, second district delegate; W. Scott Chinn, New Orleans, second district alternate; Jerrell Creech, Logansport, fourth district delegate; John R. Perkins, Baton Rouge, sixth district delegate; Dr. E. V. Donato, delegate-at-large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, Opelousas, seventh district alternate; F. D. Benjamin, Moreauville, eighth district alternate.

Louisiana—Jahncke-Jackson faction: James Lewis, New Orleans, delegate-at-large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, New Orleans, delegate-at-large; Thomas I. Galbreth, New Orleans, alternate-at-large; Emil L. Meine, New Orleans, alternate-at-large.

Missouri: Duke Diggs, Jefferson City, second district alternate; Fred Dabney Kansas City, fourth district alternate; Harry Bracy, St. Louis, eleventh district delegate; Miss Elizabeth Gamble, St. Louis, eleventh district alternate; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph, delegate-at-large; Samuel J. Lane, St. Louis, alternate-at-large.

New York—Rev. James W. Brown, New York city, twenty-first district delegate.

Oklahoma—J. H. Stevens, Okmulgee, alternate-at-large.

Should the Howard delegation be seated in Mississippi, the delegates at large will be: Perry W. Howard, E. P. Booze, J. H. Oldham and S. D. Redmond. Their alternates are: Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Rev. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Margaret L. Arnett and E. L. Patton.

The district delegates are:

First, W. J. Box, Corinth; alternate, D. C. Jackson of Columbus.

Second, A. M. Patterson, Como, and S. W. Rodgers of Oxford.

Third, F. H. Miller of Mound Bayou, and W. W. Gilbert of Merigold.

Fourth, Prof. J. H. Quinn of Eupora and Dr. H. C. Wheeler of Okolona.

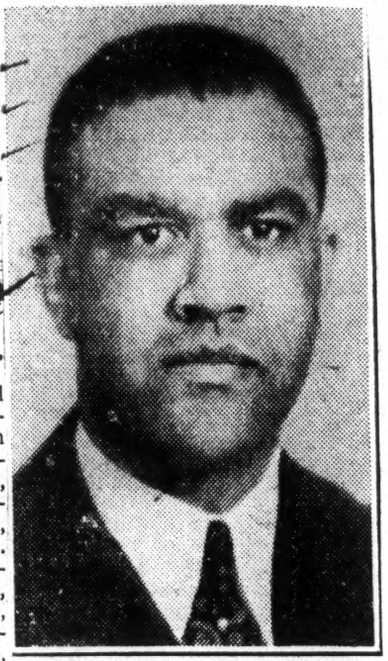
Fifth, C. T. Butler of Meridian, and C. D. Parker of Lawrence.

Sixth, J. B. Woods of Hattiesburg, and E. D. Trigg of Hattiesburg.

Seventh, A. M. Redmond of Jackson and Charles Isaacs of Natchez.

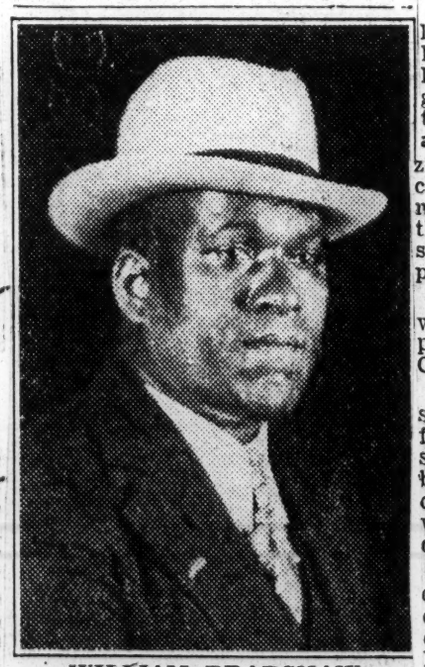
Negroes Know Landon

These Negro representatives reflect the attitudes of the states from which they come in their choice of candidates and of planks to be in the platform, so that whoever wins the racial group will have spokesmen that will be heard. This holds with double force should Alf M. Landon, governor of Kansas, be the G.O.P. choice for President, because in Kansas Negroes have played a large part in campaigns throughout the years.



DR. W. McKINNEY THOMAS

When Landon was state chairman, he had a Negro as vice chairman. As governor for two terms he has had numerous Negroes working in the various departments under his executive control. In all about 300 are employed among whom are a number of "white collar" jobs.



WILLIAM BRADSHAW

In addition to these who are official in their connection with Landon are the group of "Young Republicans." A. W. Martin, lawyer who hails from Pittsburg, the seat of the Kansas Teachers college which for many years has sent Negro athletes on its teams to midwestern track meets, is their state president. The Landon-for-president boom is the work of groups like this. Martin who is also grand master of Odd Fellows and deputy grand master of Masons, says of Landon:

P. G. PORTER

"Governor Alf M. Landon is the logical man for president, because he is statesman, and not a political demagogue. His record as governor has demonstrated to us, the principles of sound economy and impartial justice—for all citizens. The Negroes of Kansas, especially, have been recognized as never before, and I am confident that they will continue to receive such recognition under him as president."

P. G. Porter, Atchison educator, who is secretary of the Landon-for-president club of Kansas says of Gov. Landon:

"I am giving my whole-hearted support to the Landon movement for President, because he is a doer, sane on legislature procedure and believes sincerely in the American constitution, the foundation upon which the Negroes' rights in America rest."

William M. Bradshaw, president of the Kansas Landon-for-president club, was vice chairman of the state committee at the time when Alf Landon broke into politics. Landon's first political activity was chairman of the state committee. In this post he did one thing that made him trusted by Negroes ever since. When asked where his Negro vice-chairman should be given an office, Landon replied: "Right here with the rest of us. We are all Republicans." Bradshaw says with full knowledge of the man:

"America needs Governor Landon in these times of industrial, political and social unrest, because he is safe, sane, intelligent and progressive and stands for equality of opportunity for all of the people."

Dr. William McKinley Thomas, active member of the National Medical association and the National Hospital association, says Landon "was the moving spirit that led the way for better medical and hospital care for the Negroes of Kansas. He makes his own decisions and can be trusted."

Roy Garvin of Kansas City, Kansas, an original Landon supporter, says to know Alf M. Landon is to become convinced that he is the man for president. He is unaffected, plain spoken, experienced, capable. Best of all he sincerely wishes well by his fellow man. He is typical of the strength and independence which characterize Kansas.

A. J. Neeley, veteran educator and business man of Kansas City, Kansas, is proud to be on the delegation which goes to Cleveland to nominate for president Governor Landon of Kansas. He says the sweep of sentiment clear across the land is popular recognition of a good public service, very uncommon in these days when so many in high and low places have interest only in what they can get from the public treasury.

The county endorsements of Alf M. Landon for president express the deep interest the Negroes are taking all over Kansas. One of them comes from Nicodemus township, that community which had its beginning in the great exodus from Texas which occurred in the '80's, some stopping in Nicodemus and others going on to Los Angeles. Homer White, committeeman, is their spokesman. J. S. Peary and LeRoy Talbott speak for Geary county; Luther Jordan and Rudolph Primm for Saline county; Fred W. Taylor for Douglas county; W. L. Hardy and Dennis M. Hunigan for Montgomery county; Samuel Ridley for Harvey county; and the Young Republicans of Kansas of which A. W. Martin is vice chairman endorsed Landon at the state meeting in Leavenworth April 4.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE
MAY 29 1936

Wilson to Address Negro Voting League

The Negro Republican Voters' League of Iowa will meet at 11 a. m. Saturday in Polk county courthouse with J. G. Browne as chairman. George Wilson, Republican candidate for nomination for governor, will be presented at the meeting.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

MAY 31 1936

2 GEORGIA CONTESTS FOR G.O.P. CONVENTION

Atlanta and Savannah Districts, Split in Factions, Name Two Delegations.

By GLENN RAMSEY,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Rival republican factions in Savannah and Atlanta will appear before the national committee at Cleveland June 3 to contest the seating of delegates from the first and fifth Georgia congressional districts.

In the district conventions, held April 25, the supporters of opposing leaders named delegates and alternates to the national meeting. The state convention had no control over the district delegates and the contests go to Cleveland.

From the Atlanta district Harry Sommers, wealthy automobile man, was elected a delegate by the Clint W. Hager faction, now in control of the party in Georgia. W. R. Watson, of Lithonia, is Sommers' alternate.

Another Group.

At the same time and in the same room, the Josiah T. Rose group selected A. T. Walden, Atlanta negro attorney, delegate, and Norman Miller, a white man, alternate. Negroes were in the majority at the R[illegible] meeting.

Sommers is to appear before the national committee in his own interest, and supported by State Chairman Hager, Ben J. Davis, a delegate from the state at large, and Watson. Davis is a negro.

Walden is to be present along with Miller. Miller is expected to present Walden's case. Rose will aid him.

Others to Attend.

Mrs. Bertha Field, of Marietta, national committeewoman from Georgia and James W. Arnold, of Athens, national committeeman, are to attend the committee sessions. Wilson Williams, of Woodbury, secretary of the state central committee, also is to attend the contest hearings.

In the contest from the Savannah district E. K. Overstreet, of Sylvania, was selected delegate by the Ben H. McLarty faction and Charles E. Donnelly is the delegate of the St. James D. Alexander group.

Overstreet's alternate is Morris Horowitz, of Savannah, and Dr. H. Van Beuren, of Statesboro, the alternate for Donnelly.

Under republican party procedure the contests will be heard first by the contest committee of the republican national committee.

To National Committee.

After the contest committee has made its decision, the national committee reviews the ruling and may either agree to or reverse the contest committee. Whatever delegate the national committee decides upon will have his name placed upon the temporary roll of the convention.

If the contestants still wish to continue the fight an appeal can be taken to the credentials committee of the convention which makes up the permanent roll. The credentials committee has the right to approve or disagree with the findings of the national committee.

Final appeal is to the floor of the convention. Georgia republican leaders said, however, few contests ever go further than the credentials committee.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN

JUN 3 - 1936

National Committee Contests

Controversies Over Republican Convention Seats, Largely From South.

CLEVELAND, June 3 (A. P.).—Fifty-seven contested convention seats, many of which have been in dispute for years, called the Republican National Committee together today to listen to a round robin of grievances.

Color is the principal point that will be argued, if the advance statements of the contestants gave any indication of what was in store for the afternoon session of the committee.

In the South, spokesmen talked of discrimination against Negro delegates. In Alaska there was a dispute between the white and Indian delegations.

Six complete delegations were in dispute. They were those from Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, the District of Columbia and Alaska. In addition, two seats were being fought over in Georgia, one in Illinois, two in Oklahoma, and one in Tennessee.

In one or two other cases the committee had to decide such things as whether, and how, to seat delegates who had only one quarter of a vote.

In the South Carolina contest there was a repetition of the same claims that were heard four years ago at Chicago. J. W. Tolbert, for many years the Republican leader of South Carolina, was on hand minus a tie, as usual, to argue that the delegation headed by Dallas A. Gardner and J. C. Hambright did not include any Negroes, and was not representative of South Carolina Republicans. The Hambright-Gardner faction was seated at Chicago in 1932.

"Gardner ought to stay out of it," said Mr. Tolbert. "A Democratic voter in South Carolina has no right to go to the Republican convention at all."

The Tennessee contest involved a seat in Memphis, with Robert R. (Bob) Church, Negro, a Yale graduate and a wealthy Memphis real estate man, as the principal contestant. John E. McCall, a Memphis lawyer, was contesting for that seat.

Charges of "Lily-White" surrounded the seats from Louisiana and Mississippi, with the old-timer at Republican conventions, Perry Howard, the Negro national committeeman from Jackson, Miss., as a contender.

The arrangements for hearing the contests were completed after Chairman Henry P. Fletcher had announced that he would invite former President Herbert Hoover to address the convention.

Classmate Says Borah and Lowden Both Flunked Law

Kansas GOP Delegate Also Recalls Getting Ben Tillman's Son Out of Jail.

By OLLIE STEWART
(Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND—The gray-haired but salty-tongued Turner W. Bell, Leavenworth, Kansas, attorney goaded and entertained the hangers-on in the Majestic hotel barber shop for almost an hour just prior to the convention opening on Monday.

The barber forgot to flip his razor, the bootblack stood open-mouthed and soaked his fingers in the shoe dressing. Business came to a complete standstill as Judge Bell spat shaving lather in the general direction of the ceiling and spattered his audience with eloquence.

"The trouble with young men nowadays," the Judge said, "is a lack of preparedness. If you can produce the goods when you come, color and nothing else can or will be a handicap. Take me for example: I was the only black man in my law class at Iowa, but did I let that keep me from getting what I started out to get?—wait, barber, let me finish this and then you can shave the other side of my face!

Both Flunked Out

"As I was saying, they were all white but me. In my class was Frank Lowden—you know all about him, I suppose—and there was Borah, yes, the same Borah who wants to be nominated and elected president at this convention. Well, I'm going to tell you something about both of these men. They failed—flunked out; but both of them later took another whack at it and made the grade.

Tells a Story

"Here's a good one. Once I was called to defend two white boys. I prepared my case and had everything set to get them out of jail when their mother found out I wasn't white. At first she wanted to let them stay in jail rather than have me be responsible for getting them out, but she changed later.

"I got them out, and later received a letter from the uncle of the boys, who thanked me and expressed a wish that some day he might have the pleasure of entertaining me in his home. The letter was from Ben Tillman of South Carolina."

The Generals of the G.O.P. Worry About the Negro Vote

Justifiedly, the Republican generals are worried about the Negro vote.

If the prospective great change in the Negro vote in the United States signifies anything, it is that the Negro people are moving to independent political action in the interest of their own oppressed race.

That is the great message that the only Negro national candidate, James W. Ford, Vice-Presidential nominee on the Communist ticket, has been carrying across the length and breadth of this land.

When the Republican American Institute of Public Opinion vote forecaster thermometer registered that 69 per cent of the Negro vote would go for Roosevelt this year, the Hearst-Liberty League-Landon crowd began to get hot.

A hurried call went out for what James W. Ford calls "the Negro Uncle Tom traitors."

For as James W. Ford declared of Perry Howard and Oscar de Priest, Negro wheel horses of the lynch-inciting William Randolph Hearst:

"When Howard and de Priest tell Negroes their interest lies in alliance with Wall Street instead of with their exploited fellow white workers, they prepare further tortures for the Negro people."

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

G.O.P. Board Meets in Chicago

Republicans Believe They Will Attract Big Negro Vote

NEW YORK CITY—Returning from a three-day trip through upper New York State, during which he joined the party of Governor Alfred M. Landon at Buffalo, Francis E. Rivers, director of the colored division of the Eastern Republican headquarters, announced here this week that he is certain the Republican forces will be greatly augmented by Negro votes this fall. After a thorough observation of the normally Republican territory north of Manhattan, the division head announced:

"I am now certain that Gov. Landon has made himself clear on two issues which are of vital importance to colored citizens through this nation; namely that the Republican party, contrary to what the administration would have voters believe, is not against adequate and well-directed relief; and that it favors gainful employment rather than subsidized idleness. If there has been any doubt as to where the Republican standard bearer is turning his sails, that doubt was erased by the straight-forward, manly message which he delivered in his speech at Buffalo."

During his stay Mr. Rivers conferred with prominent Republican leaders from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania who had gathered for the speech at Buffalo. He said that in every instance he found an obvious tendency to rely respectfully upon the efficacy of the Negro vote in the November ballot.

Despite their pivotal positions, Mr. Rivers said he felt sure that both New York and Pennsylvania would be in the Republican column

Gov. Alf Landon Sends Message To Negroes At Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill. — Meeting with some 75 Negro Republicans who were gathered here last week as a national planning board, Republican National Chairman John Hamilton read a message to the group from Gov. Alf. M. Landon, which said in part:

"The history of the Republican party and that of our colored fellow citizens are so interwoven that it is impossible to think of freedom and the remarkable progress of colored Americans without recalling the origin of our party.

"I employ neither platitudes nor mottoes. Our platform of 1936 as it relates to colored Americans together with the principles of the Republican party as they were first uttered, express my feelings and convictions on all problems that concern them. No turn of fortune could change my belief in the absolute equality of all American citizens. Wherever I may be found in the future I shall strive as I have thus far striven, to adhere to the fundamentals of justice, both by word and deed."

74 GOP Planners Meet Two Days In Chicago

Chieftains from 24 States Hear Message from John Hamilton.

MINIMIZE SPECIAL PROBLEMS, HIS PLEA

Suggests Waste and Graft Be Campaign Issue.

CHICAGO — A message from Governor Landon and an address by John Hamilton, white, G.O.P. national committee head, featured the two-day session of the National Republican Planning Board at the LaSalle Hotel, beginning Sunday of last week.

National Planning Board of the Republican Committee's Colored Division photographed at the Hotel La Salle, Thursday. On the speaker's dias in the rear, from left to right, are Major John R. Lynch, Republican patriarch and former Congressman; Dr. L. K. Williams, chairman of the Colored Division; Arthur W. Curtis, national committeeman and assistant to Chairman Hamilton; John M. D. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Robert R. Church, of Memphis; Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, chairman of the speakers' bureau; E. Francis Rivers, chairman of the Eastern Division; Mrs. Lethia Fleming of Cleveland, chairman of the Women's Division; Elisha Scott of Topeka, Kan., and Robert J. Kratky, liaison officer of the Republican National Committee.

REPUBLICANS IN EMERGENCY MEET PLAN PULPIT CRUSADE

NEW YORK, Sept.-- (CNA)- Alarmed by the rising hostility of colored voters to the Republican Presidential candidate, a group of clergymen, headed by Bishop Henry Sims of Philadelphia, held an emergency meeting at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee in the Liggett Building here to plan a "pulpit crusade" to protest "Democratic attempts" to "divide the Negro vote at the coming election." 9-24-36

The meeting climaxed a series of recent attempts by Republican leaders to stampede the Negro vote back to the "Republican fold," attempts ranging from the playing up of Governor Landon as a "new Lincoln" to the discredited manouver to exploit the political inexperience of Jesse Owens, sensational Olympic triple-winner. Jesse, it will be remembered, was trapped into giving out a public statement endorsing Landon. A few days later, however, Owens retracted the endorsement, stating "almost every Negro I have talked to has told me I was foolish and has told me I ought to retract." Republican efforts to line up Joe Louis met with failure from the outset, the Brown Bomber coming "nothing doing."

Those who attended the meeting in the Republican State grounds saw in the long record of Republican betrayal of the Negro people for only "minor criticism" of the "grand old party", according to a resolution adopted by the group. The resolution magnanimously admits that in the past "grounds for minor criticisms" existed, but regards "the Republican party as the only party capable of meeting the issues of this campaign adequately."

Bishop Sims told the emergency conference he was in a position to speak also for Bishop William Henry Heard, now in Europe, who shares with him the African Methodist Episcopal diocese that takes in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware. In his address, Bishop Sims attempted to resurrect the dead hopes of the Negro people in the Republican party, declaring that both by tradition and hope, the Negro should remain steadfast in his affiliation with the Republican party in State and nation."

The committee decided to ask Governor Landon, by way of "stimulating interest" in its objective, to make "an expression of his attitude on the constitutional rights of the Negro, particularly with regard to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments," which, incidentally, the Republicans never enforced when in power.

Col. Simmons is director of the Speakers' Bureau, Colored Division, Republican National Committee and is considered one of best informed men of his day on matters pertaining to the social economic and political welfare of his people. His words carry the weight and authority of one who has studied his subject from every angle and knows the remedy should be applied to better conditions among the Negroes of America. St. Louis, Mo.

The demand for speeches by Col. Simmons has astounded the headquarters. More than 1500 requests have been received asking for his services as a speaker.

Both speeches will be broadcast over the following stations: WJZ—New York City; WBZA—Springfield, Mass.; WFIL—Philadelphia; WBAL—Baltimore; WNAL;—Washington, D. C.; WSYR—Syracuse, N. Y.; WHAM—Rochester, N. Y.; KDKA—Pittsburgh; WGAR—Cleveland, Ohio; WXYZ—Detroit; WENR and WLS — Chicago; KWK — St. Louis; WMT—Cedar Rapids; KSO Des Moines; KOIL—Omaha; WREN—Kansas City, Mo.; WAVE Louisville; WSM— Nashville, WMC—Memphis; WCKY — Cincinnati; WCOL—Columbus, Ohio and WBZ—Boston.

ROSCOE SIMMONS ON AIR FOR G.O.P.

Will Discuss National Issues of the Campaign As They Relate to the Colored People. First Broadcast Oct. 25; Second Nov. 1

CHICAGO, Oct. 20— Speaking under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, Col. Roscoe Simmons, noted orator and exponent of Republican principles of constitutional government, will discuss the issues of the national campaign as they relate directly to colored people, his speeches being broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up, on Sunday, October 25, and Sunday, Nov. 1. The time for both broadcasts will be from 3:30 to 4:00 p m., Eastern Standard time.

Political – 1936

Party Affiliation

Republican

Snapshots of the GOP

By ROBERT WILLIAMS

In and About The Phillis Wheatley

Wed. June 10—Movie of a young reporter lost in a maze of delegates.....Dinner hour at the Phillis Wheatley....Local color, Hubbub, life....cafeteria.. waitresses scurrying hither and yon...Spotted Raphael Donato, young Cleveland attorney with his eternal pipe....Veritable information bureau....has met most everybody... we chat as he points out new faces....Oscar DePriest's son...tall, immaculate and smooth, talking to little, short, fat gentleman....Sighted dining in back corner with Cleveland's big shots...Oscar DePriest himself, the committeeman from Illinois.. beautiful white flowing hair.... A. M. E. Bishop Vernon, ex-register of treasury for Roosevelt.... Mr. and Mrs. Franklin of Kansas City, Mo....? He's editor of the Kansas City Call....Mr. and Mrs. Garvin....also of Kansas City Call....Famous "Habeus Corpus Bell" gentleman who earned that name by getting so many Negroes out of jail.

Spotted at head of table.... Reynolds, state repr. from Philadelphia Pa..... interruption.... three roving serenaders with accordian, violin and guitar....playing "is it true, what they say about Dixie?".... Spotted .... Perkins of La. State U. said to be only colored person to grad from the law school there at Baton Rouge....

Sighted, our own Jane Hunter, executive sec'y of Phillis Wheatley standing in middle of floor...As though grustrated....or words to that effect....met on the stairs.. ..our own Ethel Storey, Ass't. Sec'y Phillis Wheatley..as calm and cool as ever in blue.... Glimpse....Mrs. Evans renowned orator from Indiana....

A peel into the Mather Room.. another private dinner.. out of town guests, unknown.... well known Clevelanders such as Councilmen Payne and Hubbard also Clayborne George..Ormond Forte.....W. O. Walker and others.

Senator King from Chicago, ..suave, dapper and interesting.. C. C. Valle, Creole from New Orleans.... pronounced accent.... A. L. Waldon from Atlanta....dynamic attorney....

Introductions....Dr. Martin of Memphis....Omega man.... they say he has biggest drug store in south owned by Negro..He speaks of Bob Church, head of faction from Tennessee by same name ...Says Church is political boss in state over all....Note.... He has no profesion but politics.... believes in no distcrimination.. and has never received any.... staying at Hotel Hollenden.

A. N. Fields, columnist on Chicago Defender....22 years with that paper....Editorial writer.. write for the Forum.. Review of Reviews.. Hon. and Mrs. R. S. Abbott of the Chicago Defender.. She, most charming and attentive to him...He, grateful and warm and flattering, the perfect gentleman....Advises that newspaper is best profession in the world.. Success lies in knowing how to get it....Reveals no race trouble abroad .... Trouble only in America.... with our own people as well as white..

Enter..Mr. Leland D. French cool in manner as wel as immaculate attire....Mrs. Clayborne George, the commissioner's wife, in a gorgeous flowery dress.... smiling in her own melting way ..lovely Mrs. Ethelyn King, lady in blue, almost concealed by her flowing wrap....tips in daintly, holding gown from floor..they say she is Bundy's lady ward leader..a growing power.. Mrs. Chester K. Gillespie.... Reserved and dignified.... Mrs. Esther Threat in white....looking most lovely flitting here and there.... Atty. Perry Jackson, asst. police prosecutor....Hurries away.... cool palm beach attire.. Glimpse Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell as though still sweethearts..she in peach lace dress and stylish green shoes.

Captivated.... meets beautiful Miss Marie Brown from Chicago ....my hit of the convention for loveliness in yellow lace and gray hat....asked her why she attended....she heard there was a convention and just decided to come ....whih is as godd a reason as many....points out famous Mrs. Booze, National Committeewoman from Miss.....causes end of an otherwise endless column.

Harlem Sore, Calls Its Own Convention

Organization Leaders to Form All-Peoples Party.

F.D. AND G.O.P. ARE FLAYED

NEW YORK. — That neither the Democrats nor Republicans can look for anything like a solid Harlem vote was indicated when a call was issued to form the All-Harlem People's Party at a special convention to be held June 20 and 21.

The convention called for Saturday and Sunday at the Renaissance Ballroom by Dmelan J. Phillips, president of the Consolidated Leagues as chairman has the following leaders in its steering committee:

Ashley Totten, secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the Rev. O. C. Maxwell, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; Layle Lane, secretary of the Teachers' Union; A. W. Miranda, Latin American organizations; Ignatius Lawlor, joint conference against discriminatory practices; Lucille Spence, secretary, committee for better schools in Harlem.

Rap Both Parties

It is indicated that the All-People's party will have as its platform the condemnation of both the Republicans and the New Deal.

In pre-convention literature Hoover is bitterly assailed and Roosevelt is condemned for allegedly permitting discrimination against colored and foreign born in the administration of relief.

The administration is also condemned for permitting trade with Italy during the rape of Ethiopia.

The new party may put up its own candidate for all officers.

The announcement says in part that: "Harlem, the largest colored community in America, must lead the way toward an independent party freed of corruption, false praises and betrayals."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 12 1936

Landon Chosen Amid a Bedlam Of Enthusiasm

Delegates' Cheers Interrupt Nomination Half Hour at Mention of His Name

'Prairie State' Jibe Hit

Farley 'Smeared'; Borah Is Loser Not Making Speech

By Edwin S. McIntosh

A Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND, June 11.—The Republican National Convention nominated Governor Alf M. Landon as its candidate for President amid scenes of wild enthusiasm tonight. The nomination came a short while after the convention had unanimously adopted a platform with just as much enthusiasm.

All the candidates who had sought the nomination against Governor Landon with the exception of Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, walked up to the speakers stand and expressed their loyalty to the nominee. The delegates and visitors yelled vainly to know where Senator Borah was, but the Idahoan did not appear.

Senator Borah got nineteen votes on the roll call, eighteen of which came from Wisconsin and one from West Virginia. Bernhard Gettleman of Wisconsin, sought to mrove for the unanimous nomination of Governor Landon, but the only course open to Wisconsin at this point was to change its vote. That Wisconsin refused to do, but after the result o fthe total vote was announced, Mr Gettelman's motion was received and carried, and the nomination was made unanimous. The Borah vote from West Virginia was cast by Carl G. Bachmann, who had been Senator Borah's campaign manager.

Landon Wire a Surprise

Landon surprised the convention by sending a telegram before his name was placed before the convention, informing the convention that he was prepared to depart from the adopted platform in several particulars if it should in his judgment become advisable. That applied with particular emphasis to his readiness to ask for an amendment to the Constitution to safeguard women and children in industry if it should become necessary.

In placing Governor Landon's name in nomination, John D. M. Hamilton, Landon campaign manager, turned the words of Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, back upon the Democratic party. After summing up Governor Landon's qualification, Mr. Landon brought down the house by quoting Mr. Farley's recent speech: "Here is a man from a typical prairie state."

The nomination of Governor Landon was accompanied by three lively and noisy demonstrations, one of which interrupted Mr. Hamilton's nominating speech for half an hour.

After the lesection of Mr. Landon to lead the ticket the convention adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow for the nomination of the candidate for Vice-President.

Landon 984 of 1,003

The roll call gave Landon a total of 984 out of 1,003, the remaining nineteen going to Borah. Wisconsin gave Borah eighteen and Carl Bachmann, of West Virginia, Borah's campaign manager, cast one vote for him. Wisconsin refused to change her vote before the result of the roll call was announced, but afterward moved to make the nomination of Governor Landon unanimous.

As the unanimous action was announced a huge American flag was swung down back of the speaker's platform and a large picture of Governor Landon in a silver frame was carried out on the rostrum. Bands banked in the center aisle and played patriotic airs while the great crowd joined the elated Landon victors in cheering. Showers of colored balloons drifted down from the ceiling in the brilliant flood of Kleig lights.

The convention was adjourned until tomorrow morning, when it will nominate a candidate for Vice-President. John Hamilton, who is expected to be the next Republican national chairman, hurried out of the hall and the show was over.

Bacon Is First Seconder

The first seconder was former Lieutenant Governor Gaspar Bacon, of Massachusetts, brother of Representative Robert Low Bacon, of New York. He was followed by Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, of Michigan, who remarked that although the Wolverine delegation had come here instructed to support Senator Vandenberg, it was throwing its votes and influence

Alfred M. Landon, a typical prairie

e nomination of Governor Landon was seconded by red-Governor."

dly talking young Henry The business of seconding the pre- Missouri, whose distinc- sentation of Governor Landon's name to mention, for the first was concluded by a far Western e convention, the name of woman, Mrs. Janet Tourtellotte, of incoln, "a typical prairie Seattle; and the daughter of the late Dakota, and the daughter of the late Mark Hanna, Mrs. Ruth McCormick Simms, now of New Mexico.

nished there was dropped alcony a twenty-foot ban- Depping, of Miss ner reading:

n Lincoln, a typical prairie "Abraham Lin

'Stop Roosevelt,' Vandenberg Asks

Following the close of the second-

Howard. The nom Landon also wa began, had Mr. Abraham Lincoln inhaired, rapidly t the country's substance riotous living. riotous living. Depping, of Miss tion it was to m

whole-heartedly behind the candidacy three-minute limitation. of Governor Landon. His speech closed The New Deal, she said. to the strains of "The Victors." Uni-wasted the country's substance versity of Michigan song. riotous living. Depping, of Miss

Third of those who seconded the "In the question of relief we must tion it was to m Kansan's candidacy was Mrs. Cor-find a non-partisan brand of the milk Landon also wa nne L. Alsop, of Connecticut, daugh-of human kindness," she said. Mr. Abraham Lincoln er of the late Corinne Roosevelt Rob-Landon, she continued, would not lawyer." nson, and niece of President Theo-confuse the word economy with an As he finished dore Roosevelt. orgy of spending. from the balcony

"You've got to listen to me even ner reading: if I speak for three minutes and a Abraham Lincoln Mentioned "Abraham Linc half," she began, referring to the She was followed by the leader of the Mississippi delegation, Perry W. lawyer.

Political – 1936

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Senator King from Chicago, ..suave, dapper and interesting.. C. C. Valle, Creole from New Orleans.... pronounced accent.... A. L. Waldon from Atlanta....dynamic attorney....

Introductions....Dr. Martin of Memphis....Omega man.... they say he has biggest drug store in south owned by Negro..He speaks of Bob Church, head of faction from Tennessee by same name ...Says Church is political boss in state over all....Note.... He has no profesion but politics.... believes in no distcrimination.. and has never received any.... staying at Hotel Hollenden.

A. N. Fields, columnist on Chicago Defender....22 years with that paper....Editorial writer.. write for the Forum.. Review of Reviews.. Hon. and Mrs. R. S. Abbott of the Chicago Defender.. She, most charming and attentive to him...He, grateful and warm and flattering, the perfect gentleman....Advises that newspaper is best profession in the world.. Success lies in knowing how to get it....Reveals no race trouble abroad .... Trouble only in America.... with our own people as well as white..

Enter..Mr. Leland D. French cool in manner as wel as immaculate attire....Mrs. Clayborne George, the commissioner's wife, in a gorgeous flowery dress.... smiling in her own melting way ..lovely Mrs. Ethelyn King, lady in blue, almost concealed by her flowing wrap....tips in daintly, holding gown from floor..they say she is Bundy's lady ward leader..a growing power.. Mrs. Chester K. Gillespie.... Reserved and dignified.... Mrs. Esther Threat in white....looking most lovely flitting here and there.... Atty. Perry Jackson, asst. police prosecutor....Hurries away.... cool palm beach attire.. Glimpse Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell as though still sweethearts..she in peach lace dress and stylish green shoes.

Captivated.... meets beautiful Miss Marie Brown from Chicago ....my hit of the convention for loveliness in yellow lace and gray hat....asked her why she attended....she heard there was a convention and just decided to come ....whih is as godd a reason as many....points out famous Mrs. Booze, National Committeewoman from Miss.....causes end of an otherwise endless column.

Harlem Sore, Calls Its Own Convention

Organization Leaders to Form All-Peoples Party.

F.D. AND G.O.P. ARE FLAYED

NEW YORK. — That neither the Democrats nor Republicans can look for anything like a solid Harlem vote was indicated when a call was issued to form the All-Harlem People's Party at a special convention to be held June 20 and 21.

The convention called for Saturday and Sunday at the Renaissance Ballroom by Dmelan J. Phillips, president of the Consolidated Leagues, as chairman, has the following leaders in its steering committee:

Ashley Totten, secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the Rev. O. C. Maxwell, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; Layle Lane, secretary of the Teachers' Union, A. W. Miranda, Latin American organizations; Ignatius Lawlor, joint conference against discriminatory practices; Lucille Spence, secretary, committee for better schools in Harlem.

Rap Both Parties

It is indicated that the All-People's party will have as its platform the condemnation of both the Republicans and the New Deal.

In pre-convention literature Hoover is bitterly assailed and Roosevelt is condemned for allegedly permitting discrimination against colored and foreign born in the administration of relief.

The administration is also condemned for permitting trade with Italy during the rape of Ethiopia.

The new party may put up its own candidate for all officers.

The announcement says in part that: "Harlem, the largest colored community in America, must lead the way toward an independent party freed of corruption, false praises and betrayals."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 12 1936

Landon Chosen Amid a Bedlam Of Enthusiasm

Delegates' Cheers Interrupt Nomination Half Hour at Mention of His Name

'Prairie State' Jibe Hit

Farley 'Smeared'; Borah Is Loser Not Making Speech

By Edwin S. McIntosh

A Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND, June 11.—The Republican National Convention nominated Governor Alf M. Landon as its candidate for President amid scenes of wild enthusiasm tonight. The nomination came a short while after the convention had unanimously adopted a platform with just as much enthusiasm.

All the candidates who had sought the nomination against Governor Landon with the exception of Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, walked up to the speakers stand and expressed their loyalty to the nominee. The delegates and visitors yelled vainly to know where Senator Borah was, but the Idahoan did not appear.

Senator Borah got nineteen votes on the roll call, eighteen of which came from Wisconsin and one from West Virginia. Bernhard Gettleman of Wisconsin, sought to mrove for the unanimous nomination of Governor Landon, but the only course open to Wisconsin at this point was to change its vote. That Wisconsin refused to do, but after the result o fthe total vote was announced, Mr Gettelman's motion was received and carried, and the nomination was made unanimous. The Borah vote from West Virginia was cast by Carl G. Bachmann, who had been Senator Borah's campaign manager.

Landon Wire a Surprise

Landon surprised the convention by sending a telegram before his name was placed before the convention, informing the convention that he was prepared to depart from the adopted platform in several particulars if it should in his judgment become advisable. That applied with particular emphasis to his readiness to ask for an amendment to the Constitution to safeguard women and children in industry if it should become necessary.

In placing Governor Landon's name in nomination, John D. M. Hamilton, Landon campaign manager, turned the words of Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, back upon the Democratic party. After summing up Governor Landon's qualification, Mr. Landon brought down the house by quoting Mr. Farley's recent speech: "Here is a man from a typical prairie state."

The nomination of Governor Landon was accompanied by three lively and noisy demonstrations, one of which interrupted Mr. Hamilton's nominating speech for half an hour.

After the lesection of Mr. Landon to lead the ticket the convention adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow for the nomination of the candidate for Vice-President.

Landon 984 of 1,003

The roll call gave Landon a total of 984 out of 1,003, the remaining nineteen going to Borah. Wisconsin gave Borah eighteen and Carl Bachmann, of West Virginia, Borah's campaign manager, cast one vote for him. Wisconsin refused to change her vote before the result of the roll call was announced, but afterward moved to make the nomination of Governor Landon unanimous.

As the unanimous action was announced a huge American flag was swung down back of the speaker's platform and a large picture of Governor Landon in a silver frame was carried out on the rostrum. Bands banked in the center aisle and played patriotic airs while the great crowd joined the elated Landon victors in cheering. Showers of colored balloons drifted down from the ceiling in the brilliant flood of Kleig lights.

The convention was adjourned until tomorrow morning, when it will nominate a candidate for Vice-President. John Hamilton, who is expected to be the next Republican national chairman, hurried out of the hall and the show was over.

Bacon Is First Seconder

The first seconder was former Lieutenant Governor Gaspar Bacon, of Massachusetts, brother of Representative Robert Low Bacon, of New York. He was followed by Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, of Michigan, who remarked that although the Wolverine delegation had come here instructed to support Senator Vandenberg, it was throwing its votes and influence

whole-heartedly behind the candidacy three-minute limitation.
of Governor Landon. His speech closed The New Deal, she began, had Howard. The nom
to the strains of "The Victors," Uni- wasted the country's substance in orgy of spending. riotous living. Depping, of Miss
versity of Michigan song. Third of those who seconded the "In the question of relief we must Landon also wa
Kansan's candidacy was Mrs. Cor- find a non-partisan brand of the milk- Mr. Abraham Lincoln
inne L. Alsop, of Connecticut, daugh- ime in this con
ter of the late Corinne Roosevelt Rob- woman, Mrs. Janet Tourtellotte, of
inson, and niece of President Theo- Seattle; Charles M. Day, of South
dore Roosevelt. Dakota, and the daughter of the late
"You've got to listen to me even Mark Hanna, Mrs. Ruth McCormick
if I speak for three minutes and a Simms, now of New Mexico.
half," she began, referring to the Abraham Lincoln Mentioned
She was followed by the leader of
the Mississippi delegation, Perry W.

'Stop Roosevelt,' Vandenberg Asks
Following the close of the second-

ing speeches, the chair recognized Senator Vandenberg. "In this crisis," Senator Vandenberg said, "I belong first, last, and all the time to that American coalition which he proposes to restore the Republic.

"I belong to the one bloc and it has one slogan, 'Stop Roosevelt.'

"We5 must close ranks for the common good.

"The Presidential choice of this convention now stands manifestly clear. I shall contribute every effort on and off the stump to wage a relentless campaign which shall make the greatly beloved Governor of Kansas the next President of the United States."

Senator Vandenberg was followed by Colonel Knox, who declared, amid the cheers which still followed Senator Vandenberg's speech, that "in a time of great national crisis there is no room for personal ambition." He said that it was time for everyone who had come here with ambition to withdraw and join in party unity. He was gratified that the convention was going to nominate its candidate unanimously. He added that he found in the Landon telegram which had been read to the convention new reason for throwing his support to Landon, because of the courage shown in the message.

Dickinson Bespeaks Harmony

After Colonel Knox, Senator Dickinson bowed himself out of the race.

"Iowa wants to join in a harmony program with the Republican party to present a united front," he said, urging every Republican to go home and put on his armor to battle "to save America."

He expressed the belief that the campaign could only be won as a "holy crusade."

Governor Harry Nice of Maryland, for whom the Maryland delegation had been instructed, followed. He spoke of the "menacing shadow of dictatorship" over the country, in which circumstance, he added, Republican success was more important than gratification of any man's personal ambitions.

The next speaker was Ohio's favorite son, Robert A. Taft. Mr. Taft said that had Governor Landon permitted the use of his name in the Ohio primary he would have swept the state. He added that in Landon the party had found the ideal captain to lead the attack which former President Hoover had called upon the party to carry forward. The mention of Mr. Hoover's name provoked cheers. He assured Governor Landon that he could count on Ohio's support in November.

Bedlam Breaks Loose

Mr. Hamilton had hardly started his speech placing Governor Landon in nomination when his allusion to the Governor by name caused bedlam to break loose. Great placards bearing Governor Landon's photograph popped up all over the auditorium. The delegations carried their state standards in parade to the tune of "Oh Suzanna." It seemed that all of them, or almost all, had other banners making it plain that they knew a bandwagon when they saw one. There was "Landon Utah," "Landon California," "Landon Tennessee," "Landon Rhode Island" and so on, North and South, East and West.

By the thousands the delegates, alternates and visitors took to their feet, ringing cowbells, whirling rattlers and toy dishpans made to keep the air sizzling hot.

Within two minutes the entire floor of the arena was swarming with marchers, and the galleries and visitors stood and cheered. The blaring of the official band of the convention could be heard above the terrific din of the yelling celebrators, playing the Landon campaign song. "Oh, Susana." The "Win with Landon" slogan flared forth on a thousand banners and placards.

Officers of the convention on the speaker's platform relaxed and awaited the time when the marchers should exhaust themselves.

There was a big laugh when one of the parading bands struck up "How Dry I Am," and hundreds began to sing it. Mr. Hamilton, still on the rostrum, looked a little worried when some one around the platform rail pointed out the possible connotation as applied to a Governor of dry Kansas.

A tall Westerner marched by the speakers' stand carrying pretty Miss Vi Mateshullat, of Nebraska, on his shoulder. She waved at Mr. Hamilton and Chairman Snell, who laughed and waved back. She got a big hand from the delegates around her.

At the end of twenty minutes, Mr. Snell undertook to quiet the demonstration so that the convention could proceed with the nomination.

When Mr. Snell had no success in restoring order, Mr. Hamilton took a try at it, and finally, after twenty-five minutes, succeeded in regaining enough quiet to get a new start.

Each of Mr. Hamilton's indirect jibes at President Roosevelt, made without mentioning the President's name, but all of them put forward as contrasts to the virtues he attributed to the Kansas Governor aroused appreciative laughter or applause.

This was particularly true when he said Governor Landon had not sought to give the impression that governmental administration was "a task to be assumed only by supermen."

Again there were cheers when the red-haired Kansan said, "it is easy and amusing to indict and condemn the motives of your opponents, when you have lost your sense of proportion and have become convinced that you and you alone are indispensable to the people."

Adriotly appealing for support of Democrats disgusted with the New Deal and at the same time for the votes of the agrarian West which has benefited from the New Deal's large outlay of government funds, the platform writers distilled a declaration of principles designed to give reassurance that the government would continue to assist the farmer toward recovery and at the same time free him from government dictation and control.

The reading of the platform was cheered constantly, the first roar of approval coming upon the declaration for protection of the sanctity of the United States Supreme Court.

One after another the planks were cheered—removal of restriction on production as a means to re-employment; withdrawal of government from competition with private industry, return of relief administration to local agencies.

The plank on social security was received with very mild enthusiasm. The declaration that protection of women and children in industry can be accomplished under the Constitution as it now stands was applauded.

Likewise the farm planks were well received. That was particularly true of the plan to provide farm credits at low rates. Opposition to so-called reciprocal treaties also was warmly applauded.

Arriving at the question of tariff, the proposal for trade agreements made openly and under broadened powers of the tariff commission brought a quick cheer.

Strengthening of the civil service system appealed to the delegates and the visitors, and the promise to balance the budget, not by increasing taxes, but by drastic cutting of expenditures produced the most enthusiastic outburst up to that point in the platform. It was followed by another great cheer for sound money and opposition to devaluation of the dollar. That series of cheers rose to a climax with a pledge to restore to Congress the power of coining money and taking that power away from the President.

The pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations, or the World Court, evoked enthusiastic response. Great applause broke out on reading of the pledge to try to collect the war debts due by European nations.

The "noise meter' 'in the hall rose high with the reading of the condemnation of "the present New Deal policies which would regiment and ultimately eliminate the colored citizen from the country's productive life and make him solely a ward of the Federal government."

New slogans popped up in the aisles, one reading "Off the Rocks With Landon and Knox."

Promptly at 8 o'clock the chairman appeared and banged his gavel, but the band went on playing and the delegates kept on prancing in the aisles.

Bishop J. W. Brown of New York City, a Negro delegate from Harlem, offered the invocation soon after 8 o'clock.

The report of the platform committee, however, was not yet ready, and the band and vocal artists continued to entertain the jammed auditorium. With a soprano leading the galleries, the crowd sang Chairman Snell's theme song, "Onward Christian Soldiers," and the throng joined in the cheers.

Dixon Irked Over Tolbert's Victory

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18. (ANP)—One of the most disappointed men in the Carolinas at the seating of the "Tieless Joe" Tolbert delegation by the Republican credentials committee was Thomas Dixon, Negro-hating author of "Birth of a Nation," "Leopard Spots" and "The Clansman," who this year has tossed in hislot with the Republicans.

Dixon, whose ruling passion is "white supremacy," left the Democratic party because of the consideration given Negroes under the Roosevelt administration. He was one of the leaders in the Macon Ga., meeting of the Southern Association to Uphold the Constitution managed by Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia which met in Macon sometime ago.

When told of the action of the committee in ousting the lily-white South Carolina delegation, Dixon, himself a delegate to the convention, curtly said, "I am very much surprised. That is too bad." But since then he has expressed himself more forcibly and is plainly disgusted with what he considers is open catering to the Negro vote.

The ardent Negrophobist went to Cleveland to present the name of Judge Isaac M. Meekins of this state for the presidency. He had a lengthy speech prepared in which he intended to show that Meekin's selection would be a boon to Republicans in southern states. But the overwhelming support for Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas thwarted such plans.

Unseated South Carolina delegates, when they returned home, told friends: "We have been sacrificed for the Negro vote in Illinois and Indiana."

Johnson Bolts to the G.O.P.

WASHINGTON—Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, former minister to Liberia under the Wilson Administration, has bolted his party, the AFRO learned this week. Report is that he will head up the election campaign in the State of Ohio.

Dr. Johnson was reported in the columns of this paper several weeks ago, to have been making plans to desert the New Deal. Questioned at that time, he denied the report.

He was one of the "Big Four" Democratic chieftains during the 1932 campaign.

WE SEE NO CHANGE OF HEART

Now that the Republican party has chosen Governor Alfred Landon and Colonel Frank Knox as its standard bearers, the platform having been adopted, its reference to the rights of colored people having been noted by us, and a further study of what really took place at Cleveland last week, we are of the firm opinion that there has been no change of heart on the part of the Republican leaders toward the colored people, since the days of the reign of Herbert Hoover and Walter Brown.

The growing menace of Negro welfare so far as the Republican party is concerned is the so-called lily whites. Lily whiteism bears all the earmarks of the Ku Klux Klan and the more recently notorious organization known as the Black Legion. The G. O. P. is nursing this organization noticeably closer to its bosom as the years go by. Its platform adopted at Cleveland said nothing about its position on the lily whiteism, nor did the said platform offer any protection to the Negro against the influence of lily whites in the party ranks. Not a word was said about supporting federal law against lynching, neither was anything said about the abolition of discrimination in the civil services which requires the photographs of applicants evidently to identify the Negro in making appointment. This rule was inaugurated under President Harding.

Of course, the reference to the Colored people in the Republican platform were what might be properly called "weasel words" they were minus of that definiteness which strikes straight from the shoulder. They were weak. Not only were the delegates and visitors disappointed but it was generally thought that the Republicans would make a definite unmistakable bid for the return of the Negro vote to the party "of its first love." But since the convention, we think all agree, that the G. O. P. has undergone no change in heart toward the colored voters but still believes that it has their votes in its vest pocket and therefore may continue to feed them with "taffy" while the leaders build up what they are pleased to call a strong Lily white party in the South. Judging from other factors which figure in the events, it is reasonable to presume that as soon as the G. O. P. can perfect an alliance with the lily whites, the desire for the Negro vote will be a thing of the past.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Factional Differences Split Local Republican Party

Stuffed Ballots and Refusal of Presiding Officer To Put Elected

CAUSE THE CONVENTION TO BREAK IN TWO

Two Seperate Sets of Officers and Delegates Are An Original Motion

Because the presiding officer refused to put an original motion and because the Gilbert Johnson forces stuffed the ballot box at the Republican convention held at the county court house Saturday, a split convention resulted with both old line Republicans, headed by W. S. Scott, holding separate conventions and electing separate sets of officers and delegates to the district and state conventions.

The meeting was called to order by Morris Horowitz. Gilbert Johnson was elected temporary chairman, written ballots being used. Charles E. Donnelly, the Scott teller detected a large number of ballots with Gilbert Johnson's name on them, folded together. Mr. Donnelly contested these illegal votes, which in number amounted to about fifty. On the ground of these fraudulent votes, Mr. Donnelly, as one of the election managers, refused to certify the results.

At this point Attorney Aaron Kravitch charged the Johnson faction with bringing in ringers to steal the election.

When time for the election of permanent officers came, Mr. Johnson disqualified himself since he was a candidate, placing Frank Buchbaum in the chair. The question as to whether the voting for officers should be for them as a whole or singularly arose and when the presiding officer refused to put an original motion by the Scott faction calling for the officers to be voted on separately, the convention split in twain, the Scott-known faction drawing off to the north side of the court room.

Both sides then proceeded to elect officers and delegates to the district and state conventions, the Scott faction being composed of both white and colored members, while the composition of the Johnson faction was wholly white with the exception of one lone Negro. This, of course, means a bitter contest in Atlanta.

The officers and delegates elected by the Scott faction were as follows:

For County Chairman: Walter S. Scott, for vice chairman, Nathan Roberts; for secretary, Louis B. Toomer; for assistant secretary, Dr. N. H. Collier; for treasurer, F. A. Dilworth, Sr.

Delegates to the state convention; Charles E. Donnelly, Charles R. Cochran, W. C. Pannell, Aaron Kravitch, J. G. Lemon, F. A. Dilworth, W. H. Hopkins, Frank Callen, L. B. Toomer. Alternate Delegates: W. W. Hill, T. J. Hopkins, R. C. Thomas, James DeLoach, Joseph B. Brown, J. H. Butler, and Thad Eubanks

Delegates to the district convention: Walter S. Scott, C. E. Donnelly, Aaron Kravitch, W. C. Pannell, Charles R. Cochran, J. G. Lemon, N. H. Collier, L. B. Toomer, T. J. Hopkins, Jr. Alternate Delegates: Benjamin Adams, A. W. Cummings, J. W. Hubert, Frank Callen, Nathan Roberts, S. A. Jones, E. C. Blackshear, Peter Jackson.

The Johnson forces elected the following:

Gilbert F. Johnson, chairman of permanent county officers; Morris Horovitz, vice chairman; Victor Limehouse, secretary; and N. C. Brauer, treasurer.

Delegates to both state and district are James H. Barfield, Morris Horovitz, N. C. Brauer, Victor Limehouse, Gilbere E. Johnson, Frank Buchbaum, Edward T. McAvoy, R. C. Griffin and Carl Anchors. Alternates

YAKIMA, WASH.
HERALD

MAR 27 1936

Women to Form Club

Women of the Yakima Colored Citizens Republican club will meet next Thursday night to form a separate organization for 1936 campaign work, Edward Porter, president, said after a meeting of leaders in the chamber of commerce rooms last night.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS CHARGE RACIAL BIAS

State Conference Scores Policy Under Federal Reforms and Abuse of Extradition.

Delegates to a conference of New York State Negro Republicans criticized the attitude of both national and State administrations toward their race yesterday in a resolution unanimously adopted in the building of the Association of Trade and Commerce, 2,370 Seventh Avenue.

Speakers representing Negro organizations in this and other Eastern States called for support of the party in a return to "a truly popular government of Republicans."

Among the speakers were: George W. Wilbecan, president of the State conference, consisting of 150,000 members; Dr. John R. Marquess of Philadelphia, president of the Affiliated Eastern Federation of Colored Republicans, and George W. Harris, president of the Association of Trade and Commerce.

The resolution charged discrimination under the NRA and the AAA against "domestic, agricultural and also "the blacklisting of colored homes from mortgage relief under the Home Owners Loan and Mortgage Corporation."

The State government was condemned for permitting the extradition of "fugitives from the chain-gang and lynch-law injustice of the South" and "surrendering them back to the terrible persecution of Dixie."

There also had been discrimination against "colored white-collar workers" under the Works Progress Administration in the State, according to the resolution.

REPUBLICANS SUMMON NEGROES TO SUPPORT OF 'PARTY OF LINCOLN'

Leaders in Party Also Must Be Converted to Principles, Speakers Declare at Meeting Called by George Wibecan

Maintaining that all Democratic presidents have been "political accidents," the conference of New York State Negro Republicans, called by George E. Wibecan, delegate-at-large to the Reublican Convention, Saturday, denounced both the State and national administrations and summoned Negroes "back to the ideals of the party that stands for government by the people and for social justice." "The situation in the country is just as bad this year as it was just before the start of the Republican party," Mr. Wibecan said in his keynote address on Saturday. "A victory for the Republican party this year will not be a political victory," he added, "but a victory for the country.

Federal relief was sneeringly called "the dole"; the Roosevelt alphabetical agencies were condemned and interpreted to spell simply "I. O. U.," and the powers-that-be in the G. O. P. were warned that they ,too, had to return to the principles of Lincoln.

Mr. Wibecan presided as a result of his having been elected chairman of the New York delegation which attended the "grassroot" conference of eastern Negro Republicans which met in Philadelphia last September.

Says Organization Endorsed.

He declared that his organization has received the endorsement of Henry C. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and of Melvin C. Eaton, state chairman, New York State Republican Committee. Dr. Julia Coleman Robinson was named vice-chairman at the September parley.

Three weeks ago another group of Negro Republicans, representing nine eastern states, also met and assailed the New Deal. This group was called by Atty. Francis E. Rivers, chairman of the Eastern division of the 1932 Republican National and State Advisory Committee for Colored Voters

Mr. Wibecan refused to attend the Rivers meeting, and challenged the jurisdiction and authority of the group, saying that it was without power, and that it went out of existence automatically with the end of the national campaign of four years ago.

Deplores Condition in Country.

"The Republican party, even in this year of 1936, is still the ship, all else is the sea," he declared, repeating the oft-stated words of Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Wibecan and the speakers who followed him all said that there is need for a change in the national administration. These speakers included Dr. John Marquess, Philadelphia, regional director of the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans; the Rev. W. C. Brown, aspirant to the A. M. E. Z. bishopric, Brooklyn; Dr. Julia C. Robinson; George W. Harris ex-alderman and editor; Attorney J Melvin Coleman, Brooklyn; Attorney Myles Paige; Mrs. M. C. Lawton Brooklyn; Michigan C. Brown, and Charles E. Mitchell, former minister to the Republic of Liberia.

Outlines Tasks.

"We have a job inside and outside the party," Mr. Marquess asserted. "We must win new voters to the fold, and we must convert those in the party to the true principles of Republicanism. We have to tell the leaders many things, we have to sell the Republican party to the Republican leadership.

"We cannot afford to bite our tongues; we must let them know that they are dealing with a new Negro, and that they must give Negroes representation if they expect to win them back."

Mr. Marquess deplored the "short-sightedness of the American Liberty League, whose supporters gave financial support to the Georgia grass-roots conference at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was condemned for associating with Negroes and pictures were corted by R. O. T. C. officers when H. U. Martin, treasurer of the Brown and Edward L. Faulkner. Attorney John M. Coleman, Kingston; Love B. Woods, William H. Davis, Julius W. Streeter and Mrs. M. C. Lawton constituted the resolutions committee.

The nomination committee was W. Werner, Attorney Paige, Charles and Miss Clarice McIntosh, assistant treasurer of the Howard University campus.

Sees Problem Made Greater.

"This denunciation of Mrs. Roosevelt at a Negro audiences or being espousing her cause tremendously greater."

Martin, Brooklyn, was elected secretary. of the conference; Ludlow Werner, newspaperman, secretary; Lawton constituted the resolutions committee.

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When time for the election of J. G. Lemon, N. H. Collier, L. permanent officers came, Mr. B. Toomer, T. J. Hopkins, Jr. Johnson disqualified himself Alternate Delegates: Benjamin since he was a candidate, plac- Adams, A. W. Cummings, J. W. ing Frank Buchbaum in the Hubert, Frank Callen, Nathan chair. The question as to Roberts, S. A. Jones, E. C. whether the voting for officers Blackshear, Peter Jackson. should be for them as a whole The Johnson forces elected or singularly arose and when the following: the presiding officer refused Gilbert F. Johnson, chairman to put an original motion by of permanent county officers; the Scott faction calling for Morris Horovitz, vice chairman; the officers to be voted on separ- Victor Limehouse, secretary; ately, the convention split in- N. C. Brauer, treasurer. twain, the Scott-known faction Delegates to both state and district are James H. Barfield, Morris Horovitz, N. C. Brauer, Victor Limehouse, Gilbere E. Johnson, Frank Buchbaum, Edward T. McAvoy, R. C. Griffin and Carl Anchors. Alternates

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State Conference Scores Policy Under Federal Reforms and Abuse of Extradition.

Delegates to a conference of New York State Negro Republicans criticized the attitude of both national and State administrations toward their race yesterday in a resolution unanimously adopted in the building of the Association of Trade and Commerce, 2,370 Seventh Avenue.

Speakers representing Negro organizations in this and other Eastern States called for support of the party in a return to "a truly popular government of Republicans."

Among the speakers were: George W. Wilbecan, president of the State conference, consisting of 150,000 members; Dr. John R. Marquess of Philadelphia, president of the Affiliated Eastern Federation of Colored Republicans, and George W. Harris, president of the Association of Trade and Commerce.

The resolution charged discrimination under the NRA and the AAA against "domestic, agricultural and also "the blacklisting of colored homes from mortgage relief under the Home Owners Loan and Mortgage Corporation."

The State government was condemned for permitting the extradition of "fugitives from the chain-gang and lynch-law injustice of the South" and "surrendering them back to the terrible persecution of Dixie."

There also had been discrimination against "colored white-collar workers" under the Works Progress Administration in the State, according to the resolution.

REPUBLICANS SUMMON NEGROES TO SUPPORT OF 'PARTY OF LINCOLN'

Leaders in Party Also Must Be Converted to Principles, Speakers Declare at Meeting

Called by George Wibecan

Maintaining that all Democratic presidents have been "political accidents," the conference of New York State Negro Republicans, called by George E. Wibecan, delegate-at-large to the Reublican Convention, Saturday, denounced both the State and national administrations and summoned Negroes "back to the ideals of the party that stands for government by the people and for social justice."

Federal relief was sneeringly called "the dole"; the Roosevelt alphabetical agencies were condemned and interpreted to spell simply "I. O. U.," and the powers-that-be in the G. O. P. were warned that they too had to return to the principles of Lincoln.

Mr. Wibecan presided as a result of his having been elected chairman of the New York delegation which attended the "grassroot" conference of Eastern Negro Republicans which met in Philadelphia last September.

Says Organization Endorsed.

He declared that his organization has received the endorsement of Henry C. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and of Melvin C. Eaton, state chairman, New York State Republican Committee. Dr. Julia Coleman Robinson was named vice-chairman at the September parley.

Three weeks ago another group of Negro Republicans, representing nine eastern states, also met and assailed the New Deal. This group was called by Atty. Francis E. Rivers, chairman of the Eastern division of the 1932 Republican National and State Advisory Committee for Colored Voters

Mr. Wibecan refused to attend the Rivers meeting, and challenged the jurisdiction and authority of the group, saying that it was without power, and that it went out of existence automatically with the end of the national campaign of four years ago.

Deplores Condition in Country.

"The Republican party, even in this year of 1936, is still the ship, all else is the sea," he declared, repeating the oft-stated words of Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Wibecan and the speakers who followed him all said that there is need for a change in the national administration. These speakers included Dr. John Marquess, Philadelphia, regional director of the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans; the Rev. W. C. Brown, aspirant to the bishopric, Brooklyn; Dr. A. M. E. Z. Julia C. Robinson; George W. Harris ex-alderman and editor: Attorney J Melvin Coleman, Brooklyn; Attorney Myles Paige; Mrs. M. C. Lawton Brooklyn; Michigan C. Brown, and Charles E. Mitchell, former minister to the Republic of Liberia.

Outlines Tasks.

"We have a job inside and outside the party," Mr. Marquess asserted. "We must win new voters to the fold, and we must convert those in the party to the true principles of Republicanism. We have to tell the leaders many things, we have to sell the Republican party to the Republican leadership.

"We cannot afford to bite our tongues; we must let them know that they are dealing with a new Negro,

Sees Problem Made Greater.

Mr. Marquess deplored the "short-sightedness of the American Liberty League, whose supporters gave financial support to the Georgia grass-roots conference at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was condemned for associating with the Negroes and pictures were "This denunciation of Mrs. Roosevelt has made our job very much greater." Mr. Marquess said, "and the made up problem of winning Negro voters to

torney John M. Coleman, H. Davis, William H. Woods, and Mrs. M. C. Love B. Streeter and Mrs. U. Martin, Brooklyn, was elected Ludlow W. Lawton constituted the resolutions rer of the conference; secretary, erner, newspaperman, assistant Miss Clarice McIntosh, committee.

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W. Werner and Miss

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 14, 1936

Mr. Slemp Lines 'Em Up

The New York World-Telegram

WASHINGTON—Negro delegations from the South, which have put over many a Republican presidential candidate and given him a White House headache later by the clamor for rewards, are being coralled quietly by the Eastern Republican bosses headed by Charles D. Hilles, according to information here.

Presumably they are to be handed over to Governor Landon of Kansas, since Mr. Hilles, who is Republican national committeeman from New York, seems to have espoused the Landon candidacy.

The job of gathering in the Southern delegates is in the capable hands of the canny and astute C. Bascom Slemp. He has done it for years. Mr. Slemp was formerly Republican national committeeman from Virginia, member of the House from Virginia, secretary to President Coolidge, and has enjoyed a practice about this city since he retired from active political office as a lawyer-lobbyist for various interests.

He usually is called in about this season of a presidential year to assist in collection of Southern delegates. He served both Herbert Hoover and Calvin Coolidge well in this capacity.

Southern Republicanism's "balance of power" strength will not be as large this year as previously. The total number of delegates from the 10 States of the old solid South and Texas has been whittled down from 225 at the 1932 Chicago convention to 163 at the coming Cleveland convention; but it is still a formidable bloc for trading purposes.

Mr. Hilles sought to prevent a reduction in the number of delegates at the recent Republican National Committee meeting here, presumably, among other things, with the idea of entrenching his control through control of the Southern delegates. His coup was blocked with the help of lieutenants of Mr. Landon and Senator Borah. A reduction was automatic on the basis of the poor showing by Republicans in 1932.

With the Southern delegates and his influence among Old Guard leaders, Mr. Hilles will be quite a factor at the Cleveland convention. If Mr. Landon should be stopped, which does not appear probable now, then other candidates would have to treat with him.

Mr. Hoover had the Southern delegates in 1928, thanks to Mr. Slemp as was illustrated dramatically when a portly Negro delegate from Georgia arose for recognition at the back of the convention hall and when asked for what purpose he arose, shouted:

"Hoovah."

Apparently there will be no shouts for "Hoovah" from the Southern delegates at the coming convention and that is one obstacle in the way of the reported Hoover attempt to block the Landon nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

APR 9 - 1936

HOLDS LIBERTY BODY NOT ROOSEVELT FOE

G. O. P. Speaker Declares Efforts Aim to Draw Republican Money.

"The American Liberty League is not fighting Roosevelt," declared John Bankett, Negro member of the speakers bureau of the Republican State Committee, in an address to the Warren Township Republican Club last night.

"Owen D. Young, Jouett Shouse and other staunch old-line Democrats are merely seeking to get Republican money into the American Liberty League," he asserted.

Candidates Speak Briefly.

Brief talks on the coming political campaign were given by Samuel Shank, a nephew of former Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank and a candidate for the nomination for Eleventh district representative in Congress; Carl House, candidate for treasurer of Marion county; Thomas McNulty, candidate for county prosecutor; Alvery Waggoner, candidate for state senator, and Charles Roush, candidate for sheriff.

Until after the primary, the organization will meet every Wednesday night in the club room on the National road a mile east of Irvington.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
May 18, 1936

NEGRO REPUBLICANS IN TENNESSEE BOLT PARTY; INDORSE FDR

Convention Resolves President Aided Negro Farmer, Will Back Him

Covington, Tenn., May 17. (AP)—For the first time in the history of Tipton county, a Negro Republican convention, which met here yesterday afternoon, indorsed the administration of a Democratic president and promised to support him for re-election.

A resolution was adopted which read: "Inasmuch as President Roosevelt has given the Negro farmers and laborers, as well as the white ones, a new and square deal, we heartily indorse the Roosevelt administration. We also indorse him for re-election as president of the United States."

A new county Republican executive committee was formed with John W. Cole, Negro, named chairman.

Republican vote in Tipton county is small.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
May 18, 1936

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Tipton County Organization Favors "New Deal"

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Macon, Ga., Telegraph
May 31, 1936

Rival Georgia Republican Groups to Contest Seats

CLINT W. HAGER

JOSIAH T. ROSE

ATLANTA, May 30 (AP)—Rival Republican factions in Savannah and Atlanta will appear before the national committee at Cleveland June 3 to contest the seating of delegates from the First and Fifth Georgia congressional districts.

From the Atlanta district Harry Sommers, wealthy automobile man, was elected a delegate by the Clint W. Hager faction, now in control of the party in Georgia. W. R. Watson of Lithonia is Sommers' alternate.

In the same room, the Josiah T. Rose group selected A. T. Walden, Atlanta Negro attorney, delegate and Norman Miller, a white man, alternate. Negroes were in the majority at the Rose meeting.

Sommers is to appear before the national committee in his own interest, and supported by State Chairman Hager, Ben J. Davis, a delegate from the state at large and Watson. Davis is a Negro.

Walden is to be present along with Miller.

Mrs. Bertha Field, of Marietta, Georgia and James W. Arnold of national committeewoman from Athens, national committeeman, are to attend the committee sessions. Wilson Williams of Woodbury, secretary of the state central committee, also is to attend the contest hearings.

In the contest from the Savannah district, E. K. Overstreet of Sylvania was selected delegate by the Ben H. McLarty faction and Charles E. Donnelly is the delegate of the St. James D. Alexander group.

Overstreet's alternate is Morris Horowitz of Savannah and Dr. H. Van Bueren of Statesboro, the alternate for Donnelly.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican

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PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD-NEWS

MAR 28 1936

Negro Republicans Form Central Unit

Clarence R. Hightower Is Elected President

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Clarence R. Hightower, of Passaic, was elected president of the new group, membership in which is open to any Negro G. O. P. organization in the County. A committed was appointed to invite Herman Schulting, Jr., Passaic vice-chairman of the Republican County Committee, to attend the next meeting and acquaint himself with the activities of the organization. Meetings will be held alternately in Passaic and Paterson.

Plans were also discussed for a rally in behalf of the organization candidates.

Officers elected besides the president were: Viola Adams, of Paterson, vice-president; Irene Mercer, of Paterson, secretary; Beatrice Alexander, of Paterson, treasurer; Julius Way, of Passaic, chairman of the advisory board; P. McClendon, of Passaic, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Bertha Tobias, Charles Thomas and K. D. Boyd, of Paterson, and Hobart Page, Horace Wilder and William Miller, of Passaic, members of the ways and means committee.

The next meeting will be held next Saturday at 278 Summer Street.

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Warring Factions Open Battle for Control of Convention Delegates.

4-12-36

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Judge Gus H. Howard, of Fulton county superior court, signed the injunction and Hager stalked into the meeting of the Allen faction to read it during a lull in the proceedings.

Hager convened his group, pushed a slate through, according to reports, and adjourned before the Allen faction completed its organization work.

Both Hager and Allen called one another leaders of "a rump convention," and confused news reporters were unable to unravel the puzzle and decide which was which.

Judge Howard set 9 o'clock tomorrow morning as the time for the hearing on the petition for a permanent injunction and Allen's group recessed to meet again at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in some Fulton county courtroom.

When the injunction was read, Allen said:

"Gentlemen, I feel that we should show every respect to the court regardless of the fact that this temporary restraining order may not be served regularly inasmuch as Mr. Hager is not an officer of the court. I think we should recess until this matter is adjusted."

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"If Mr. Hager was so opposed to a delegated convention why did he and Harry Sommers, one of Hager's chief supporters, participate in the meetings and sit with the executive committee when it was first organized? No, that is not the reason Hager withdrew. He knew there were too many votes in the convention for him to control its actions, and he, therefore, decided to attempt to set up an illegal and irregular committee which he could control. That's all there is to the Hager meeting. I have no fear of the results of the impending injunction hearing."

The principal matter which the courts will determine in the injunction suit is whether Fulton county republicans had a right to select delegates to a convention mass meetings held except at the Fulton county courthouse, as, it is claimed, was done by the Allen group, or whether the meetings to designate delegates had to be held at the courthouse.

If the court decides Allen and his group could select delegates away from the courthouse, it probably will decide that the Allen group can proceed, and the local G. O. P. battle will reach the state and national conventions. Even if the court should decide against Allen, there appeared little likelihood that the fight will end here because of the prominence of the men participating in the Allen meeting.

Seething Masses.

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By W. F. CALDWELL,
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Whether this bloc will back Replogle for the vice presidential place or concentrate on attempting to secure a cabinet position if the republicans are successful is yet to be determined.

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The split followed the election of Gilbert E. Johnson, leader of what Mamie Williams, negress and former republican national committeewoman, termed the "lily-white" group, as temporary chairman. The vote was 141 to 48. Protesting the legality of the

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The delegations were uninstructed.

Delegates to the state convention at Atlanta on May 9 were elected on April 23.

The following were named as follows: C. M. Young, chairman; C. M. Young, delegates, and J. H. M. Ellis, alternates.

Delegates to the third congressional district convention, to be held at Cornelia on April 29, were named as follows: C. M. Young and J. W. Meadows, delegates, and J. R. Killian and J. H. M. Ellis, alternates.

Delegates to the state convention at Atlanta on May 9 were elected by the district convention.

York, S. C. Enquirer
March 27, 1936

NEGRO PARTY HELD YORK COUNTY CONVENTION TO MAKE DELEGATES

The negro organization calling itself the Union Republican party, sponsored by Tieless Joe Tolbert, and not recognized by the national Republican organization, held a county convention here, this week, at Wrights Hall, with the attendance not very large.

The chairman was C. P. T. White and the secretary was S. J. Gathings The delegates to the state convention of that party were named as follows: E. P. Gist, Dr. S. J. Gathings, Dr. D. M Duckett, Dr. S. Means Plair; alternates: W. M. Woodward, W. R. Laney H. M. Moore, and C. P. T. White.

Delegates and alternates to the district convention were selected as follows:

Delegates: C. P. T. White, W. R Laney, E. P. Gist, W. M. Woodward Dr. D. M. Duckett, Dr. S. Means Plair Dr. S. J. Gathings, and H. M. Moore; alternates: L. Harrison, T. B. Brown Robert Wright, Green Agurs, A. E Byrns, Charlie Irwin.

BLACK AND TAN G. O. P. CROWDS LILY WHITES

McCall Group Arrives to Find Hall Jammed

INTIMIDATION IS CHARGED

Chenault Declares Negro Members Were Not Permitted to Leave Wrong Meeting—Two Sets of Delegates Loom

"Lily White" Republicans of Shelby County, who called a county convention of "all Republicans" for yesterday, were blocked out of their convention hall by hundreds of "Black and Tans" who had packed the room to its standing capacity at least an hour and a half before the convention was scheduled to start at 2 o'clock.

The "Black and Tans" elected their own convention officers and proceeded with election of delegates to the state convention in answer to the "Lily White" convention call, while the "Lily Whites" moved into another room and the officers who had called the convention presided at an election of convention delegates, and other business.

As usual in Republican politics of Shelby County, the result of yesterday's conventions will be two sets of Shelby delegates at the state convention and a fight on the floor for recognition. The usual county convention fight between the two factions was missing yesterday, due to the fact that two rooms were used for the conventions.

Deputies Ban Fight

Use of two rooms was due to deputy sheriffs and policemen who refused to clear a way so that Republican officials who had called the convention could get into the convention room, according to W. P. Chenault, of the "Lily Whites."

The "Lily Whites" resent their nick-name on the ground that it tends to keep away negro Republicans who are as much desired by one faction as the other, but there were negroes in both conventions yesterday.

"We had 25 to 30 negroes in the convention room and 100 of our negro members were in the other conventions," Mr. Chenault said. "They couldn't get out—they were intimidated by Shelby County deputies and Memphis policemen." He said more than 200 attended the "Lily White" convention. The "Black and Tan" said about 40 attended the "Lily White" session.

Negroes outnumbered the whites at least 10 to one in the "Black and Tan" convention, and the attendance was 300 or more.

Morgan Calls Meeting

Yesterday's convention was called by Dr. Carroll H. Morgan, and Frank Hungerford, secretary of the "Lily White" county executive committee recognized by the last state convention. By 10:30 o'clock negroes were gathering on the criminal courts building steps, where their names were recorded, before they filed into the courtroom of criminal court, division one, which the "Lily Whites" had named as the convention hall.

Long before 2 o'clock the room was packed solidly, with R. R. Church, negro real estate dealer and head of the "Black and Tan" faction, and a few white Republicans down in front. All entrances but one were locked and deputies waited in the hall with billies and tear gas.

Ross Mathews, named as the Republican member of the county election commission, did not appear for the "Black and Tan" convention and "Lily Whites" said he did not attend their session.

Promptly at 2 o'clock by the Western Union clock in the rear of the room, Winstead Johnson, attorney, announced that neither the chairman or the secretary were present and that the hour of the convention had arrived.

"I call this meeting to order and ask the pleasure of the committee," Mr. Johnson said. George Klepper, attorney, nominated Finis Wilson, former federal clerk, as chairman, and he was elected with a tremendous shout of "Aye," as Lester Brenner, former United States commisioner, lifted his arms like a cheer-leader.

Dr. A. M. Kitttrell, negro, was made secretary, and the meeting was under way. Mr. Klepper moved for appointment of committees, and Mr. Wilson read from a typewritten sheet, the appointment of an organization committee composed of Mr. Brenner, L. A. West and J. R. Wright; a resolutions committee, composed of Dave Hanover, G. W. Lee and J. B. Martin, and a delegations committee composed of D. W. Marks, J. T. Settle and R. Q. Venson.

"Mr. Chairman, the organization committee is ready to report," Mr. Brenner said as soon as the appointments had been read.

Committee Named

From another typewritten paper, Mr. Brenner named for the county executive committee Mr. Klepper, later elected chairman; George W. Lee, negro, lated elected secretary; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Marks, Mr. Brenner, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Winstead Johnson, Mr. Klepper, Mrs. M. Tatum; Mrs. H. B. Anderson, widow of the judge; Bailey Walsh, former assistant district attorney; Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Laura Jackson, J. H. Townshend, Mr. Hanover, Samuel Friedman, former United States commissioner; C. T. McCabe, federal jury commissioner who has the only Republican job in Shelby County aside from Mr. Mathews; Mrs. Estelle Jones, Mrs. Hattie Burchett, M. P. Lofton, H. C. Cupp, J. H. West, J. B. Martin, R. R. Church, J. T. Settle, W. H. Ownes, R. Q. Venson, M. S. Stuart, J. R. Wright, A. N. Kittrell, T. H. Hayes, S. W. Qualls, H. House, J. H. Horne, N. F. Clower, E. M. Wilkins, Edvard R. White and William Davis.

Dave Hanover was equally ready with a resolution, denouncing the Democratic national administration for "their usual mismanagement, reckless spending and incompetency . . . resulting in millions of unemployed, stagnation of business and increasing government indebtedness to such an extent that millions of yet unborn will be taxed for generations to come." The resolution ended with praise for J. Will Taylor, No. 1 Republican of Tennessee, as state member of the national Republican committee.

Dave Marks stepped up with a long list of names of delegates to the state convention and to a congressional district convention, which was adopted as read.

The entire proceedings were completed 16 minutes after the opening, and the roar of "ayes" for all proposals was answered only by a shouted "no" on every motion from W. N. Ivory, negro member of the "Lily Whites," who stayed in the convention room.

Meantime, a few steps down the hall in the Division Two courtroom, the "Lily Whites" were in session. According to "Lily White" watches, the "Black and Tans" started their convention 10 minutes ahead of the called time, but the "Lily Whites" started on time.

Dr. Morgan presided with Mr. Chenault as secretary. The proceedings opened by recording that the convention was being held in Division Two courtroom because police officers would not clear the way for Republican officials in the other courtroom. Dr. Morgan named John Q. Eaton chairman of a nominating committee, Lindsay B. Phillips, former district attorney, head of a resolutions committee, and George Poole, chairman of a delegations committee. The "Lily Whites" were equally well prepared with typewritten lists and ran through their business in a few minutes—without, however, a resolution on the state of the nation, or praise for Will Taylor.

To the "Lily White" executive committee" were named: Dr. Morgan, chairman; Mr. Chenault, secretary; Yandell Haun, Harry Spears, Mr. Phillips, John E. McCall, former Republican candidate for governor; Omar Jewell, Mrs. J. N. Wood, Mrs. R. B. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher, Mrs. L. E. Rugg, Mr. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur Bruce, (Mr. Bruce is a former Republican candidate for governor), Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Murray, Mrs. Mary Morrow Nicholson, former city health department nurse; H. A. Emerson, D. D. Kitts, Ben Bradshaw, R. L. Wilson, Adolph Schultz, John Hames, L. B. Dow, E. N. Wesson, George Poole, George Bell and W. H. Ivory, with others to be named by Dr. Morgan.

Two Delegate Lists

Both sides named a list of delegates to a congressional district convention, with several "Lily White" names on the "Black and Tan" list.

The next Republican event will be a series of civil district conventions Thursday night called by Bailey Walsh as chairman of the congressional district committee for election of delegates to a congressional convention in the county courtroom Saturday afternoon.

The "Lily Whites" say that the Walsh committee, recognized by the national convention, is without authority and that a congressional committee, with Mr. Chenault as secretary, which was recognized by the state convention four years ago is in power. The "Lily White" committee will call a congressional convention at a date yet undetermined, and apparently intends to ignore the "Black and Tan" conventions.

"Black and Tan" congressional convention delegates named yesterday are to renamed in the civil district conventions Thursday and report for the district convention Saturday.

The plan is apparently for the "Lily Whites" to lean on state convention support in the fight for recognition, while the "Black and Tans" lean on the power of Church and Taylor at the national convention for recognition.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.
NEWS SUN

APR 8 1936

COLORED GROUPS PLAN TWO MEETS

About five hundred persons are expected to attend a mass meeting at the Shiloh church, Eighth and Genesee sts., Thursday at 8:30 p. m., sponsored by the Lake County Colored Brooks-for-Governor club. Roscoe Conklin Simmns of Chicago will be the principal speaker. All Republican candidates are invited to attend.

The Lake County Colored Republican league is sponsoring a rally at the same time, Thursday at 8:30 p. m., at Lake View pl. and Kennard st. Republican candidates and their representatives are invited to give talks.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

APR 10 1936

Negro Group Backs Barbour, Powers

The Colored Republican Executive Committee of Trenton has endorsed Senator W. Warren Barbour and Congressman D. Lane Powers for reelection. The two candidacies were unanimously pledged the Negro organization's support at a meeting attended by representatives of 10 wards of the city.

An election held in connection with the session resulted in the renaming of Edward B. Williams, of the 13th Ward, as chairman. Other officers elected follow:

George Rhoades, 4th Ward, first vice chairman; Charles Hilton, 5th Ward, second vice chairman; P. L. Sanders, 7th Ward, third vice chairman; Norman Wallace, 1st Ward, fourth vice chairman; Mrs. Josephine Jensen, 10th Ward, fifth vice chairman; Mrs. A. K. Burt, 8th Ward, secretary; Mrs. Vivian Wilson, 10th Ward, recording secretary; Henry Dillon, 14th Ward, assistant secretary; Vincent Harvey, 13th Ward, treasurer.

The following were named to the advisory committee: Mrs. Rose Knighton, 1st Ward; Mrs. Agnes L. Kemp, 2d Ward; J. C. Turner, 4th Ward; Mrs. William Cagle, 5th Ward; Charles Williams, 7th Ward; Mrs. Rosabelle Gibson, 8th Ward; Mrs. J. Jensen, 10th Ward; Arthur Moore, 11th Ward; Mrs. Bertha Stewart, 13th Ward; Mrs. Antoinette Green, 14th Ward.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation

Republican

NATIONAL CONVENTION RANDOM THOUGHTS

By NAHUM D. BRASCHER

CLEVELAND, O., June 12—World Political Center this week. Western Reserve Republican, one of the most famous political headquarters in America, qualifies as a SHRINE since the historical protest meeting against the Republican National committee Dred Scott decision of 1936: "A Negro has no right that a white man is bound to respect."

* * *

R. R. Church

In 1912, in the Chicago Coliseum, in the press stand, I heard the standpatters yell down the Roosevelt Progressives I heard the governor of Indiana, with waving arms and red face, warn the "Old Guard" that "You will lament the day that you do this; and you will see the results in November." They did: Eight years of Woodrow Wilson, Democrat.

Democrats

From all sections of the country, black Americans warned Herbert Hoover and the Republican party that the attitude of the President and the organization, that of indifference and humiliation; and lily-white condoning in the South, would show in the November election of 1932 It showed. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, president; and the largest shift in Negro voting in the history of American politics.

Chicago, Dec

Feb 8-36

* * *

Democrats, today, are not only appealing for Black votes, they are catering to them in the North; appointments by the wholesale are being made in every VOTING state. Organization is being knitted, with the Oil of Cash; and Black men, and women, are preparing to attend the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia this month in unprecedented numbers. The irony of Republican lily-whitism is stupefying!

* * *

In all the forty-eight states of the American Union, where Black men and women have their eyes turned to the tower of the mighty $75,000,000 Terminal Tower in Cleveland, 15,000,000 patriotic and loyal Americans raise their hands, and lift their faces, and most solemnly inquire: "Watchman, What of the Night?"

The Republican party must give these millions an absolute answer this week on the political weather. We pause to learn whether it will be sunshine, fair, cloudy, rain, storm or cyclone. By the Cleveland Tower answer, these millions will know whether to lift the Eagle of Republicanism, hitch up with the Democratic donkey, or sit by and see destruction on the November day of DOOM!

* * *

There were never so many men and women attending a Republican National Convention as we have in Cleveland at this hour. There are social activities, but these men and women, under God, are in dead earnest about human rights.

* * *

Robt. R. Church of Memphis, delegate from his district says: "I always have a fight, and never know until the contest is finished; but, thus far, our side has always won." Many years ago "Bob" Church told me in Washington that "I seek no political office. What I want is power to be used in behalf of my race and human rights."

* * *

J. Leonard Lewis of Jacksonville, Fla., who rose to national fame over night by his masterly presentation of the now famous Florida contest, is a lawyer, graduate of New York university; fourth vice-president of the Afro-America, one of our largest insurance companies, whose father is the president; and whose grandfather, A. L. Lewis, is chairman of the board. Ah, lilywhites, you can't kick folks like these around, with ramifications of influence through their insurance members in every section of Florida.

* * *

Councilmen Bundy, Payne and Hubbard of Cleveland, with Clayborne George, member of the Civil Service Commission, and Chester Gillespie, president of the NAACP, who in the city-wide primary nominations for the Ohio legislature got the highest votes of all candidates, regardless of color, form a combination of aggressive pursuance that is invincible.

There is politics everywhere in Cleveland this week, but there is also interest in the election of the next president of Wilberforce university by the board of trustees. The Leon Ransom announcement was both premature and without authority, as anyone might know. The president is elected annually by the board of trustees during commencement week, which is NOW.

There are two names most mentioned: Dr. Gilbert Jones, former president, and Dr. D. Ormond Walker, minister of St. James AME church, Cleveland. Jones is a scholar and Walker is trained, but he is famed here as a money getter. So what?

Many Clevelanders have gone to Wilberforce for the commencement and election.

The junior member of the Brascher organization is finishing his second year at Wilberforce university. I had wanted to go to the commencement, but alas.

The only daughter, like the son, and the mother, was born in Cleveland, in a beautiful house which I can see from the ninth floor of the Phyllis Wheatley, where I now write. Lavinia Olive Brascher will graduate from Englewood high school, Chicago, this week. I have to forego this privilege of seeing the graduating exercises, in the interest of our America and patriotic newspaper service.

Naturally I think of that August day nearly 19 years ago when I came home and Mrs. Brascher and the nurse presented me with a little sliver of life all wrapped in white. I think of all the paternal waking nights and sweet sacrifices, and of the years the mother and I have gone to the window each school morning and waved bood-bye as "Sister" wended on to school.

My body will be in Cleveland Thursday night, but my thoughts will be in the auditorium of Englewood high school. If, by then the Republican convention does the square thing by my people; and, nominates a square American for president, my sacrifice will not have been in vain God luck, "Daught.," to you; and the Republican party in Cleveland.

* * *

Atty. Thomas W. Fleming and Mrs. Fleming, attended the contests in Public Hall, and were greeted cordially by scores of friends. They both look well. Fleming, Alexander H. Martin, the late Samuel E. Woods, and this writer attended the Republican National Convention together from Cleveland, 1908, when William Howard Taft was nominated in Chicago. We all stopped together at the home of Alpha Bass Adams, still living in Chicago, and founder of the Ohio club, of which Dr. Harry Garnes president.

Cleveland To All Everywhere

Commissioner Clayborne George informs me that the Cleveland entertaining committee has done everything possible to prove this city the finest place in America to live—outside of Chicago, I'd say. The general committee insists that there shall be no discrimination of any kind in Cleveland—and that means anywhere. Delegates and visitors are invited everywhere and expected to attend.

There are two special East side events: a reception from seven to nine at the Phyllis Wheatley, Wednesday; and a dance, at the new and beautiful Trianon Ballroom Thursday, out fascinating Euclid avenue. George says both races will be present in large numbers for both events. Such is Cleveland, you lilywhites of the South.

* * *

Cleveland Publishers of the three local newspapers, Call and Post, The Cleveland Eagle and the Gazette, are extending genuine hospitality to the large corps of newspaper men in the convention city.

Miss Jane Hunter, executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley has cordially granted excellent space on the beautiful lobby floor of this institution for Convention headquarters for **The Chicago Defender.** The bureau, which is quite popular with the visitors, is in charge of Miss Bronley, a Wilberforcean, and niece of Mrs. Sarah Anderson, wife of the late Major W. T. Anderson, former chaplain in the United States army. The bureau has given employment to one of our sign painters, photographers, and others, during convention stay. "In union there is strength." A. N. Fields and this writer were dinner guests in the association Saturday, with Alexander O. Taylor, Cleveland correspondent of **The Defender**, host.

Alex is one of the "World's Greatest" oldest correspondents in point of service, more than 25 years.

Good boy, Alex!

NEW YORK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS
JUN 11 1936

G. O. P. ACTION SEEN PERILING COLORED VOTE

By HAL BURTON.
(Staff Correspondent of The News)

Cleveland, June 10.—The party which stood through the Civil War for the right of colored Americans to vote, virtually guaranteed today that those votes will go to Franklin D. Roosevelt this Fall.

Piling blunder on blunder, the Republican masterminds sacrificed perhaps 5,000,000 colored supporters in the South by seating two "lily white" delegates from Florida and Georgia.

Mixed Delegation Seated.

On top of that, as a belated and unsuccessful sop to the colored bloc, a mixed delegation from South Carolina, which included three colored men, was seated.

Alf M. Landon seems likely to get it going and coming in the once-Confederate territory as a result of the ponderous strategy adopted by the leaders. Irritated whites threatened to bolt him because of the "insult" implied in seating Joseph W. (Tireless Joe) Tolbert's Carolina delegates.

Angered colored leaders, chief among them ex-Congressman Oscar De Priest of Chicago, declared that the failure to seat their Florida and Georgia compatriots had "ruined" the party in the South.

De Priest Leads Fight.

It was De Priest who led the fight to keep his fellow colored voters in the big conclave. He scared the Illinois delegation out of its socks by dire predictions of what Chicago's great "black belt" South of The Loop, might do if the boys didn't put up a fight for colored recognition.

They promptly seated Roscoe Conkling Simmons, colored Chicago politician, on the Credentials Committee. But that didn't do any good.

A sub-committee of the Credentials Committee, meeting before the convention came to order, voted to seat white delegations from all three states at issue—Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. The permanent committee met after yesterday's initial session and upheld whites in Florida and Georgia, but reversed its subcommittee in the case of South Carolina's mixed delegation, which includes three colored delegates.

Keep Vote Secret.

The whole thing became public today on the Floor when the South Carolina decision was announced. Alarmed committee members refused, however, to reveal just who voted for the "lily-whites" and who voted against them.

The technique used in ousting the Florida and Georgia delega-

tions was pretty well in accord with the ideas of ex-Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, President Hoover's political mentor. He wanted to swipe the white votes in the South from the Democrats and trust to luck that colored voters would tag along.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 9, 1936

MISSISSIPPIANS FACING CONTEST

Howard Leaves Fellow Delegates Behind To Attend Gathering

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8—(AP)—Perry Howard, Negro national committeeman from Mississippi, left some of his state delegation to the Republican convention behind Monday night when he went to a conference of Southerners.

Several of the Negro delegates in Howard's group said they would not attend because, they claimed, the conference call by R. B. Kreager, Texas national committeeman, was not "specific enough as to its purpose.

Previously confident their recognition by the national committee last week over a contesting "lily white" group, would not be appealed to the credentials committee, members of the Howard delegation expressed themselves as not so sure Monday night an appeal would not be taken.

Howard said he learned that while a number of the opposing delegation had returned to Mississippi. Ernest McCall Hawkins, Corinth lumber man, a leader of the contesting slate, was still in Cleveland.

The credentials committee meets Tuesday to consider contests.

Howard said the nine Negro and two white delegates in the delegation held a preliminary caucus Monday, but took no action on candidates and made no committee appointments. Another caucus will be held Tuesday.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
JOURNAL

MAY 14 1936

Ohio Dims Borah Hopes

Senator Borah learns, as others have before him, that the Ohio Republican machine not only sleeps with one eye open, but gets up early in the morning. Robert A. Taft romped home with 47 of the state's 52 delegates to the national convention. Result, the famous Borah loses to an unknown Taft. No one thinks of Mr. Taft as an actual candidate for the nomination; several delegates pledged to him even thought it advisable to announce in advance that they would switch to Landon on an early ballot. Mr Taft is not a "favorite son," but a "stalking horse." The Ohio machine had heard about it's being hard to beat somebody with nobody, and put up a name to corral its uninstructed delegation.

Senator Borah's Ohio manager comments that "organization and money go a long way," and this just about expresses it. Senator Borah himself sets up a not unjustified squawk about Republican politicians who are all for the Constitution when it comes to NRA and AAA, but flirt with an unconstitutional anti-lynching bill to win Negro votes.

The Borah defeat means that the Idaho senator cannot be as strong a factor in shaping policy and influencing nomination at Cleveland as many Republican liberals had hoped.

There are other reasons for this, one being Borah's age and another his being an "old story." Still it takes some explaining that the only outstanding Republican candidate who can be called liberal does no better in a party where there has been so much protest against the "old, reactionary leadership" from the rank and file.

One obvious explanation of Borah's poor race is that many former Republicans are not voting in Republican primaries. Either Borah is not liberal enough or they think his chance not good enough to promise any real reform in the party. They stay where they went in 1932, with Roosevelt.

For in spite of the inexplicably delayed figures of the Republican vote in Ohio, it is reported that the Democratic total ran to something like 100,000 more than the Republican. This, if correct and final, is not so large a Roosevelt showing as was made in Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and California. But for Ohio it is significant in the same sense.

The result is to make the line between Democratic and Republican parties more and more a liberal-conservative—or, if one prefers, a radical-reactionary—cleavage. For liberals voting in Democratic primaries leave Republican primaries to conservatives, and make it more and more evident that the deciding factor at the Cleveland convention will be the state party machines. The faces may be Landon, Vandenberg, Borah, but the heavyweights will be such as Hilles, Roraback, Walter Brown and the other "bosses."

The Ohio primary is not so important in damping Borah hopes as in dimming the chance of Republican regeneration in a year when the country needs a strong, but not reactionary, opposition, to the Democrats. Of one more state primary it must be written that Chairmen Farley is not ill pleased.

HOW MANY COLORED DELEGATES WILL THERE BE THIS YEAR?

Chicago, May—(ANP)—Observers of political history remember when one of the most important phenomena in politics was the rise to swift prominence of colored delegates in the Southern States every four years. Since the Coolidge and Hoover regimes when an effort was made to bleach the party down Dixie way, the delegates of color from the so-called "rotten boroughs" seem to be fading into the past.

The great army of Republicans in the South is black despite racial defection to the New Deal. They can not vote under the white primary system of the Democrats, although North Carolina Negroes are making a determined effort in this direction. Their sole method of expression was in their fights for better patronage and expense money to Republican conventions, obtaining greater consideration when there was more of a fight for the selection of the Presidential candidate.

Just what is the situation facing colored delegates this year when their party is "out" trying to get back and a large number of prospects are in the field?

It is evident that there will be battles over which delegation, the lilywhites or the black-and-tans, will be seated in June at Cleveland. Mississippi, led by Perry W. Howard, and Georgia, under the guidance of Ben Davis, will attempt to seat delegations composed largely of Negroes, while lilywhite leaders will ask that party bosses recognize their representatives from these States as the only ones accredited. Tennessee will have at least Bob Church, although, as usual, he will be the only delegate of color from that State.

Texas seems likely to send an all-white delegation to Cleveland, although 75 per cent of that State's Republicans are Negroes. Approximately 200,000 colored are qualified to vote this year, but the G. O. P. in that State is not only lilywhite but anti-Negro. According to authentic sources, no attempt will be made to rope in the colored vote prior to August.

In Florida the Republicans held an all-white State Convention at a white hotel in Orlando. Negro leaders were purposely kept in the dark as to the date of the meeting in order to assure lilywhite delegates at Cleveland. Louisiana, however, is to send James Lewis and Dr. J. A. Hardin as delegates-at-large, with alternates Thomas J. Galbreth and Emile L. Meine. Missionri expects to send one.

South Carolina expects to send two mixed delegations which will fight it out for recognition. Maryland named its representatives May 4. North Carolina's delegation will be white. Virginia will follow the same path. J. H. Stevens, of Okmulgee, will be present among white Oklahomans as delegate at-large. Alabama is thoroughly lilywhite. Arkansas at the moment is undecided.

Up North the scene changes. At least Roscoe Conkling Simmons will be among the Illinois contingent. Michigan will send some; possibly Colorado also. New York will have one or more Negroes, but the status of Pennsylvania is currently unknown. Nebraska will be all white; the District of Columbia makes its selections May 7; New Jersey decides later. Massachusetts has named no colored and Delaware is in the same position.

Thus far, however, no accurate picture of the exact number of official delegates to be present at Cleveland in June can be drawn. It seems on the one hand likely that white Republican party bosses may take certain parts of the position that to soft-pedal the participation may lure disgruntled Dixie whites into the fold.

Ohio, where the Convention is to be held, will have its share of Negro delegates, all of them supposedly anti-Borah. Michigan is to send at least one and Indiana is problematical. Republican leaders will make every effort to garner Negro support as early as possible in these localities where the race holds some semblance of a balance of power, while on the other hand

tions was pretty well in accord with the ideas of ex-Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, President Hoover's political mentor. He wanted to swipe the white votes in the South from the Democrats and trust to luck that colored voters would tag along.

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One obvious explanation of Borah's poor race is that many former Republicans are not voting in Republican primaries. Either Borah is not liberal enough or they think his chance not good enough to promise any real reform in the party. They stay where they went in 1932, with Roosevelt.

For in spite of the inexplicably delayed figures of the Republican vote in Ohio, it is reported that the Democratic total ran to something like 100,000 more than the Republican. This, if correct and final, is not so large a Roosevelt showing as was made in Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and California. But for Ohio it is significant in the same sense.

The result is to make the line between Democratic and Republican parties more and more a liberal-conservative—or, if one prefers, a radical-reactionary—cleavage. For liberals voting in Democratic primaries leave Republican primaries to conservatives, and make it more and more evident that the deciding factor at the Cleveland convention will be the state party machines. The faces may be Landon, Vandenberg, Borah, but the heavyweights will be such as Hilles, Roraback, Walter Brown and the other "bosses."

The Ohio primary is not so important in damping Borah hopes as in dimming the chance of Republican regeneration in a year when the country needs a strong, but not reactionary, opposition, to the Democrats. Of one more state primary it must be written that Chairmen Farley is not ill pleased

HOW MANY COLORED DELEGATES WILL THERE BE THIS YEAR?

Chicago, May—(ANP)—Observers of political history remember when one of the most important phenomena in politics was the rise to swift prominence of colored delegates in the Southern States every four years. Since the Coolidge and Hoover regimes when an effort was made to bleach the party down Dixie way, the delegates of color from the so-called "rotten boroughs" seem to be fading into the past.

The great army of Republicans in the South is black despite racial defection to the New Deal. They can not vote under the white primary system of the Democrats, although North Carolina Negroes are making a determined effort in this direction. Their sole method of expression was in their fights for better patronage and expense money to Republican conventions, obtaining greater consideration when there was more of a fight for the selection of the Presidential candidate.

Just what is the situation facing colored delegates this year when their party is "out" trying to get back and a large number of prospects are in the field?

It is evident that there will be battles over which delegation, the lilywhites or the black-and-tans, will be seated in June at Cleveland. Mississippi, led by Perry W. Howard, and Georgia, under the guidance of Ben Davis, will attempt to seat delegations composed largely of Negroes, while lilywhite leaders will ask that party bosses recognize their representatives from these States as the only ones accredited. Tennessee will have at least Bob Church, although, as usual, he will be the only delegate of color from that State.

Texas seems likely to send an all-white delegation to Cleveland, although 75 per cent of that State's Republicans are Negroes. Approximately 200,000 colored are qualified to vote this year, but the G. O. P. in that State is not only lilywhite but anti-Negro. According to authentic sources, no attempt will be made to rope in the colored vote prior to August.

In Florida the Republicans held an all-white State Convention at a white hotel in Orlando. Negro leaders were purposely kept in the dark as to the date of the meeting in order to assure lilywhite delegates at Cleveland. Louisiana, however, is to send James Lewis and Dr. J. A. Hardin as delegates-at-large, with alternates Thomas J. Galbreth and Emile L. Meine. Missionri expects to send one.

South Carolina expects to send two mixed delegations which will fight it out for recognition. Maryland named its representatives May 4. North Carolina's delegation will be white. Virginia will follow the same path. J. H. Stevens, of Okmulgee, will be present among white Oklahomans as delegate at-large. Alabama is thoroughly lilywhite. Arkansas at the moment is undecided.

Up North the scene changes. At least Roscoe Conkling Simmons will be among the Illinois contingent. Michigan will send some; possibly Colorado also New York will have one or more Negroes, but the status of Pennsylvania is currently unknown. Nebraska will be all white; the District of Columbia makes its selections May 7; New Jersey decides later. Massachusetts has named no colored and Delaware is in the same position.

Ohio, where the Convention is to be held, will have its share of Negro delegates, all of them supposedly anti-Borah. Michigan is to send at least one and Indiana is problematical.

Thus far, however, no accurate picture of the exact number of official delegates to be present at Cleveland in June can be drawn. It seems on the one hand likely that white Republican leaders will make every effort to garner Negro support as early as possible in these localities where the race holds some semblance of a balance of power, while on the other hand certain party bosses may take the position that to soft-pedal colored participation may lure disgruntled Dixie whites into the Republican fold.

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RACE DELEGATES FROM KANSAS WHOOP IT UP FOR GOV. LANDON'S NOMINATION

Atty. Wm. M. Bradshaw Of Topeka Starts Steamroller

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—If the sunflower-lapelled Kansas delegation is to be believed, in so far as the nomination for the president is concerned, it is Landon by a landslide.

All Kansas delegates and hundreds of visitors from Governor Landon's state, are enthusiastic and well-nigh jubilant.

They are taking first prize as hand-shakers and wide-smilers. One of the Landon headquarters, in the Hotel Majestic, presided over by Atty. William M. Bradshaw, Landon appointee in the highway department of Topeka, Kans., and Prof. P. G. Porter, prominent in the educational world, for years principal of Lincoln junior high school, Atchinson, Kans., were asked to state some of the virtues which their candidate for president possesses that justifies the interest of the Race brother.

They made the following statement: "We regard Governor Alf M. Landon as typifying those high qualities of character, ability and human sympathy which enable him to look beyond the cramping influences of either racial prejudice or religious bigotry.

"His attitude as the governor of the state of Kansas, with respect to our racial identiy, both in manifest interest and human consideration, justifies the above statement."

Among other Landon boosters are Bishop W. T. Vernon, Mrs. Frasier Mitchell, Miss Ann Sawyer, and the old maestro of legal lore, Turner B. Bell.

National Delegates

Arkansas: Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, fifth district alternate.

Colorado: Dr. T. T. McKinney, Denver, first district alternate.

Georgia: A. T. Walden, Atlanta, fifth district alternate; Sol. C. Clemons, Macon, sixth district delegate; Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta, delegate-at-large; Dr. L. M. Hill, Atlanta, alternate-at-large; W. P. Harris, Athens, alternate-at-large.

Illinois: Oscar DePriest, Chicago, delegate-at-large.

Kansas: A. J. Neely, Kansas City, second district alternate; Dr. W. M. Thomas, Leavenworth, first district alternate.

Kentucky: Walter Robinson, Hopkinsville, delegate-at-large.

Louisiana: (Paul L. Marshall group) Wallace Marine, New Orleans, first district alternate; John D. Brown, New Orleans, second district delegate; W. Scott Chinn, New Orleans, second district alternate; Jerrell Creech, Logansport, fourth district delegate; John R. Perkins, Baton Rouge, sixth district delegate; Dr. B. V. Donato, delegate-at-large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, Opelousas, seventh district alternate; F. D. Benjamin, Moreauville, eighth district alternate;

Louisiana: (Jahncke-Jackson faction) James Lewis, New Orleans, alternate-at-large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, New Orleans, delegate-at-large; Thomas I. Galbreath, New Orleans, alternate-at-large; Emil L. Meine, New Orleans, alternate-at-large.

Missouri: Duke Diggs, Jefferson City, second district alternate; Fred Dabney, Kansas City, fourth district alternate; Harry Bracy, St. Louis, 11th district delegate; Miss Elizabeth Gamble, St. Louis, 11th district alternate; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph, delegate-at-large; Samuel J. Lane, St. Louis, alternate-at-large.

New York: Rev. James W. Brown, New York City, 21st district delegate.

Oklahoma: J. H. Stevens, Okmulgee, alternate-at-large.

Should the Howard delegation be seated in Mississippi, the delegates at large will be: Perry W. Howard, E. P. Booze, J. H. Oldham and S. D. Redmons. Their alternates are: Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Rev. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Margaret L. Arnett and E. L. Patton.

The district delegates are:

First, W. J. Box, Corinth; alternate, D. C. Jackson of Columbus.

Senator Capper Gives Seat To Dr. McKinley Thomas

Perry W. Howard to Follow Hamilton in Seconding Landon's Nomination

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—(By the Continental Press)—That Negroes are playing an important role in the campaign to nominate Governor Alfred Mossman Landon for the Presidency on the Republican ticket is indicated by two particular things here at the Republican National Convention. In the first place, Senator Arthur Capper, one of the delegates at large from Kansas, has relinquished his seat in the Kansas delegation to Dr. McKinley Thomas of Leavenworth. The Kansas senator has long been a friend of Negroes and has staunchly supported legislation which he deemed to be of particular interest to his clients without regard to race, color or creed. He is one of the vice presidents of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and holds membership on its national board of directors.

The latest thing which unquestionably indicates the fair attitude of Governor Alf M. Landon toward the Negro citizens is the selection of a Negro, Hon. Perry W. Howard, former assistant attorney general of the United States and present national committeeman from Mississippi. Howard has been a powerful figure in national Republican circles for more than 25 years. He lives at present in Washington. These actions on the part of the Landon committee which shows the fair and impartial attitude on the part of the Kansas governor have left the opposition without a single leg to stand on as one close to the Landon forces remarked. Efforts to get statements from Negroes tending to show Governor Landon as hostile to Negro citizens proved unavailing. The favorable response of Negroes left the opposition stunned.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS AT STAKE

The Dothan Eagle is not greatly impressed with the importance of convention hullabaloo, either at Cleveland or at Philadelphia.

The Eagle says:

"The Republicans simply are out, and they want to get in. And 95 per cent of the oratory is hooey.

"When the Democrats gather at Philadelphia we'll hear simply ins who want to stay in. And 95 per cent of the oratory will be hooey."

And the essence of it all, The Eagle says, is:

"The only problem to be solved next November by the voters is Who Will Spend the Money—the Republicans or the Democrats?

"Because money will continue to be spent by the billions and taxes will be piled on, no matter what party is in power."

Those thoughts must have occurred to the editor of The Eagle as he sat on the bank of some creek and hoped that his cork wouldn't bob so that he wouldn't have to have an argument with a fish.

And to the man who has a backyard in which worms can be dug and whose house is in walking distance of a creek, November really doesn't mean a great deal more than The Eagle says it does.

But taking it from the standpoint of Alabama as a whole what is the difference between a Republican victory in November and a Democratic victory?

Alabama has nine Representatives and two Senators whose opinions have weight in the White House and in Congress. Both Senator Bankhead and Senator Black have been able to go to the White House and lay the problems of Alabama before the President, with assurance that they will be considered, and more often than not that action will follow. Representative William B. Bankhead occupies the Speaker's chair. Other Alabama Representatives occupy positions of weight and responsibility.

Should the Republicans win who would carry Alabama's problems to the White House or to Congress with any chance of being heard? What voice would the South have in shaping national policies?

The South has cried out at the injustices of national policies shaped with no consideration of its welfare. But tears have been our only consolation.

Substitute the Republican tariff plank for Secretary of State Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, and what will be the fate of the South's cotton? Lose all hope of a voice in controlling freight rates, and who will answer for Southern produce rotting in the fields for lack of a market? What Republican has an interest in the growth of tenancy, a disease that is strangling the South, economically, politically and socially?

November carries more meaning than a mere question of who is going to get the jobs. For that matter what Southerner would have a chance at the jobs if the Democrats do not win?

November will decide whether the South will return to its old diet of husks and scraps. It not only will determine whether some effort will be made to give the cotton farmer more than fifty cents a day while the East thrives on the "highest standard of living the world has ever known." It will determine whether the Southern executive, now receiving $5,000 a year, will have an opportunity to earn the $20,000 a year paid men of similar capacities in the East.

Beneath the hullaballoo, the hooey, the noise and the varnish, the South has something very real and tangible at stake.

LILY WHITES LOSE FIGHT FOR DELEGATE SEATS

G. O. P. Leaders Forced To Bow To Race Demands For Fair Treatment

MOVE FORWARD

For First Time G. O. P. Appoints Colored Delegates To Serve On Credentials Committee

CLEVELAND, O., June 12 —Lily-white-ism received its greatest defeat since 1920 when the credentials committee of the National Republican convention, under the leadership of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy of Cleveland, and Roscoe Simmons of Chicago, succeeded in their fight to seat the Joe Tolbert delegates from South Carolina.

The victory of the South Carolina faction, came, however, only after successive defeats had been suffered in the effort to unseat the lily-whites from Florida, and the contestees from Georgia and Louisiana.

For one week the Republican forces, headed by the national committee, have been here wrestling with the problem of lily-white contests from the South. After a succession of victories for the lily-whites, before the National committee, the Negroes of Ohio, under the leadership of Dr. Bundy and Councilman Lawrence O. Payne, both of this city, became aroused. A public indignation mass meeting was held at the Western Reserve Republican club. The defeated southern delegates were invited to come and put their case before their own people.

The result of the meeting was the appointing of a special citizens committee to take the fight before the credentials committee when it was appointed, Tuesday June 9. The committee decided that, if they lost before this committee, they would take the matter before the Republican Convention.

Group Stands Together

Republican leaders in the North, especially those whose states contain a large number of Negro voters, became frightened at the rebellious s shown by the Negroes of the North, who, for the first time, came to the rescue of their voteless southern brothers.

Their fear was shown when Chairman Fletcher of the National committee, for the first time in the party's history, appointed four Negroes to the powerful credentials committee. They were: Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Ohio; Roscoe Simmons, Illinois; Benjamin Davis, Georgia, and Perry W. Howard, Mississippi.

Aids Lily-Whites

The appointment of Ben Davis, however, proved to be disastrous when he led the fight against seating the colored delegates from Florida, headed by Atty. Leonard Lewis of Jacksonville.

After the Florida arguments had been made by both sides, Ben Davis then began to point out the weak spots in the colored delegates' argument. He charged them with being irregular. The effect of this, changed the members who had, up to that time, been favorable to the Floridans. The result was a vote to seat the lily-whites. Ben Davis also played a big part in the seating of the Georgia delegation headed by National Committeeman Arnold. The Arnold faction came to Cleveland with just enough Negroes on their slate to keep it from being 100 per cent lily-white.

The contesting delegation from Georgia was led by Atty. Austin T. Walden of Atlanta. Ben Davis was affiliated with this faction in their fight for recognition and election of delegates in the State of Georgia. He remained with them until the time for the Cleveland convention. To strengthen their case, the Arnold faction then approached Ben Davis and offered to name him a delegate-at-large if he would line up with them. This he did. Mr. Davis not only lined up with them but led their fight for recognition before the credentials committee, of which he was a member.

Lose La. Fight

The Louisiana case was presented to the committee by State Representative John Davis, Jr., of Omaha, Neb. Both sides in this contest had colored and white delegates. The Louisiana faction making the contest, was headed by Dr. Barance. Their attempt to get their case on the floor of the convention failed.

In both the Florida and Louisiana cases, had the colored factions won, it would have resulted in the election of colored national committeemen from these states. Ironically enough, the lone case snatched from the lily whites, means the election of Joe Talbert, a white man, as national committeeman.

The lily white fight overshadowed everything else at the convention so far as the colored voters were concerned. A second mass meeting held Monday night, June 8, was packed to the doors and lasted well past midnight. Many of the leaders who were in the city for the convention stayed up most of Tuesday night attending the sessions of the credentials committee while the lily white cases were being heard.

So stunned were the lily whites from South Carolina, headed by National Committeeman Hambright that they could not perfect their plans to bring their case before the convention proper. When the credentials committee rendered its report Wednesday at the noon session, certifying the permanent roll, it was received without creating a stir.

Howard Again Victor

National Committeeman Perry W. Howard, of Mississppi was forced to fight for his political life by a lily white faction, the chief spokesman was Mrs. Julia Griffin, of Holling Fork, a white woman. She charged Mr. Howard with disfranchising her by not permitting her to vote the Republican ticket. Mr. Howard, however, won the fight and was seated.

With the permanent convention roll out of the way, Negro leaders began to center their fight on the platform committee. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups are prepared to go before that body to wage their fights for planks they think should be adopted.

The scare the lily white issue put into the high command of the Republicans, may react favorably and cause some of the advocated planks to be adopted.

The lily white issue also threw a scare into the Landon faction. When the Kansas delegation came to Cleveland, they had all but ignored the Negroes as delegates. However, when the lily white fight broke, they scurried for cover. A leaflet was issued Wednesday, purporting to show that Governor Landon had nothing to do with the lily white fight. It also recited his record of accomplishments among Negroes.

Negro Discrimination Challenged at Convention

By Sandor Voros
(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Much to the embarrassment of the Republican National Committee, the question of an all-white Republican Party in the South may have to be faced by them openly on the floor of the convention.

The decision of the Republican National Committee to seat the "Lily-white" delegation of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina, which was subsequently upheld by the Credentials Committee, will be challenged on the floor of the convention, Dr. Raymond Barenco, spokesman for the Louisiana delegation, told the Daily Worker today.

Aroused on Ruling

Negro delegates, and many white ones also are thoroughly aroused over the decision of the Republican National Committee which brazenly drew the color line in the seating of delegates from the South.

A mass meeting of about two hundred Republicans at the Western Reserve Republican Club lodged a vigorous protest against the decision of the Republican National Committee asserting that it was based on racial discrimination.

The newly-organized National Anti-Lily White League, in a letter to the Credentials Committee, stated:

"The conclusions of the Republican National Committee in the hearing of several cases wherein colored delegates were involved, in our opinion were based on the color of the contestants rather than the merits of the case."

Dr. Le Roy N. Bundy, delegate-at-large from Ohio and Cleveland Negro councilman, is president, and Councilman Lawrence O. Payne is chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the National Anti-Lily White League.

Will Go to Courts

Negro members of the unseated four delegations declared that if the convention refused their appeal, they would carry their case to the courts.

Long arguments before the credential committee established beyond any doubt that the seated "lily white" delegations were elected illegally. Election laws were deliberately circumvented to eliminate Negroes from the delegations in a bid for an all-white Republican Party to compete with the Jim-Crowism of the Democratic Party in the South.

In the Florida case the Negro members of the Republican State Executive Committee had not even been notified of the time and place of the conventions called to elect delegates. Conventions were held at places where Negroes were not even permitted to entr. In one case in Florida the convention was held three miles from the place where a few weeks previously a lynching had taken place.

Practically the same methods were used in choosing "lily white" delegations in Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina.

The credentials committee upheld 27 to 21 the decision of the National Committee on the seating of the Florida "lily white" delegation and made similar rulings in the Georgia and North Carolina cases. Although the Louisiana decision at this writing has not been announced, the previous decisions left no illusions in the minds of the delegates that they were due for similar fate.

Dr. Raymond Barenco, Negro Director of Health at the Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., explained the length the Negro voters went in trying to secure representation. In one district they controlled 850 votes as against 75 votes controlled by Whites, while in an another they had 734 votes against 12 Whites. Despite this overwhelming majority they were willing to give representation to seven whites out of twelve. The "Lily whites" however were determined to make the Republican Party in the South all white and circumventing the law chose a delegation of ten whites leaving only two places as "window dressing" for Negroes.

The determination of the unseated Negro delegates to carry the fight to the floor of the convention may prove very embarrassing to the National Committee because it forces the issue into the open and limits their manouvering for the winning of Negro votes.

The Republican strategy of using a few Negroes for "window dressing" while practicing Jim Crowism is manifest even in the housing of the Negro Delegates. A few Negroes have been housed in the down town hotels where the rest of the delegations are quartered and the rest of them have been Jim Crowed into the Hotel Majestic in the heart of the Cleveland Negro District, a long distance away from the convention hall.

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Republican.

Newest of Washington's New Dealers Boycott Dr. Thompkin's Banquet

Recorder of Deeds Hits "Old Line Republicans" Who Have Recently Come into the Democratic Fold; Many Absent

Assailing Republican Negroes as money grabbers who are selling their birthright for a few basaltic dollars Dr. William J Thompkins, president of the National Colored Democratic Association issued a clarion call to all Negro Democrats to rally behind the New Deal administration for the sake of the race and not for financial or selfish interests.

Dr. Thompkins, who was speaking at a banquet at the Whitelaw Hotel last Tuesday night, given in his honor by the New Deal Young Democratic Club, charged that in 70 years the Republicans had not produced a single Negro leader.

Recalls Gold Star Mothers

Substantiating this, Dr. Thompkins pointed to the Hoover administration during which Negro Gold Star Mothers were sent to France on a freight liner; he recalled the nomination of Judge Parker the abolition of the Twenty-fourth Infantry's Ninth Cavalry and shouted that "there was not a single Negro Republican who could go to the White House and halt these discriminatory practices, and racial injustices."

As a result of the type of leadership among Negro Republicans, Dr. Thompkins commented, the number of Negro delegates to the Republican convention dwindled from 265 at the time McKinley was nominated to less than 20 when Governor Alf Landon was nominated in Cleveland last week.

Hits Dr. Scott

Taking a lick at Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Dr Thompkins declared that the Howard University secretary was appointed to the War Department by a Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson and that as soon as Wilson went out of office, Dr. Scott went out, carrying with him 24 Negroes to the Republican party.

This, Dr. Thompkins attributed to mis-directed leadership, and followed up his assertion by declaring that "the days of mis-directed leadership is over."

Meeting Jim Crow

Giving attention to charges that the meeting of the National Colored Democratic Association to be held in Philadelphia, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, is "jim-crow" one, Dr. Thompkins declared that if it is a jim-crow organization it is such because tradition has made it so.

"At the proper time," he said, "it will be impossible for us to hold separate meetings."

Hitting "old line Republicans" who have come into the Democratic organization recently attempting to gain control of things the speaker issued a warning that "if anyone who thinks he is going to come into this organization and tell those of us who have withstood the tempest for more than thirty years where to get off, he is lost before he starts."

Scores Newest Dealers

Several persons who have come into the Democratic Party since the Roosevelt election, and who have been given political plums boycotted the banquet given Dr. Thompkin and refused to send messages of congratulations to the banquet.

Among those who were conspicuously absent were Dr. William H. Hastie, assistat solicitor in the Interior Department; Dr. Robert C. Weaver Interor Department; Dr. Eugene Kinkle Jones, Commerce Department; Lieutenant L. A. Oxley, Labor Department; Dewey R. Jones, Interior Department, and others in leser important positions.

Farley Sends Program

Hastie, who was appointed to his position in the Interior Department by Secretary Ickes likewise boycotted the Jefferson Day dinner held at the Crystal Caverns by Negro Democrats. The dinner was attended by such Democrats as Judge Armond W. Scott, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Dr. Thompkins, and others.

Some of the Democras seen at the Thompkins' testimonial included Theron B. Hamilton, Department of Justice; Thomas H. R. Clark, deputy recordetr of deeds; Mr. and Mrs. Woosley W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Emory B. Smith, Theodore S. Boots, L. M. Hershaw, Joseph H. B. Evans, Edgar G. Brown, Hillyard Robinson.

James C. Waters, William L. Houston, Tecumseh Bradshaw, Romeo W. Horad, Mack D. Rowe, C. K. Brown, B. V. Lawson, Mrs. Narka Lee Rayford, Perry W. Howard, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Briggs, Daniel L. H. West, Edward Saunders, Felix Winston, and others.

Telegrams were read from Postmaster General James A. Farley, Senator George McGill, Mrs. James H. Wolf, Justice S. Wardell, James A. Ross, George W. Offutt and Leon Washington.

Senator Capper Gives His Seat To Negro Delegate

CLEVELAND, Ohio (ANP) — A Negro delegate from Kansas was named a delegate-at-large Monday just before the convention opened when Senator Arthur M. Capper, millionaire publisher and ardent Landon supporter gave up his seat to Dr. William McKinley Thomas of Leavenworth, a member of the colored Landon-for-President Committee. The Landon colored delegation is by far the largest which had come to advance the candidacy of any of the presidential nominees.

Senator Capper said: "I have stepped aside as delegate-at-large so that one of the colored representatives of the Republican party in our state might have an opportunity to serve. I am glad to have taken this action because I believe that our Negro citizens deserve recognition in proportion to the splendid advancement which they are making."

Senator Capper who lives in Topeka, Governor Landon's home, for a score of years has represented his state in the United States Senate and has long been recognized as a firm friend of the race. He has been a vice-president of the national board of the NAACP for many years.

Executive Council Of Negro Congress Meets In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26—Responding to a call of the national council, 50 delegates from various parts of the country gathered in Cleveland Friday, Saturday, and Sunday for a conference of the national executive council of the adult and youth groups of the National Negro Congress.

Sessions were held in the Mather room of the Phyllis Wheatley association. Max Hayes, veteran editor of the Cleveland Citizen, a weekly labor paper, militant spokesman of labor interests, was the special speaker at the opening session.

This meeting was the outgrowth of the meeting held in Chicago last February. The talks, discussions and various resolutions acted upon at the business sessions were indicative of the plans of the council to fight inequality, intolerance and oppression.

A dance was given for the visitors Saturday night at the Cotton club on East 55th street, and on Sunday afternoon a mammoth mass meeting was held at Mt. Zion Congregational Temple, as which Angelo Herndon was the principal speaker.

A. Phillip Randolph, national president, was unable to attend the session owing to illness, it was stated. Heading up the Cleveland council is Curtis Garvin, president.

Other officers are: Harry Basey and Elex Smith, vice presidents; Julia Johnson, secretary; Murtis Howard, assistant secretary; Robert Goodwin, treasurer; Atty. Norman H. McGhee, chairman of the civil rights committee; Miss Maude White, chairman of the labor committee; William Johnson, chairman of education, and Iona Morris, chairman of youth committee.

In charge of arrangements were: Robert Brooks, chairman; William Murdock, Ray Hightower, Thomas Williams, Mrs. Marjorie Jackson, George Washington, and Chester Gray.

Other speakers at the mass meeting included John P. Davis, executive secretary; Edward Strong, of the youth committee; Attorney McGhee, Miss Maude White, and Robert Brooks.

Delegates in Attendance

John Gray, Charles W. Burton, Neva Ryan, Bess Hunter Hobinson, Henry F. Johnson, Ed Strong, and Anthony Morton, representing the Chicago council; Mrs. M. E. Boyd, Ben Davis, David Lichorish, James Ford, Louise Thompson, Samuel C. Patterson, James H. Baker, William Gauldin, James Ashford, Louis Burnham, Marion Mims, and Angelo Herndon, representing the various organizations of New York City; J. L. Reddix, Consumer's Cooperative council, Erie, Ind.; Marty Richardson, Jacksonville, Fla.; William T. McKnight, Toledo, Ohio; Herbert Wheeldin, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Arthur A. Fauset, Philadelphia; Clyde Robinson, Washington youth committee, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Albright, Duluth, Minn.; Richard B. Moore, New England council, Boston, Mass.; B. D. Amis, Philadelphia Council of Domestics; Adolph Germer, Detroit, Mich.; Junius Woods, United Mine Workers, local 5509, Westville, Ill.; Dred Scott Neuson, National Alliance of P. O. Clerks, River Rouge, Mich.; Rupert Frazier, Madison, Wis.; Robert Fritzmeier, Iona Morris, Evelyn Jackson, and Pearl Mitchell, representing the board of directors of the NAACP; John Williams, Cleveland Communist party; A. Kilpatrick, Cleveland Future Outlook league; Atty. A. J. Cunningham, and John Peters of the Cooks union; Ernest Howard, Waiters union, local 106; Julia Johnson, Phyllis Wheatley association; Harry W. Basey National Alliance of Postal Employees; Alice Allen, Cleveland A.L.A.W. of F.; Maude White, Cleveland Teachers union; Margaret Bolden, Curtis Garvin, Robert Brooks, and Frank W. Clemens, Cleveland Post Office Clerks, local 72; Norman McGhee, and Joseph Freeman of the Workers Alliance, and others.

REED PLURALITY IN ELECTION DECIDED BY COLORED VOTE

Reelected to the City Council Tuesday in one of the closest votes ever recorded in a local election, Dr. J. W. Reed would have been defeated by George R. Abbott had 45 Negro voters in the 21st precinct chosen to vote for the latter, keen political analysts pointed out Wednesday.

Dr. Reed, who had the support of most of the City Democratic organization's leaders, together with Councilman John A. Gurkin, who led the ticket, polled a plurality of 86 votes over Mr. Abbott. He received 3,152 votes in the day's balloting as against 3,066 for Mr. Abbott, and 3,470 for Mr. Gurkin.

In the 21st precinct, where the voters are predominantly Negro, a total of 72 votes were cast for Dr. Reed out of a total of 171 cast during the day. Mr. Gurkin polled 76 votes in this precinct, Mr. Abbott 67; H. W. Holland, 26; S. W. Ramsey, 16; and S. A. Woodard, 63.

Although Negro voters cast ballots in ten other precincts in the city, the vote in the 21st precinct was viewed as having decided the election as far as Dr. Reed was concerned. Both he and Mr. Gurkin were endorsed by the Citizens Democratic Club and have been generally backed by the Tuesday's vote was slightly larger than in the municipal election of June, 1934, when Dr. Reed and Mr. Woodard, Norfolk Real Estate Board and ored electorate in view of their support of the Community Hospital and other projects directly benefiting colored citizens.

Prayer For Republicans

CLEVELAND (ANP)— One of the opening Friday night when Governor the participations in the Republi- Landon was nominated, with the Convention which won approval of the colored delegates and was the presentation of the right reverend bishop who was a delegate from New York City. The meeting opened with prayer by James W. Brown, recent-prayed briefly and pointedly asked the Lord look with favor upon those who had assembled to select the next president of the United States.

New AMEZ Bishop Offers

Bishop James W. Brown, recently elected to the A.M.E.Z. church and pastor of Mother Zion church in New York City.

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Newest of Washington's New Dealers

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Dr. Executive Council Of Negro Congress Meets In Cleveland

Sessions were held in the Mather Hotel and Angelo Herndon, representing the various organizations of New York City; J. L. Reddix, Consumer's Cooperative council, Erie, Ind.; Marty Richardson, Jacksonville, Fla.; William T. McKnight, Toledo, Ohio; Herbert Wheeldin, New Cleveland Friday, Saturday, and Sunday for a conference of the Cleveland Citizen, a weekly Communist party; A. Kilpatrick, Cleveland Heading up the Cleveland council

Other officers are: Harry Basey and Elex Smith, vice presidents; Julia Johnson, secretary; Murtis Howard, assistant secretary; Robert Goodwin, treasurer; Atty. Norman H. McGhee, chairman of the civil rights committee; Miss Maude White, chairman of the labor committee; William Johnson, chairman of the cotton club; Robert Brooks, and Rev. Jackson, Wednesday.

Among those who were conspicuously absent were Dr. William H Hastie, assistat solicitor in the Interior Department; Dr. Robert C so that one of the colored Republican leaders of the country gathered in Rochelle, N. Y.; Arthur A. Fauset, Philadelphia; Clyde Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Albright, Duluth, Minn.; Richard B. Moore, New England council, Boston, Mass.; B. D. Amis, Philadelphia Council of Domestics; Adolph Germer, Detroit, Mich.; Junius Woods, United Mine Workers, local 5509, Westville, Ill.; Dred Scott Neuson, National Alliance of P. O. Clerks, River Rouge Mich.; Rupert Frazier, Madison, Wis.; Robert Fritzmeier, Iona Morris, Evelyn Jackson, and Pearl Mitchell, representing the board of directors of the Wheatley association; Harry W. Basey National Alliance of Postal Employees; Alice Allen, Cleveland A.L.A.W. of F.; Maude White, Cleveland Teachers union; Margaret Bolden, Curtis Garvin, Robert Brooks, and Frank W. Clemens. Cleveland Post Office Clerks, local 72; Norman McGhee, and Joseph Freeman of the Workers Alliance, and others.

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New AMEZ Bishop Offers Prayer For Republicans

CLEVELAND (ANP)— One of the participations in the Republican convention which won approval of the colored delegates and visitors was the presentation of Bishop James W. Brown, recently elected prelate of the A.M.E.Z church and pastor of Mother Zion church in New York City. The bishop who was a delegate from New York City opened the meeting Friday night when Governor Landon was nominated, with prayer.

In good voice and using excellent diction, the right reverend prayed briefly and pointedly asking for repression of crime, maintenance of law and order and that the Lord look with favor upon those who had assembled to select the next president of the United States.

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YOUTH ABSENT AT GOP CONVENTION

CLEVELAND, O., June 25—(By Davis Lee for ANP)—The Republican National Convention is over Delegates and alternates are checking out for their respective homes. They are all apparently glad to get back after four days of strenuous activity in what political observers consider one of the greatest Republican National Conventions ever held.

It was full of enthusiasm; the spirit of unison seemed to dominate the atmosphere. The question of color, race and creed sank into complete oblivion into the caldron of united purpose and scort. The one objective in view seemed to be the overthrow of the New Deal.

Criticism upon criticism was offered by the colored delegates and alternates of the New Deal. Each endeavored to point out a different defect; each reiterated the oft repeated bromide "The Republican Party is the ship and all else the sea."

The sad thing about this convention was the absence of young Negroes. Young white youths were conspicuous on every hand; they nominated the Presidential candidate; they seconded the nominations of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate; they rose at intervals to offer resolutions for adoption.

Throughout the convention the spirit of the American white youth was in evidence and dominated the sessions.

However, but one young Negro injected himself into the picture and spoke the sentiments of his group with sincerity and good intentions. He is Robert P. McGuinn, of Baltimore, a younhful attorney, who seconded the nomination of Gov. Harry W. Nice, of Maryland, for Vice President.

There were Negro delegates on hand, plenty of them. The majority were the older Negroes, the type which has always gone to conventions. It was indeed a sad scene, a reflection upon the colored youth of America.

Florida Republicans Given Second Rebuff In State Primaries

Lily-White Faction Seizes Control; Negro Ballots Are Torn Up

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (ANP)—Another rebuff was given to Florida's beleagured Negro republicans in the primary elections here Tuesday, June 5, when Elliott Butts, clerk of the circuit court, advised Negro voters that "it was all right" for them to write the names of Negro candidates for party position on the ballots, then threw out all written names when the votes were counted later.

This was the second blow handed to the colored G. O. P.'s within a week, a delegation of aspirants for convention seats having been turned down, at Cleveland. The white delegates, however, were seated.

The fight between the several thousand Negro republican voters and the few hundred "lily-white" members of the party began here several weeks ago, when the lily white faction held the "state" convention and barred Negroes from participation.

In the Jacksonville primaries the names of all white candidates for committeemen and similar posts were printed on the ballots, while none of those of the Negroes were included. Advertisements appearing in jim-crow sections of white newspapers, however, appealed to the Negroes to participate in the primary election, the white republicans authorizing their insertion. When a Negro committee visited the court clerk to verify the right to write in the names of Negro candidates, they were assured that such action was permissable. The throwing out of the names later however, practically precludes Negroes from holding any of the positions sought.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, (ANP) — The most interesting of the contests of delegates for seats in the Republican National Convention was that from Florida. Unlike the other southern states from which practically all such contests come, the regular Republican organization of Florida, a so-called "lily-white" group, did not even deign to bring along a colored delegate or alternate to add color to its claim to regularity and impartiality.

The Floridians boldly left the Negroes out, held their meeting at a hotel which Negroes were unable to enter, and brought a solid white delegation to the convention. The white delegation was seated, but the colored delegation appealed to the credentials committee, which also turned it down. They declare it will now go to the floor of the convention.

John F. Harris, a white northerner who does business at 11 Wall Street, New York, but who lives in Florida part of the winter, is the national committeeman for Florida, and heads the 12 delegates from that state.

FLORIDA SITUATION

Atty. J. Leonard Lewis of Jacksonville, a youthful lawyer, grandson of A. J. Lewis, founder of the Afro-American Life Insurance Co., of Jacksonville, is chairman of the colored group. It numbers six persons, besides Mr. Lewis, Miss Ertha M. M. White, David H. Dwight, and Leon M. Giles, all of Jacksonville, together with J. E. Lang of Lakeland and B. J. Jones of Lake City.

This group contends that if Florida is permitted to put into effect the exclusion of colored Republicans which has been practiced, that the death knell of the Negro in the Republican party in the South has been sounded.

Negroes were deliberately kept out of the Florida convention. The Duvall County Republicans adopted a clause, the same one which the Democratic Party has in the state, which declares that only white people can be members of the party and the courts have sustained the clause.

When the Duvall County convention was held April 9, Negroes were not permitted as delegates despite the fact that in Duvall County, which includes Jacksonville, there are of record 2,600 Negro Republicans registered and only 341 white Republicans.

In other parts of the state, Palm Beach notably, Negroes are not even permitted to register as Republicans.

HELD SEPARATE CONVENTION

Refused admittance to the Jacksonville convention, the colored group held a convention of their own on the same day, notified the party chieftains at Washington, and sent delegates to the state convention at Orlando. Here they were not permitted to enter the hotel but held a rump convention and nominated and elected the delegates who are here.

Twelve were elected but only six came, since they had to bear their own expenses. These six are individually paying their own way and making their own fight, for the good of the Negroes of the state, as they explain it.

On Thursday, June 4, the national committee heard the Florida contest. J. L. Lewis, the young Negro attorney born to wealth and independence, a graduate of Morehouse College and New York University, presented the case for the contesting delegation. There was rapt attention as he made his plea. He based his contention on the exclusion of colored Republicans, pointed out that the calls were not in accord with the national committee's call.

The white Republicans had sent three men around with the notices, he said, one to put it up, one to make an affidavit that he had seen it put up, and another to tear it down as soon as it had been put up.

LEWIS IS HERE

The Negroes are the backbone of the Republican Party in Florida, young Lewis pointed out. He said that the company of which his father is president, The Afro-American Life Ins., Co., required every one of the 708 employes to register and pay poll tax. He said further that Bishop R. A. Grant of the A. M. E. Church required every minister of the denomination to do likewise. He pointed to the fact that at one time there were 6,000 registered Negro Republican voters in Jacksonville and that they now outnumbered the whites 7 to 1.

He showed that none of the Negro members of the Duval County executive committee had been notified of the meeting nor Attorney McGill who although not in Cleveland, was a member of the 4th congressional district executive committee.

COMMITTEE BUZZES

When he had finished the committee buzzed. Some of the northerners seemed unable to comprehend the high handed methods used by the southerners. The committee then retired to consider the case. The committee is sworn to secrecy so that it is not possible to learn just what transpired. Reports are that the vote was exceedingly close and that three men, Walter F. Brown, national committeeman from Ohio, James W. Arnold og Georgia, and Harris of Florida, forced the issue through to the exclusion of the Negro delegates. It was impossible to learn whether Perry W. Howard or Mrs. Booze had spoken.

Everywhere one goes whites and blacks are discussing the Florida case. On it would seem to hang much of the nature of the Negro insofar as his position in the Republican Party in southern states is concerned.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Why Negroes Should Support the Republican Party

REMEMBER THE BALLOT IS SECRET

Every voter, either on or off relief, has a constitutional right to cast his ballot as he sees fit without interference from any source. New Dealers may force voters to wear their buttons and badges and refrain from attending anything but Democratic meetings in order to hold their jobs, but the law does not permit them to follow the voter into the election booth. THERE HE CAN VOTE HIS SENTIMENTS AND NOBODY NEED KNOW WHAT IT IS.

What Has Been the Record of the Respective Parties?

REPUBLICAN RECORD IN BOLD TYPE; DEMOCRATIC IN LIGHT TYPE

Negroes can and should support the Republican party, not because their parents were Republicans but because it was founded upon and maintains the principle that all men are created free and equal and that Negroes have the same right under the Constitution as any other American citizen.

Negroes should NOT vote for the Democratic ticket because its sponsors in the past and those constituting its backbone today are carrying through the thought of Chief Justice Taney in the famous Dred Scott decision: "Negroes have no right that a white man is bound to respect."

Vote the Republican ticket and end the ascendency in power of those in the states who kill and burn Negro citizens, debauch their women, steal and destroy their property and use every means not only of impeding the progress of those who live in southern communities but who push their poison venom into the North.

NEGRO DIVISION
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
J. G. BROWNE, Chairman

SPONSORED BY

REPUBLICAN STATE AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

DES MOINES, IOWA

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments and all state laws favorable to Negroes were passed by Republicans and in states where Republicans are in control.

All legislation discriminating against, disfranchising, jim crowing, and segregating Negroes was passed by the Democrats and in states where they are absolutely in control.

Ninety-nine per cent of all lynching in America have occurred in states where Democrats are in control.

In all states and communities where Negroes are disfranchised Democrats are in control.

Gov. Landon and the Republican party want the Supreme Court to stand as a bulwark in defense of the rights of minority groups. If we had no Supreme Court as constituted today the Scottsboro boys in Alabama would be dead; disfranchisement, segregation and other forms of discrimination would be legalized.

President Roosevelt says the Supreme Court is antiquated and needs changing.

The Democratic platform of 1936 pledges nothing to the Negro.

The Republican platform of 1936 pledges to the Negro, "We favor equal opportunity for our colored citizens. We pledge our protection of the ECONOMIC status and PERSONAL safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainful life of America, particularly in private INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE, EMERGENCY AGENCIES, and the CIVIL SERVICE."

On September 3rd Gov. Landon sent a telegram to the Planning Board of the Negro Division of the Republican National Committee meeting at Chicago, stating, "The history of the Republican party and that of our colored fellow citizen is so interwoven that it is impossible to think of freedom and the remarkable progress of colored Americans without recalling the origin of our party. Who can forget the labors of the Republican party for this people in their darkest hour against forces often concealed but nevertheless tireless and industrious. The Republican party keeps the faith with its founders who promised to remain unwearied in their cause of fully established emancipation.. I employ neither platitudes nor mottoes.

"NO TURN OF FORTUNE COULD CHANGE MY BELIEF IN THE ABSOLUTE EQUALITY OF ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS. Wherever I may be in the future I shall strive as I have thus far striven to adhere to the fundamentals of justice both by word and deed."

On October 9th President Roosevelt sent the following to the Emancipation Celebration meeting sponsored by the Negro Division of the Democratic National Committee at Madison Square Garden, New York: "I congratulate you on your progress during the past seventy years. It has been wonderful. I hope you will continue."

There is absolutely no comparison in the attitude of the two candidates as set out in these sentiments.

While governor of New York, President Roosevelt never gave a Negro a dog catcher's job on the public pay roll.

In Kansas today under Gov. Landon among the Negroes on the state pay roll are: Assistant Attorney-General, Attorney in the Highway Department; stenographers in the Highway Department; foremen on the highway commission, representatives in the following offices: motor vehicle, oil department, boys' industrial school, reformatory and girls' home; state penitentiary guards and state personal messengers.

No increase in jobs held by Negroes in politics has been made by the Democratic state administration and none has been promised should they be reelected.

The Republicans have promised sizable improvement if they are elected.

In the administration of the AAA, NRA, HOLC, and other alphabetical organizations where millions were spent for white collar jobs in Iowa no Negro has received a penny in salary. In spite of the hundreds of white collar jobs available under FERA and the CWA Negroes received less than 100 — they worked about three months—under an all Negro project and one dominated by the city of Des Moines administration.

President Roosevelt admits that WPA and relief measures are temporary. He knows and we know, that this borrowed money cannot last. He says NOTHING about the FUTURE efforts of the Democratic party in behalf of the Negro in industry.

Gov. Landon says, "Nobody in need will go hungry. Relief must go on until we get the wheels of industry turning but I say again as I have stated before until private employment can fill the need, our government must take whatever steps necessary to insure that no American suffer because of lack of the necessities of life. Further our party will insist that the colored man shall receive equal treatment in the receiving of relief and not be discriminated against because of his race or political faith. Now although I consider this relief of importance still I feel with the colored citizen that the one hope of the Negro for the future lies in his being re-employed and integrated into the great productive life of our country."

In the great social security act which attempts to provide pensions for old age, one of President Roosevelt's pet measures, domestic servants and farmers are not included. Yet the majority of the Negroes are employed in either of these two groups.

The Republican platform on security states, "We approve a pay-as-you-go policy, which requires of each generation the support of the aged and the determination of what is just and adequate. EVERY AMERICAN citizen over 65 should receive the supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want."

All the increase in jobs given Negroes under the New Deal has been of a temporary nature and in spite of the increase the rate has not been in proportion to population.

Negroes are not disfranchised in any state or community where Republicans are in control.

HARRIS COUNTY NEGRO GOP COMMITTEE CONDUCTS SURVEY TO FIND VOTE STRENGTH: NAMES EITHER LISTED AS WHITES OR LEFT OFF ROLL TAKEN FROM BOOKS CHECK SHOWS

According to a survey conducted by Republican Colored Voters' Division of Harris County a discrepancy of over 5000 eligible Negro voters was discovered in the compilation of the usual list of eligible voters. The survey was made under the general direction of R. R. Grovey. Grovey states that although the county has not been entirely covered the results obtained so far indicate that the final figure will be much higher and that the voting strength of Harris County will run between 10,000 and 12,000 as compared with the the 4,000 shown on the list. 10-24-36

Since the survey is a general civic move and the results will be helpful in future elections, the committee will no doubt find it necessary to appeal to public-spirited individuals and organizations for funds to help pay for the survey. The committee has employed over 20 20 efficient workers to make house to house canvass.

Any person who holds a poll tax receipt, temporary or permanent exemption certificate, they are asked to phone in or mail his name, address and number of his certificate to M. K. Dorn, secretary of the organization, 419 1-2 Milam Street, or phone P-5484.

AFFRONT TO NEGRO LAID TO NEW DEAL

Mrs. Marion M. Day Says Only 150 of Her Race Got Jobs in Roosevelt Administration.

Charging that the attitude of the New Deal toward the Negro "is an affront to our intelligence and an insult to our citizenship," Marion Moore Day, daughter of Frederick R. Moore, former Minister to Liberia, made a radio plea yesterday over the Columbia network for the election of Governor Landon.

Mrs. Day declared that the present administration "looks at us as if we were characters in some gigantic stage version of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' instead of thinking men and women, intelligent and with a keen sense of the injustice being done us by this administration."

Despite $100,000 contributed by Negroes to the Warm Springs Foundation, Mrs. Day charged, no Negro children suffering from infantile paralysis can be admitted to treatment there. She held that only 150 Negroes had received government jobs while the Roosevelt administration had placed more than 100,000 others in office.

Governor Landon, on the other hand, she said, was one of the first to give recognition to the Negro and placed many of them in important positions in Kansas.

"As the New Deal up here in the North where there are many Negro voters," Mrs. Day said, "it gives you relief and WPA jobs and a pat on the back along with it, but down South, it is the Democratic party, and when the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, made up of Negroes and whites, wanted a delegation of its members to confer with the President the last time he was in Kansas, what happened? He did not receive the delegation."

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Republican

Party Affiliation

LEADERS SEEK TO PERSUADE REPUBLICANS TO MAKE NEGRO BETTERMENT CAMPAIGN ISSUE

COLORED REPRESENTATION IN ALL BRANCHES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT URGED IN RESOLUTIONS

Francis Rivers Hands In Anti-Lynching Plank

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—(ANP)—Supported by Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Cleveland councilman, and Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Chicago orator, the two Negro members of the credentials committee to which went all contests between rival factions for seats at the Republican National Convention, one "black and tan" group, that of "Tieless" Joe Tolbert of South Carolina, was seated over the lily-white contingent of a state.

Not so successful, however, was the Florida Negro delegation which lost its fight for recognition. The outcome of the Florida contest was expected to have a definite bearing on the future of the party in Dixie with regard to colored voters.

On the Tolbert slate of 10 delegates were three Negroes. He was opposed by J. C. Hambright of Rock Hill, S. C., who brought a lily-white group of 10 whites. Both Bundy and Simmons spoke at length to the committee in behalf of Tolbert and the credentials committee finally approved their stand.

"I've vindicated you, Joe," Simmons cried to Tolbert as the two warmly embraced following victory. "I told you I wouldn't let you down. Now I can die happy."

"Tieless Joe," 70-year-old veteran of South Carolina politics, based his claim to seats in the convention on the contention he had been leader of the Republican party theer since 1888, when he attended the first convention. His

J. Leonard Lewis, young colored attorney of Jacksonville, Fla., based his claim for seats on the ground that the election which sent in a lily-white delegation was not according to law and that colored Republicans had been prohibited from attending party meetings. The 12 white delegates denied this charge, saying they had been properly named by the national executive committee.

Lewis, whose delegation came here at its own expense, said party meetings were staged in hotels where colored citizens were not permitted to enter and related a story of chicanery and subterfuge used to wrest the party entirely from the hands of Negroes who outnumber white Florida Republicans many times.

After hearing the evidence, the credentials committee upheld the lily-white delegation. No fight in the Lewis party's behalf was made by either Bundy or Simmons, who declared the delegation was not representative as it was composed mainly of people from Jacksonville.

Action of this committee has rankled many Negro leaders who told important white Republicans that "we can go Democratic if our rights are not recognized by the Republican party."

Preceding the decision on contests, a meeting was held at the call of Bundy on lily-whiteism which brought fire from Dr. J. A. Hardin, white, Louisiana State Central committeeman, who said his so-called lily-white delegation seated by the Republican national committee "has more Negroes on it than the alleged black-and-tan contesting group."

In a statement Dr. Hardin said: "In the case of Louisiana, they charge lily-whiteism, which in this case is used as a smoke screen to inflame racial sentiment. Some of the statements attributed to the contesting Louisiana delegates, whether wilfully or inadvertently, were false and misleading.

"It was stated that Negro attended the state convention at Alexandria, La., in spriit but not the flesh. I am prepared to make affidavit that Negroes whose racial identities cannot be mistaken attended the meeting of the state central committee and were treated just as the other delegates were treated.

"They further aver that Negroes have no voice in the party councils in Louisiana. The secretary of the state committee is a Negro, and there are Negro committeemen in the state committee and the Orleans Parish committee.

"They complain of having offered to amalgamate with our delegation and reieiving no answer. Who would consider an offer from a delegation that had not been recognized by the Republican national committee in 1928 or 1932 and that has no standing in law or in fact? We ask that the people of Cleveland and delegates to the convention seek the truth before passing judgment on the merits of this case."

LILY-WHITES JOLTED AT GOP MEETING

Walter F. Brown Silenced As Taggart Beats Him In Committeeman Race

By A. N. FIELDS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

CONVENTION HALL, CLEVELAND, Ohio—The opening of the twenty-first Republican convention Tuesday morning not only began with a bang but moved on with the same degree of manifest interest and rapidity. When Chairman Fletcher sounded the gavel which brought to attention some fifteen thousand people who came to see and to hear, it was the beginning of the putting into operation new formulas for the nation's economic, social and political ills.

While the political hustlers were busy devouring all who came within their reach, showing signs of desire for office, accompanied of course by evidence of prosperity—the real thinking members of the race were doing constructive work which eradicated many of the evils formerly effective at national conventions. As evidence of their activity, Walter F. Brown, "the politically wise" man of Ohio and who, in fact, under the dominating influence of former President Hoover, introduced the new virus of "lily-whitism" at national conventions, was defeated for National Committeeman by Frank F. Taggart and no longer has official voice in the Republican Party council.

Probably no one man of the State of Ohio was more effective in bringing about Walter Brown's defeat than Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, member of the city council of Cleveland, and Dr. Bundy was also put on the Credential committee from his state serving in conjunction with Col. Roscoe Simmons from Illinois. They were aided and abetted in their efforts by leading members of the race who lived in voting states throughout the East North and West.

The first session lasted only forty minutes, but even that moved off with ease and smcothness which indicated that the political machinery was well oiled. While this was going on, the political "witch doctors" were busy and continued busy making promises, taking what they could get, and dealing out bogus advise to their friends.

In the corridors of the two most prominent hotels, the Cleveland and the Hollenden, active political apostles, representing the various presidential aspirants busied themselves in trying to effect a working agreement whereby they could align their forces with intent and purpose of making effective the "Stop Landon Movement." This procedure continued until the last ballot was counted. The Anti-Landon forces had pinned their hope upon being able to interest "the old man of the sea" Senator William E. Borah in acting as the spear head of their objective, but the Senator while willing to be the "objective" declined to be the "spear head".

His refusal to be the sacrificial lamb was instrumental in the "stop" being put in "the Stop Landon Movement." This convention will go down in history as the most important convention since the Republican party first set sail in 1856. It will in all probability alse be referred to in years to come as THE convention from which passed the entire courtier of the "old god" both black and white.

It has been interesting to an observer to watch the action of the "political finger men" as they sallied forth from hotel to hotel attempting to peddle their supposed influence to every candidate who happened to possess more gullibility than good political sense. Out from the East came the "wise men." They brought with them a candidate for Vice President, in the person of Arthur W. Little, a distinguished soldier and an eminent business man, who stands out among his fellows as being one of the foremost citizens.

The political pilots succeeded in convincing Colonel Little that it was possible for them to steer his political bark right into the Vice Presidency. It is not known just how serious the Colonel accepted this little joke; however it was told around the Convention Hall that Colonel Little has separated himself from about fifteen grand and was at least that much wiser if he didn't get the Vice Presidency. The strange thing about the whole situation with the exception of Perry W. Howard none of the other colored brothers who were supporting the Little candidacy for the Vice Presidency had a vote in the convention, and it is quite likely that many of them did not have tickets to the convention. Nevertheless, dealing strictly on cash basis, they were out to deliver the Vice Presidency to Colonel Arthur W. Little of New York.

Out at the Majestic Hotel, the colored representatives of the Landon forces held forth. Their activities were dominated by a picked committee of leaders from the Sun Flower state.

Lily White Problem Rocks Nat'l Republican Convention

Cleveland, June 12—Lily-whiteism received its greatest defeat since 1920, when the Credentials Committee of the National Republican Convention under the leadership of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy of Cleveland, and Roscoe Simmons of Chicago, succeeded in their fight to seat the Joe Tolbert delegates from South Carolina.

The victory of the South Carolina faction came only, however, after successive defeats had been suffered in the effort to unseat the lily-whites from Florida, and the contestants from Georgia.

For one week the Republican forces, headed by the National Committee, have been here, wrestling with the problem of lily-white contests from the South. After a succession of victories for the lily-whites before the National Committee, the Negroes of Ohio, under the leadership of Dr. Bundy and Councilman Lawrence O. Payne, both of this city, became aroused. A public indignation mass meeting was held at the Western Reserve Republican club. The defeated southern delegates were invited to come out and put their case before their own people.

The result of the meeting was the appointing of a special citizens committee to plan to take the fight before the Credentials Committee when it was appointed, Tuesday, June 9. The committee decided that, if they lost before this committee, they would take the matter before the Republican convention.

Republican leaders in the North, especially those whose states contain a large number of Negro voters, became frightened at the rebellious spirit shown by the Negroes of the North, who, for the first time, came to the rescue of their voteless southern brothers.

This fear was shown when Chairman Fletcher of the National Committee, for the first time in the party's history, appointed four Negroes to the powerful Credentials Committee. They were: Dr. Leroy N Bundy, Ohio: Roscoe Simmons Illinois; Benjamin Davis, Georgia and Perry W. Howard, Mississippi.

The appointment of Ben Davis, however, proved to be disastrous when he led the fight against seating the colored delegates from Florida headed by Atty. Leonard Lewis of Jacksonville.

After the Florida arguments had been made by both sides, Ben Davis then began to point out the weak spots in the colored delegates' arguments. He charged them with being irregular. The effect of this changed the members who had, up to that time, been favorable to the Floridians. The results was a vote to seat the lily-whites.

Ben Davis also played a big part in the seating of the Georgia delegation headed by National Committeeman Arnold. The Arnold faction came to Cleveland with just enough Negroes on their slate to keep it from being 100 per cent lily-white.

The contesting delegation from Georgia was led by Atty. Austin T. Walden of Atlanta. Ben Davis was affiliated with this faction in their fight for recognition and election of delegates in the state of Georgia. He remained with them until the time for the Cleveland convention. To strengthen their case the Arnold faction then approached Ben Davis and offered to name him a delegate-at-large if he would line up with them. This he did. Mr. Davis not only lined up with them, but led their fight before the Credentials Committee of which he was a member.

The Louisiana case was presented to the committee by State Representative John Adams, Jr., of Omaha, Neb. Both sides in this contest had colored and white delegates. The Louisiana faction making the contest was headed by Dr. R. M. Baranco. Their attempt to get their case on the floor of the convention failed.

In both the Florida and Louisiana cases, had the colored factions won, colored national committeemen would have been elected from these states. Ironically enough, the lone case snatched from the lily-whites, means the election of Joe Tolbert, a white man, as national committeeman.

The lily-white fight overshadowed everything else at the convention so far as the colored voters were concerned. A second mass meeting held Monday night, June 8, was packed to the doors and lasted well past midnight. Many of the leaders who were in the city for the convention stayed up most of Tuesday night attending the sessions of the Credentials Committee while the lily-white cases were being heard.

So stunned were the lily-whites from South Carolina headed by National Committeeman Hambright, that they could not perfect their plans to bring their case before the convention proper. When the Credentials Committee rendered its report Wednesday at the noon session, certifying the permanent roll it was received without creating a stir.

National Committeeman Perry W. Howard of Mississippi was forced to fight for his political life by a lily-white faction, the chief spokesman being Mrs. Julia Griffin of Rolling Fork, a white woman. She charged Mr. Howard with disfranchising her by not permitting her to vote the Republican ticket. Mr. Howard, however, won the fight and was seated.

With the permanent convention roll out of the way, Negro leaders began to center their fight on the Platform Committee. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups are prepared to go before that body to wage their fight for planks they think should be adopted.

The scare the lily-white issue put into the high command of the Republicans may react favorably and cause some of the adopted planks to be adopted.

The lily-white issue also threw a scare into the Landon faction. When the Kansas delegation came to Cleveland, they had all but ignored the Negro delegates. However, when the lily-white fight broke, they scurried for Wednesday, proporting to show that Gov. Landon had nothing to do with the lily-white fight. It also recited his record of accomplishments among Negroes

Republicans Adopt Strong Plank in Favor of Negroes

Equal Opportunity for Colored Citizens' Included In G.O.P. Platform

CLEVELAND.— The Republican party proved its interest in and concern over the welfare of the 12,000,000 Negro citizens of the United States by including in its 1936 platform last night a plank which promised them an "equal opportunity."

The second section of the general topic, "Furthermore," as read by Herman M. Langworthy of Missouri, the chairman of the resolutions committee, stated:

"We favor equal opportunity for our colored citizens. We pledge our protection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture, emergency agencies and the civil service. We condemn the present New Deal policies which would regiment and ultimately eliminate the colored citizen from the country's productive life, and make him solely a ward of the federal government."

This is the strongest plank in the interest of Negroes ever adopted by a national political party, in the memory of many followers of party history.

For many years, it has been the policy of the Republican party to include some mention of the Negro in its national platform.

In 1924, when Calvin Coolidge was nominated for president and Charles G. Dawes for vice president in the public auditorium in Cleveland, where the 1936 session was held, the following plank was adopted:

"The Negro — We urge the congress to enact at the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law so that the full influence of the federal government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime.

"We believe that much of the misunderstanding which now exists can be eliminated by humane and sympathetic study of its causes. The presiden has wisely commended the creation of a commission for the investigation of social and economic conditions and the promotion of mutual understanding and confidence.

In another place under "Law and Order," the platform said:

"We must have respect for law. We must have observance of law. We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the government depends upon that. The substitute of private will for public law is only another name for oppression, disorder, anarchy and mob rule."

Eight years ago, in 1928, this plank was adopted in Convention hall, Kansas City, Mo., where Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis were nominated for president and vice president:

"The Negro.—We renew our recommendation that the congress enact at the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law so that the full influence of the federal government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime.

In 1932, in Chicago the convention which renominated Hoover and Curtis included the following in its platform:

"The Negro.—For 70 years, the Republican party has been the friend of the American Negro. Vindication of the right of the Negro citizens to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican party and our party stands pledged to maintain equal opportunity and rights for our Negro citizens. We do not propose to depart from that tradition nor to alter the spirit of letter of that pledge.

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Headed by National Committeeman Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, Robert R. Church of Memphis, Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons, and former Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, as well as others high in the party councils of State and nation, more than 5,000 business, civic and religious leaders of the country journeyed here to participate in the welcome.

The group was represented in every event of the day. At the Kansas Day banquet given in the city's leading hotel, Committeeman Howard had as his guests R. R. Church and his daughter, Colonel R. C. Simmons, former Congressman DePriest and Mrs. DePriest and R. S. Abbott. At every function which was given, colored people were present, although despite their numbers they were comparatively lost in the crash of the hundred thousand persons who had descended upon Topeka for the occasion.

At only one event were the white visitors excluded. Two of the State leaders had asked the committee upon arrangements to extend them the privilege of giving a luncheon especially for the colored guests. The Affair was held at noon in the Ransomia, home of the late Rev. Ransom, noted minister and political figure here. Former Congressman DePriest and Colonel Simmons and Mr. Howard spoke at this gathering. At the same time Governor Landon and other celebrities. Mr. Church and his daughter were in attendance there.

Enthusiasm and confidence were expressed by colored leaders after Governor Landon's address. Its content, his manner of delivery and his personality made a splendid impression upon his hearers. The Republican cohorts left Topeka rejoicing.

Among those noted in the throng were:

ILLINOIS: Mrs. Leon R. Harris, Moline, Mr. and Mrs. Robert . Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayo Villiams, Robert L. Ephraim, Rev. . H. Branham, Bishop James A. Gray, Rev. F. W. Penick, E. C. Martin, Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Joran, Beulah Brown, Luther Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chastine Mason ohns, Mrs. Rosa A. Jones, Senator William E. King and William H. Haynes, all of Chicago.

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MISSOURI: Young Republican Club of the 4th district, Jackson ounty, Monroe Gilmore, president; Mrs. Dauphin Watkins, Fred C. Wilson, Howard R. Davis, Miss Ernestine Wade, Claude Sweeney, Miss V. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Walton, Fred K. Douglass, Sr., Zephyr Allen, committeewoman, 2nd ward; Faye G. Allen, Lida M. Muldren, Elinor Ridge Gordan, James D. Pouncey, Sieke Diggs, Rev. Carl Flipper, Malinde Johnson, Mrs. L. Stevenson, Walter L Clark, Marie Waters, Claredia Wiseman, Genevieve Allen, O. Anderson, Joseph Lewis, Attorney L. A. Knox, Rev. L. A. Story, Mrs. L. A. Story, Mrs. C. E. Chapman, N. T. Thomas, Leslie Clark, Louis N. Foster, Quick Step Republican Club, 2nd Ward, Martin L. McCauley, president; Kansas Nora M. Greene, Mrs. Ophelia Hayes, Mrs. Susan E. Hale, Mrs. Sarah Charles, John H. Tuprner, Frank T. Harris, Mrs. Myrtle A. Hogan, William L. Shofe, Mrs. Eva A. Starr, Mrs. Vervle Fields, Mrs. John E. Hobbs, S. H. Wallace, J. C. Martin, J. W. Maybue, Mrs. Espinola Hall, Lillian Hall, Mitchell Hall, Archie Daniels, Wilban Hall, C. E. Chapman, Mary Louise Chapman, Muriel C. Chapman, J. A. Jeffres, Fredericka D. Perry, Rev. A. H. Johnson, Mrs. Clara E. Adams, Ned C. Brinson, William H. Gains, Mrs. Pearl Fischer, D. B. Davis and C. H. Fowler, all of Kansas City.

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White G. O. P.'s Feast at Hotel Colored in Country

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Dr. Ernest Lyon and other distinguished visitors were assigned to stay out at the vocational school, there being no suitable place provided in the city for the loyal colored Republicans who journeyed hundreds of miles to witness the notification ceremonies.

Dr. and Mrs. Lyon stayed at the home of Mr. Richardson, president of the school.

Jim Crow Bill Passed

The Rev. Junius Gray of Baltimore and other colored leaders went to John Hamilton for an explanation concerning the jim crow set-up. Mr. Hamilton told the Rev. Mr. Gray the same thing he told the AFRO an hour previously: That William Bradshaw, attorney, "is wholly responsible for all arrangements."

The AFRO reporter went to the jim crow headquarters, where he approached the attorney, and only to be told, "I don't want to talk to you, you and your paper can go to hell. That paper is just trying to make trouble for us out here, and we don't want it."

He let out another oath and walked off

Negro Republican Leaders Protest Jim Crow Plan

Political - 1936
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The AFRO reporter went to the jim crow headquarters, where visitors were standing on the street in front of the place, to see Mr. Bradshaw.

He approached the attorney, and told, "I don't want to talk to you, you and your paper can go to hell. That paper is just trying to make trouble for us out here, and we don't want it."

He let out another oath and walked off

LEADING NEGROES OF NATION GATHER AT TOPEKA TO HEAR LANDON'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

HOWARD, CHURCH, DEPRIEST, ABBOTT AND WILLIAMS RATED AS LEADERS IN G. O. P. RANKS

Chicagoan Absent But Will Head Campaign

TOPEKA, Kans., July 30.—(ANP)—Although the actual ceremony itself was brief and limited to the formal notice and acceptance of nomination as the Republican party's choice for the highest office in the land, the preliminaries to the eventful occasion, significant and colorful, came to a dramatic climax here Thursday night on the grounds of the State house, when Governor Alf M. Landon, in the presence of 100,000 supporters, took the scepter as the party's standard bearer and accepted the nomination for the presidency of the United States.

Headed by National Committeeman Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, Robert R. Church of Memphis, Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons, and Former Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, as well as others high in the party councils of state and nation, more than 5,000 business, civic and religious leaders of the country journeyed here to participate in the welcome extended to the man whose career in public office has shown him dedicated to upholding those basic principles upon which this government has been founded. Rarely has any similar occasion brought colored representation from as widely scattered areas.

Dr. L. K. Williams, who has been chosen to head the Colored Voters' Division this year was one of the few current notables who was absent. He was detained on special problems which had developed in the Chicago office, but sent his representatives.

The group was represented in every event of the day. At the Kansas Day banquet given in the city's leading hotel, Committeeman Howard had as his guests R. R. Church and his daughter, Col. R. C. Simmons, former Congressman DePriest and Mrs. DePriest and R. S. Abbott. At every function which was given, colored people were present, although despite their numbers they were comparatively lost in the crush of the hundred thousand persons who had descended upon Topeka for the occasion.

At only one event were the white visitors excluded. Two of the state leaders had asked the committee upon arrangements to extend them the privilege of giving a luncheon especially for the colored guests. The affair was held at noon in the Ransomia, home of the late Rev. Ransom, noted minister and political figure here. Former Congressman DePriest, Col. Simmons and Mr. Howard spoke at this meeting. At the same time a luncheon was being given for Governor Landon and other celebrities. Mr. Church and his daughter were in attendance there.

"I have never known an occasion fraught with more significance," said Perry W. Howard, who by virtue of his position as the group's only national committeeman, was the stellar figure of the group.

"There has not been a single untoward incident. This great group of colored citizens has conducted itself with the utmost dignity and the cordiality of the treatment extended us by Governor Landon, Senator Capper and others in authority has been all we could possibly have desired."

Mr. Howard made public his comment to a reporter from an eastern paper who inquired why he was not at the luncheon being given at noon. "I am here at the affair tendered by our colored citizens as are these other visitors to show appreciation for their efforts and to greet the hundreds of friends who have assembled here," Howard said. "When the really important social event of the day takes place, the Kansas Day Dinner tonight, you will find us there alongside the rest of those invited from this great representation of Republican patriots." Mr. Howard pointed out that after the notification speech at the reception which followed, he sent word in to Governor Landon that he wished to present his party personally and Governor Landon came personally to greet the group and to confer with its members.

Enthusiasm and confidence were expressed by colored leaders after Governor Landon's address. Its content, his manner of delivery and his personality made a splendid impression upon his hearers. The Republican cohorts left Topeka rejoicing.

Among those noted in the throng were:

ILLINOIS: Mrs. Leon R. Harris, Moline; Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayo Williams, Robert L. Ephraim, Bishop James A. Bray, Rev. J. H. Branham, Rev. F. W. Penick, E. C. Martin, Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Jordan, Beulah Brown, Luther R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chastine Mason Johns, Mrs. Rosa A. Jones, Senator Wm. E. King, William H. Haynes, all of Chicago.

CALIFORNIA: Mrs. G. L. Hayes, T. W. Myles, Wordie J. Thornton, all of Los Angeles.

MISSOURI: Young Republican Club of the 4th District, Jackson county, Monroe Gilmore, president; Mrs. Dauphine Watkins, Fred C. Wilson, Howard R. Davis, Claude Sweeney, Miss Ernestine Wade, Miss V. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Walton, Fred K. Douglass, Sr., Zephyr Allen, Committeewoman 2nd ward; Faye G. Allen, Lida M. Muldren, Elinor Ridge Gordan, James D. Pouncey, Sieke Diggs, Rev. Carl Flipper, Malinde Johnson, Mrs. L. Stevenson, Walter L. Clark, Marie Waters, Claredia J. Wiseman, Genevieve Allen, O. Anderson, Joseph Lewis, Atty. L. A. Knox, Rev. L. A. Story, Mrs. L. A. Story, Mrs. C. E. Chapman, W. T. Thomas, Leslie Clark, Louis W. Foster, Quick Step Republican Club, 2nd Ward, Martin L. McCauley, president; Kansas City; Nora M. Greene, Mrs. Ophelia Hayes, Mrs. Susan E. Hale, Mrs. Sarah Charles, John H. Turner, Frank T. Harris, Mrs. Myrtle A. Hogan, Wm. L. Shofe, Mrs. Eva A. Starr, Mrs. Vervie Fields, Mrs. John E. Hobbs, S. H. Wallace, J. C. Martin, J. W. Maybue, Mrs. Espinola Hill, Lillian Hall, Mitchell Hall, Archie Daniels, Wilban Hall, C. E. Chapman, Mary Louise Chapman, Muriel C. Chapman, J. A. Jeffries, Fredericka D. Perry, Rev. A. H. Johnson, Mrs. Clara E. Adams, Ne dC. Brinson, William H. Gaines, Mrs. Pearl Fischer, D. B. Davis and C. H. Fowler, all of Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cobb, R. Pitty, Charles E. Robinson, R. W. Stoke, A. E. Gilmore, Wendell Rossee, all of Jefferson City; S. P. and Roland Alexander, Sedalia; Shield Mitchell, T. B. Boswell, Frances Mitchell, Otis Chitwood and Earl Day, all of Carthage; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Young, John F. Moreland, Mrs. Maggie L. White and G. M. Aum, all of St. Louis; Mrs. Lucille Merritt, I. Gray, Beatrice Grav, St. Joseph; Mrs. Hattie Taylor Cole, Brilliante.

MARYLAND: Ernest Horn, Marie W. Ryan, Arthur J. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Lee and Rev. Junus Gray, all of Baltimore.

MISSISSIPPI: Eugene Booze, Mound Bayou; W. W. Gilbert, Marigold; Dr. D. C. Jackson, Columbus, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood, Hattiesburg.

MICHIGAN: Kenneth H. Oden, Roy M. Vandyne and Dr. J. L. Leach, Flint.

OKLAHOMA: Emmett Stewart, Muskogee; E. T. aBrbour, J. H. Stephenson, G. P. Geter and L. Horne, all of Oklahoma City; Lewis Emerson, Emma Mae Powell, Amos T. Hall, J. M. Tyler, Joe Sullivan, J. Tyler Smith and Mrs. W. H. Smith, all of Tulsa.

NEW YORK CITY: Mr. and Mrs. M. Raynor and Mr. and Mrs. E. Johns.

NEBRASKA: Rev. J. S. Anderson, Edward M. Mease and H. M. Crouch, all of Omaha.

WISCONSIN: J. Anthony Josey, Milwaukee.

INDIANA: Grace Wilson Evans, Terre Haute; Clara E. Webster, Wilber J. Hardaway, B. J. Tittle, Mil. C. Mury, William Johnson and Sherman Gillan, all of Gary.

IOWA: Mr. and Mrs. James B. Morris Miss Jean Morris, Miss Geneva Morran Gertrude E. Rush, and J. M. Danforth, al of Des Moines.

KANSAS: Bishop and Mrs. W. T. Vernon D. W. Lewis, Charles L. Chiles, Maybell Burdette, A. H. Harris, Will Porter, Gertrude James, eGorgia Murphy, Lucille Bordeaux, Minnie Daniel, Mrs. J. Williams Fred J. Lee, L. Jean Jones. Mr. and Mrs C. P. Swaney, Harry Chapman, C. S. Harrison, Lee Hopkins, Leona Hopkins, France M. Brown, Mary A. Hodes, Lee A. Bolton J. H. Banks, Atty. Claude Jones, D. G Ward, Mack C. Spears, J. C. and Charlott Bell, Will Porter, Gertrude Jones, D. G Ward, Mack C. Spears, J. C. and Charlott Bell, Will Porter, eGorge Murphy, Rev. W. H. Jordan, W. S. Rogers, Mrs. Nettie Walker, John J. French, Leslie L. Coe, Nellie Coe, James Bailey, Mrs. Beatrice L. Childs, H. H. Walker, Dr. A. Marcelle Kennedy, W. A. Garet, Dr. William Blount W. H. Towers, Orpheus Towers, Emma Cotton, Olivia Riley, Gracie Compton, Eva P Washington, Homer Gaskin, Elmer C. Jackson, D. W. Lewis, all of Kansas City.

Atchison: Lloyd Kerford, state chairman P. G. Porter, Mrs. A. L. Wiseman, Alma Porter, F. J. Winner, J. Johnson, Mrs. Ber Whitney, Mrs. Kate Handy, Jeanette alTbert, Ruth Creacy, Tabitha Miles, W. H Talbert, W. E. Gray, E. W. Barnett, Eugenia Jones, Lloyd Jones, Janet Creacy, A. L. Ulinrow.

Wichita: Mrs. Ida aBtes and Fred C. Helm.

Leavenworth: Atty. Turner W. Bell, Mrs C. M. Stokes, E. M. Lawson, George Walker, C. M. Stokes, Geraldine Braddus, Mrs. Theopal W. McRoy, Charles W. McRoy, Hortense Thomas, Marcella Davis.

Emporia: Stella Ray, Barbara Ray, Bessie Sims.

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE IN SAN ANTONIO

By KELLY E. BOLDEN

SAN ANTONIO.—Declaring that the present Beaurocratic form of Government now in operation under the present National Administration is detremental to the progress of America, and that the United States under the New Deal has been the worst managed business in the world, R. B. Creager, Republican National Committeman of Texas, in an address to the Newly Organized Texas Negro Republican Association in San Antonio, Texas, urged every thinking Negro to cooperate with the Republican party in restoring prosperity by placing Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox in office during the oncoming national election. "We, the Republicans do here and now recognize the organization formed today as a legally organized Republican Association, not insorbordinate, but with equal rights of all" were the National Committeman's concluding remarks to the Association.

Officers Elected

The Texas Negro Republican Association was officially opened in the Negro Library Auditorium in San Antonio, Texas with E. A. Etter, prominent Galveston physician, and staunch Republican serving as Temporary Chairman. In outlining the course that the Association would take during the Campaign and in summarizing the benefits to be expected from a Republican victory the following Texans were elected to office and firmly pledged their earnest support to the cause of Republicanism:

State Executive Chairman, Dr. E. A. Etter of Galveston County; Vice Chairman, H. Strickland of Dallas County; Secretary, D. A. Carr of Travis County; Assistant Secretary, T. W. Patrick, Galveston County; Treasurer, Manuel Dibbles of Jefferson County; Sergeant at Arms, George Brown of Galveston County; Parliamentarian, Attorney R. Q. Mason, Dallas, Texas, Chaplain, W. S. Brent of Bexar County; General Campaign Director, C. F. Richardson, Houston; Assistant Campaign Director, N. Dudley, Harris County; Chairman of Speakers Bureau, L. B. Kinchon, Sr., Bell County; Director of Publicity, John W. McGaffey Galveston; Director of Religious Bodies, T. S. Andrews, Dallas County; Director of Fraternal Organizations, T. S. Boone, Tarrant County; Director of Women's Activities, Mrs. L. M. Hughes; Director of Young Peoples Activities, C. F. Richardson, Jr., Houston; South Texas Manager of Young Men's Activities, K. E. Bolden, Galveston; East Texas Manager of Young Men's Activities, T. M. Shadowns, Tyler.

The Texas Republican Association was divided into four regioual districts with the following cities to serve as capitals: North Texas, Dallas, Charles T. Brackins, Mgr.; East Texas, Tyler, H. M. Morgan, Mgr; South Texas, Galveston, W. H. Wilson, Mgr.; South West Texas, San Antonio, J. T. Walton, Mgr.

Political- 1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
June 10, 1936

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Chairman Johnson said it was possible other qualifying petitions could have been filed with other board members, but he does not think so Candidates for places on the state committee are former Congressman Joe Brown, of Chattanooga; former Postmaster Bethel Brown, of Cleveland; Mrs. Daisy Morgan, of Dayton; Mrs. Grace Brewer, of Jasper; A. R. ("Buck") Arp, of Benton; Tom J. Davis, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler and Mrs. Donald Early, of Chattanooga. The two Browns and Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Brewer will form a combine and run against Davis, Arp, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Early.

Failure of republicans to qualify a candidate against Representative McReynolds leaves the Third district congressman without opposition, as there is no democrat seeking the nomination against him.

To Be Heated Race.

The race for the committee posts will be a heated affair. The Negroes will play an important part in these campaigns. Bethel and Joe Brown and Mrs. Morgan are generally credited with making it possible for the Negroes to have representation on the state primary board in Hamilton county. When the state republican executive committee met recently to elect the primary board, they rejected two nominations which had been made by the Hamilton county republican executive committee and placed Foster Johnson and Walter Robinson, colored Fourth ward leader, in their places.

The county committee, under the domination of the Davis-Sloan faction, ignored the Negroes in nominating a primary board list. This stirred the Negro groups and a charge of "lily whiteism" was hurled at the faction by a paper dominated by Walter Robinson. The majority of the Negro votes are expected to go to the Browns, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Brewer.

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Mr. Landon, the Republican standard-bearer, was unknown and unheard of by 99 per cent of the American people a few short months ago. He may be one of the cleanest, most honorable and patriotic men in public life, but where are his exceptional abilities, his record of unusual devotion to the public welfare or his service to the nation? That this practically unknown man from the prairies of Kansas can defeat President Franklin D. Roosevelt, idol of the masses, is unthinkable.

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The call for the convention is issued by the New Jersey Conference of Colored Republicans, and will be the third annual event of this conference. A discussion of the national campaign will be the principal order of business, with speeches and talks by party leaders of both races.

Honor Guests

Guests of honor will include United States Senator W. Warren Barbour, Governor Harold G. Hoffman, State Chairman Henry W. Jeffers, State Vice Chairman Mrs. Pearl Bridegun, National Committeeman Daniel E. Pomeroy, and National Committeewoman Mrs. Edna B. Conklin.

The list of speakers includes Charles Satchell Morris, Francis E. Rivers, chairman of the National and State Advisory Committee of Colored Republicans; Representative Hobson R. Reynolds of Pennsylvania; Oliver Randolph, former U. S. District Attorney; Judge Charles Williams of Salem; William A. Dart, assistant prosecutor of Atlantic County; Mrs. Christine Moore Howell, member of the State Beauty Culture Control Board, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas of Jersey City.

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The Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, former U. S. Minister to Liberia, is chairman of the convention committee.

The sub-committees are headed by Oliver W. Brown of Newark, William A. Dart and Mrs. Naomi Young of Atlantic City, Allen T. Washington of Princeton, Harold Johnson of Trenton, and Samuel C. Scott of Jersey City. Other officers of the conference include:

Former Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell of Newark, president; Miss Pansy L. Borders, first vice president; Mrs. Viola Adams, financial secretary; George E. Bates, chairman of finance committee; Dr. E. S. Ballou, chairman of Speakers Committee.

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Rivers' Experience Varied.

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Mr. Wibecan, a retired employee of the post office, a former grand ruler of the Elks and prominent in the civic life in Brooklyn, was elected delegation at the Grass Roots Convention in Philadelphia last September. In his new position as state chairman of the Republican drive, this week are Joseph A. Gavagan, the incumbent, Democratic; Mc-Twentieth Congressional District; Alexander, Republican; and James J. Lanzetta, Democratic; Patterson, Communist. Desig-Jean J. Coronel, Socialist. In the Twenty-second, Edward W. Curley, Democratic; Victor Santini, Republican; Richard Sullivan, Communist. Bennett, Republican; and Theodore Socialist; and Vito Marcantonio, Republican, the present incumbent, was designated in the Nineteenth Assembly District; Linda Lanzetta, Democratic; Communist. Designations for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District as released by the Board of Elections, are Jane P. Morgan, Socialist, Nine-

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Republican Party Headquarters
Chattanooga, Tenn.

tenth Assembly District; D. T O'Brien, Democratic; W. H Milholland, Republican; Felix Padilla, Communist. In the Twentieth, A. Spencer Feld, Democratic; Bernard M. Fineson, Republican; Saul Parker, Socialist; Cyril Phillips, Communist.

Ben Davis, Communist, is named in the Eighteenth Assembly District

Robert W. Justice, Democrat, the present incumbent, was designated for the Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District, as also was Horatio T. Boxhill. Other designations in the Nineteenth Assembly District are James L. Slater, Republican; Victor Gaspar, Socialist; and Merrill Work, Communist. Designations in the Twenty-first Assembly District are William T. Andrews, Democrat, the present incumbent; John W. Moore, Reppublican; Noah C. A. Walter, Jr., Socialist; and Angelc Herndon, Communist.

Candidates for the Assembly in the Twenty-second are Daniel Flynn, Democratic; T. K. Eddins, Jr., Republican; J. E. Walerstein, Socialist; H. Graber, Communist.

Vito Marcantonio was also named for Congress in the Twentieth Assembly by the recently organized All People's Party. Horace I. Gordon, local attorney was nominated last Friday evening to represent the All People's Party for the Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

REPUBLICANS BEGIN CAMPAIGN

AS IF IN REPLY to our query in this column last week as to what the Republicans would do to match their Democratic opponents in the forthcoming Presidential campaign, come announcements this week from the Republican National and New York State Republican Committees of their setup.

In the East, former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers will head the national setup while George E. Wilcan will head the New York State campaign. Todate only the two heads of these divisions have been announced, the personnel will be selected later, In the West Rev. L. K. Williams, Robert R. Church, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Robert S. Abbott Mrs. Lethia Fleming and Perry W. Howard have been named already with more appointments to be made in the near future.

The setup as it is now constituted matches what the Democrats have started and the Republican chieftains, not to be outdone by their opponents, have announced that they, too will make an intensive drive for the Negro vote, especially in the pivotal states where the Negro vote is a deciding factor in close elections.

The type and calibre of the heads of each of the two party setups presages that a high-class campaign will be conducted. The mud-slinging (and we hope there won't be any) of former years served no useful purpose and always left a bad taste in the mouths of those against whom it was directed and by whom it was started. This campaign, if conducted along the lines of the sharply defined issues which have been raised by the two parties, will have no time for extraneous matter.

Of interest is the announcement by Mr. Rivers that:

> **"The Republican Party in its platform has committed itself unhesitatingly upon the paramount issue facing the colored citizen. This issue is 'Must the colored American as the price of getting relief submit to having the Federal Government, by planned activity, remove him permanently from America's productive life?'**
>
> **"The Republican platform takes a position squarely against such an un-American policy, pledges its best efforts to integrate the Negro into America's productive life, and condemns severely the policies of the New Deal which seek to use relief as a means of compelling the Negro to be forever a charity ward of the Federal Government without any chance to participate at any time in the great opportunities of our country's productive life."**

Such a challenge by Mr. Rivers will hardly go unanswered by his Democratic opponents. And in this connection we want our readers to be a part of this open forum. Any comments on the political campaign will be welcomed by The Age from its readers, providing such comments bear the names and addresses of the senders and do not exceed 250 words in length.

One of our readers writing from Topeka says of Governor Landon:

> **"It would be difficult to make an appraisment of the many good qualities of our Governor, as he is a well rounded out man, and it would be necessary to go into many details to give to one who had no knowledge of his successes through the rapid strides.**
>
> **"We are accustomed to size up a man by the attitudes he displays to the people of his state and community, and we find our Governor kindly interested, sympathetic and obliging. Of course no human will please all of the factions of the people, but there is one thing which our Governor has done, and to my thinking is a sign of understanding and great value. He has at all times sought to reconcile and placate rather than encourage differences."**

The campaign is on, we ask our readers to listen carefully to the arguments raised by all sides, to weigh these arguments and to let us have their reactions.

OWENS WILL TALK IN LANDON DRIVE

Negro Star of Olympic Games Promises to 'Set Fast Pace' in Backing Kansan.

HE PRAISES CANDIDATE

Tells Press Conference That the Democratic Party Made Bid for His Support.

The Eastern managers of the Republican national campaign announced yesterday that Jesse Owens, the Olympic games track star, would support Governor Landon.

The youthful Negro holder or co-holder of half a dozen world's records in track and field events was introduced at the press conference yesterday afternoon at headquarters of the Republican National Committee in the Liggett Building.

"Here is Jesse Owens," said Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Landon-Knox campaign manager in the East, as he presented the well dressed and well poised young college athlete to the newspaper men. "He is going to set as fast a pace for Landon in America as he set at the Olympic games in Europe. Now he can speak for himself."

Owens, who is only 22 and will cast his first vote in a Presidential election this year, said that he would not only vote for Governor Landon, but would make speeches for him, if asked, to the extent "professional" engagements would permit.

Friends, it was explained, are anxious that he should turn his Olympic triumphs into cash to an extent that will enable him to finish his studies at the Ohio State University where he expects to enter for his senior course next year.

While the Democrats had bid for the support of Jesse Owens, he said that it was only natural that he should support Governor Landon, because he was a Republican.

"I have told Congressman Martin," he said, "that my Olympic triumph would not mean much if I did not try to use the leadership those victories gave me to do something for my race. This country was made largely by the sweat of the brow of Negroes. I do not want to knock the present administration; President Roosevelt has done something but not enough to benefit the people of the colored race. But I believe the election of Governor Landon would be good for America and for the people of the colored race. Governor Landon does not promise much but what promises he makes I think he will keep."

Mr. Owens said he expected to go to Topeka to visit Governor Landon. He has already had some experience in campaigning in Ohio where he resides. After giving his brief interview and answering some questions of newspaper men, the athlete stood alone before the camera men in a series of oratorical poses and in a group with Mr. Martin and Representative Grant Ward of the Twelfth Ohio District, a political sponsor who accompanied him to Republican national campaign headquarters.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Republican

Larry Payne Is "Fairy Godfather" To Visiting Scribes

By ORMOND A. FORTE

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Of the group that had met at St. Louis, there were only three present: the veteran Robert S. Abbott of Chicago's far-flung "Defender"; George W. Harris of "New York News' fame, serious, purposeful, intense; and I. But there was the same atmosphere—quickened by the challenge of Nahum Daniel Brascher, toastmaster, to "let down a bit from formality and visit."

Immediately next to me sat Editor-Publisher Chester A. Franklin, of the Call Newspapers—Kansas City, St. Louis, Tulsa—exuding the hearty contagion and ruggedness of the West, one of the successful pioneers who has furrowed the field....and across from me, next to Nahum Daniel Brascher of "The Big Idea," were "Heebie Jeebie's" Percival Prattis and keen Ed. Jourdaine, who had shed glory on Harvard's "Crimson" and now sits in the City Council of Chicago's suburb of "tycoons"—Evanston!

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BEN DAVIS OF GEORGIA TELLS OF FUTILE EFFORTS OF NEGROES AT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

SAYS FAILURE TO ACCUMULATE FACTS REGARDING "LILY-WHITEISM" IS CAUSE OF DEFEAT

Party Platform Ample To Cure All Ills

By B. J. DAVIS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—(ANP)—The convention was a miracle in harmony and oneness of purpose. The 103 delegates were united in one common cause, the good of the party; save our form of constitutional government. The convention voted unanimously on every question submitted to it for consideration. Not one negative vote on any question was cast, or a single point or order raised during the several meetings of the convention. The slogan was "Stop Roosevelt and save the country from waste, extravagance and Socialism."

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One notable observation of the convention was that every Negro delegate was enthusiastic for Landon and left the convention believing that his election was sure.

In the nomination of Mr. Landon, it seems that the spirit of Lincoln seized the convention and the Almighty God had called another Lincoln to lead the people from slavery to freedom.

Lily-Whiteism

There was quite a lot of noise outside of the convention about this "curse." But little said about the outrage inside of the convention. But if we would dethrone lily-whiteism in the South, we must talk less about the evil on the outside behind white folks' backs, and more inside of the convention before their faces. We cannot accomplish much by hot air speeches in churches, by radicals, but we can accomplish the goal by reducing our cause to concrete statements of facts and tell the powers that be, that our plank must go into the platform or we will hold the Party responsible for its negligence.

Evidence vs. Sentiment

Whenever the race question arises in our politics, we must make out our cases and not come to the convention expecting to be seated because we are Negroes, and then get mad and denounce the Republican party because it does not seat us. We must prove our contentions and not depend on sentiment to seat us. It is one thing to make allegations and another thing to prove them.

Fifty per cent of the lilywhite cases brought to the National Republican Convention are lost because our people fail to make out their cases, or prove their contentions.

Perry Howard of Mississippi, and Joe Talbot of South Carolina, won at Cleveland because they made out their cases and proved their contentions. Not on senti-

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Representative Ekwall Tells Governor a Groundswell Is Under Way in Midwest.

EDITORS ALSO SEE TREND

Find Republican Sentiment Is Strong in Colorado—Gifts Begin to Pour In.

By WARREN MOSCOW

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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To See Senator Carey

He said, however, that inferences that it would be an important financial conference were wrong, explaining that he and Mr. Bell had never met, and that Mr. Bell's trip was mostly for the purpose of getting acquainted.

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The Governor hopes to be back in time for an evening chat with Senator Borah, that pour in on Presidential candidates.

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"Dear Sir: I am 11 years old and

am selling fish worms this Summer. I heard that you like to use fish worms for bait, so I thought I would send you some big Kansas fish worms so you will catch more fish. I hope you will be the next President.

"Yours truly,
DONALD D. SMITH."

The Governor said that he intended to turn the worms over to Peggy Anne.

"Still hoping to carry Colorado?" the Governor was asked by a newspaper man, who referred to Mr. Landon's statement that he might lose the State if he used worms in this fly-fishing country.

"Still hoping," replied the Governor. "Let's say I'm keeping one eye on Colorado."

The Governor spent part of the morning teaching Jackie, his 2-year-old son, and Nancy Jo, 4, how to ride bareback on a Shetland pony. Jackie continued to show the greater liking for it, the Governor reported.

Blount Hits Gov. Landon

Kansas Legislator Says His Administration Is Unfair.

Staff Correspondence

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Dr. W. M. Blount, the only colored member of the Kansas State Legisature, told the AFRO that Governor Alf Landon, the GOP nominee for the Presidency of the United States, ordered the Republican convention meeting in Wichita not to elect a colored delegate to the Republican National Convention, and that is why Kansas did not send colored delegates to Cleveland.

Dr. Blount, who has served in the legislature for eight years, told the AFRO that he was a delegate from the eighth district of Kansas City to the State Convention. He rose, he said, for the purpose of nominating a colored delegate to the National Convention. Dr. Blount declares that the chairman ignored him completely and recognized a white delegate who was still in his seat.

After adjournment a group of colored Republican leaders, headed by Dr. Blount went to the totel where the white delegates were staying. They spent the entire night trying to get an audience with them, but failed, he said.

Reduced Representation

"Landon is not fair, he is not our friend," Dr. Blount said. "He has reduced the representation of colored people on every hand."

The State convention sent two district alternates to Cleveland. The colored citizens were so riled over the treatment accorded them that a group was sent to Cleveland at the cost of several thousand dollars to appease them, he said.

Senator Capper, noting how bad it looked in Cleveland for the State of Kansas not to have a colored delegate there when it was trying to nominate a candidate for the presidency, got up and gave his delegate seat to Dr. McKinley Thomas, colored alternate. However, Dr. Blount averred that Dr. Thomas merely kept the Senator's seat warm.

Turning to the school system of Kansas, the physician-legislator said he introduced a resolution in the State legislature of '34 to investigate the unfair and un-American treatment of colored students at the University of Kansas. Colored students cannot take medicine, dentistry and nursing there, he said.

U. of Kansas Prejudiced

A comimttee was formed after the adoption of this resolution, and he was made chairman. They investigated the treatment of colored students at the State University and found discrimination rampant. However, nothing has been done so far.

At the university, Dr. Blount asserted, the committee interviewed the chancellor, dean of medicine and board of regents. Testimony was given which showed that the alleged accusations were true, purely because of prejudice.

A report of the investigation was sent to the attorney general and he was asked to see to it that laws anent the rights of colored citizens are enforced. The matter was again called to the atteniton of the regular session of the legislature in ,35. However, nothing has yet been done.

The State of Kansas is trying t impose separate schools on it colored citizens. Kansas City ha a high school for colored.

Western University is operatin as a junior college for colored cor trary to the laws of Kansas whic says that there must not be mo than one junior college in a cit To get around it the school au thorities say the colored juni college is a branch of the whi junior college. Colored studen are barred at the white juni college, however.

$14 a Week Teachers

The instructors at Western U iversity have masters' degrees b receive only an average of fou teen dollars per week.

Dr. Blount says he is not a ca didate for re-election, and that is absolutely disgusted with t treatment accorded his peop under the Landon administratio

DR. W. M. BLOUNT

Revolt Against New Deal "Hypocrisy" Sure—Rivers

FRANCIS E. RIVERS

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Governor Landon's Eastern campaign manager, last week announced the selection of former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, New York lawyer, to direct the activities of the colored division in the Eastern campaign, the same position he filled in the 1932 campaign. George E. Wibecan of Brooklyn will head the New York State Republican committee.

Mr. Rivers is a graduate of Yale University and Columbia Law School. He served as first lieutenant of infantry in the Meuse-Argonne in the World War. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1930 when he succeeded in bringing about the establishment of the 10th Municipal Court District in Harlem. He failed to be elected municipal court judge that year by only 700 votes in a total of 30,000.

Representative Martin said that, after conferring with colored leaders in all sections of the country, he confidently believed a large majority of the colored voters, particularly in those States where the colored man holds the balance of power, would support Governor Landon this fall.

Mr. Rivers is president of the Central Republican Club of the 19th Assembly District in Manhattan, a member of the New York Young Republican Club, the American Legion ,the 7lks and various other organizations.

New Deal Effects Feared

"The Republican party, in its platform, has committed itsef unheisatingly upon the paramount issue facing the colored citizen," he said. "This issue is, 'Must the colored American as the price of getting relief submit to having the Federal Government, by planned activity, remove him permanently from America's productive life?'

"Colored citizens, without regard to party, have seen through the hypocrisy of the New Deal social program, which has used its N.R.A. to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of colored farmers and sharecroppers so that large farm owners might flourish.

"It has used its N.R.A. to impose lower wages on colored workers than any other group, and used its emergency agencies to introduce into the Federal Government the unique and vicious system of segregated bureaus for colored people among colored people only.

"Colored people rejoice this year to be able to support the Republican party, not just because of Abraham Lincoln and the past, but because the Republican party today is the colored man's greatest defense against being eliminated from America's enterprises and his greatest aid in securing a man-sized place in America's productive life."

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Landon Off on the Wrong Foot

While the Catholic Bishop of Kansas was praying for Governor Alf Landon, last week, in the ceremonies at which he was notified that he is the candidate of the Republican party for President, he told the Heavenly Father that here was a man who "dealt with problems with understanding and handled them with firmness."

Here was a man, he said, who stood for "civic and religious equality."

But in his audience were at least three people who did not agree with His Catholic Reverence.

They, too, were ministers, and they were colored; namely, Dr. Ernest Lyon, the Rev. A. J. Payne, and the Rev. Junius Gray, all of Baltimore. They had been invited by John Hamilton (white), Landon's chief adviser, to come to Topeka for the ceremonies. There they found separate headquarters, separate banquets and separate arrangements for all colored visitors.

If Landon stood for civic equality as the good Bishop said, Dr. Lyon and his fellow ministers didn't recognize it. They called it "jim crow."

No one doubts the Republicanism of Dr. Lyon. He has been U.S. Minister to Liberia under three Presidents. He is now Liberian consul-general. He and his two friends, the Rev. Mr. Gray and the Rev. Mr. Payne, have been Republicans all their lives.

They are as good Republicans as the Catholic Bishop and even as Governor Landon himself.

If there had been any signs of political and civic equality in Topeka, last week, they would have been the first to recognize it and shout it from the house tops.

But it wasn't there, the Catholic Bishop to the contrary, and so far as colored Republicans are concerned Governor Landon started off on his campaign for the Presidency on the wrong foot.

Hawkins, Williams Lead Republican Campaign

TOPEKA, Kans.—A bitter political battle loomed here last week, when it leaked out that John Hamilton, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, told Roscoe Conklin Simmons that he could not use him in the Chicago set-up, that he is not a "detail man."

The Chicago set-up is said to be headed by the Rev. L. K. Williams and others of his selection. According to reliable Republican leaders, Mr. Simmons sought the leadership of the colored set-up.

A leading colored Republican stated confidentially that the Chicago set-up is just a camouflage; that the men in charge are just "figure heads" put there to fool the colored voters over the country.

It was also learned that John R. Hawkins of Washington, financial secretary of the A.M.E. Church, has been appointed by Mr. Hamilton to manage the colored set-up in New York.

John R. Hawkins

L. K. Williams

1,000 NEGRO G.O.P. WORKERS SUPPORT PARTY CANDIDATES

'Republicans Can No Longer Take the Negro Vote for Granted," State Leaders Are Warned; Burrell Renamed Leader

More than one thousand Republicans, from eighteen New Jersey Counties, pledged allegiance to Landon and Knox at the third annual State Convention of Colored Republicans, held in Memorial Building in Stacy Park last Friday, and with the principal white and Negro leaders of the state present launched the official opening of the national campaign in New Jersey.

The building was decorated with pictures of Republican candidates and leaders and large signs proclaiming "75,000 Colored Republican Support Landon, Knox and Barbour," "W. Warren Barbour for State Senator," and similar mottoes. Convention badges were colorful and of varied types. The Atlantic County delegation wore sunflowers with the name of the county on a blue badge, while Essex had yellow ribbons bearing the name of Landon.

In addition, every delegate and alternate wore the official convention badges, a souvenir elephant and a special badge presented by State Chairman Henry W. Jeffers.

G. O. P. Leaders Speak.

Governor Harold G. Hoffman, United States Senator W. Warren Barbour, Henry W. Jeffers, Mrs. Pearl Bridgegum, vice-chairman Republican State Committee were the principal speakers on a program which included many other prominent state figures.

"The Republican Party needs every vote this year, and it is esential that those in charge of the campaign recognize the colored voters in campaign plans if they are to be expected to support Landon and Knox as the WPA should not be fooled by second vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, third vice-president; Leon Harris, fourth vice-president; Oliver W. Brown, corresponding secretary; William LeVon Brown, recording secretary; Edward Mitchell, (Campaign Electior

Alf M. Landon for President."

Delegations Present.

Among the other speakers were Congressman Peter A. Cavicchia of Newark, who brought down a bus with a band and a delegation from the J. Mercer Burrell Republican Association of Essex County; Sheriff Walter Jeffries of Atlantic County, who was given a tremendous ovation by the Walter Jeffries Boosters Club of Pleasantville, which had the largest municipality delegation present, with a bus donated by the Sheriff and Enoch L. Johnson, Atlantic County leader; Mrs. Claire D. Oliphant, state committeewoman from Mercer County; and Assemblywoman Elizabeth Smith of Passaic County.

Rivers Raps New Deal.

Francis E. Rivers of New York, chairman of the Eastern division in the campaign of 1932, analyzed the fallacies of the temporary New Deal measures which he claimed would discontinue as soon as the November election was over. He also told of the work of the members of the New Jersey conference in connection with the drafting of the platform plank in the interest of Negroes, which was adopted at Cleveland.

Mrs. Maude Coleman of Harrisburg, Pa., urged greater inclusion of colored women in the campaign and told of the necessity of combatting the strenuous campaign which the Democrats are making to corral the Negro vote. Mrs. Coleman brought greetings to the conference from M. Harvey Taylor, Pennsylvania Republican chairman.

Charles Satchell Morris Heard.

Prof. Charles Satchell Morris, nationally known orator, stressed the traditional enmity of the Democratic Party to Negro progress, saying that the Republican Party was responsible for Negro freedom, and the Democratic Party had fought to continue human slavery.

He contended that the strength of the Democratic Party had always been in the Southern states, and that the Southern influence was still dominant despite superficial gestures of friendliness in some Northern states.

George E. Bates, advisory member of the state committee. when called on to introduce Governor Hoffman literally stole the show when he claimed that the colored vote was responsible for the election of Senator Barbour in 1932, and Governor Hoffman in 1934, when early returns had conceded defeat of both candidates.

"The Republican Party can no longer take the Negro vote for granted," Mr. Bates said, "but must grant us the same representation in party councils that is given to the other groups. Party leaders must recognize the rights of Negroes to form their own organizations and elect their own leaders. The New Jersey conference of Colored Republicans is permanent organization for the party 365 days in the year, contact Negro voters in every village and hamlet," support from the state committee or Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas of Jersey City also made a militant plea for the campaign committee." Mr. Bates

Burrell Re-Elected.

Former Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell of Essex County was unanimously called CEP Project)."

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation

Republican.

Landon Off on the Wrong Foot

While the Catholic Bishop of Kansas was praying for Governor Alf Landon, last week, in the ceremonies at which he was notified that he is the candidate of the Republican party for President, he told the Heavenly Father that here was a man who "dealt with problems with understanding and handled them with firmness."

Here was a man, he said, who stood for "civic and religious equality."

But in his audience were at least three people who did not agree with His Catholic Reverence.

They, too, were ministers, and they were colored; namely, Dr. Ernest Lyon, the Rev. A. J. Payne, and the Rev. James Gray, all of Baltimore. They had been invited by John Hamilton (who?), Landon's chief adviser, to come to Topeka for the ceremonies. There they found separate headquarters, separate banquets and separate arrangements for all colored visitors.

If Landon stood for civic equality as the good Bishop said, Dr. Lyon and his fellow ministers didn't recognize it. They called it "jim crow."

No one doubts the Republicanism of Dr. Lyon. He has been U.S. Minister to Liberia under three Presidents. He is now Liberian consul-general. He and his two friends, the Rev. Mr. Gray and the Rev. Mr. Payne, have been Republicans all their lives.

They are as good Republicans as the Catholic Bishop, and even as Governor Landon himself.

If there had been any signs of political and civil equality in Topeka, last week, they would have been the first to recognize it and shout it from the house tops.

But it wasn't there, the Catholic Bishop to the contrary, and so far as colored Republicans are concerned, Governor Landon started off on his campaign for the Presidency on the wrong foot.

camouflage; that the men in charge are just "figure heads" put there to fool the colored voters over the country.

It was also learned that John R. Hawkins of Washington, financial secretary of the A.M.E. Church, has been appointed by Mr. Hamilton to manage the colored set-up in New York.

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"The Republican Party needs every vote this year, and it is esential that vote and compliment you on the splendid convention, which seems to have the same inspiration that we had in Cleveland when we nominated Alf M. Landon for President."

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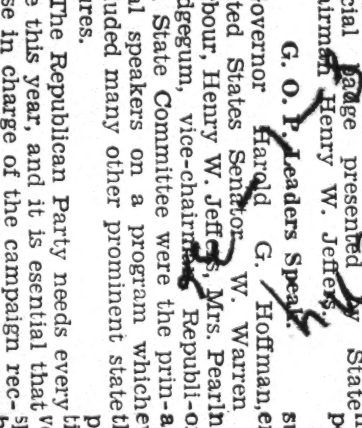
Hawkins, Williams Lead Republican Campaign

TOPEKA, Kans.—A bitter political battle loomed here last week, when it leaked out that John Hamilton, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, told Roscoe Conklin Simmons that he could not use him in the Chicago set-up, that he is not a "democrat man."

Chicago set-up is said to be headed by the Rev. L. K. Williams and others of his selection. According to reliable Republican leaders, Mr. Simmons sought the leadership of the colored set-up.

A leading colored Republican stated confidentially that the Chicago set-up must a

John R. Hawkins



L. K. Williams

groups. Party leaders must recognize the rights of Negroes to form their own organizations and elect their own leaders. The New Jersey Conference of Colored Republicans is a permanent organization working for the party 365 days in the year, little encouragement and no financial support from the state committee or the campaign committee." Mr. Bates continued. "We cannot make political bricks without straw, and to secure success in November for Landon, Knox and Barbour, the leaders must heed our advice and give us the financial support necessary to contact Negro voters in every village and hamlet."

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas of Jersey City also made a militant plea for

Burrell Re-Elected.

Former Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell of Essex County was unanimously elected president for his third term, with the following slate of officers: Mrs. Naomi Young, first vice-president; Allen B. Washington, second vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, third vice-president; F. Leon Harris, fourth vice-president; Oliver W. Brown, corresponding secretary; William LeVon Brown, recording secretary; Edward Mitchell,

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Plans if they are to be expected to

sergeant-at-arms; William A. Dart, legal advisor, and Mrs. Viola Adams and Mrs. Rosaline Weeks, acting financial secretaries.

The trustees elected were James Smothers, Samuel C. Scott, Mrs. Cassie Turner, Mrs. Ida T. Gray, Marcus F. Wheatland, Frederick Todd, Joseph B. Judkins, Harry J. Simms, Mrs. Viola Todd, Clarence Hightower, the Rev. H. C. Van Pelt, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, C. J. Newsome and Walter G. Shouse.

Subtantial Checks.

All of the white leaders enrolled in the conference, and substantial checks were presented by Senator Barbour and Governor Hoffman. Distinguished guests were greeted by the band and a guard of honor composed of members of the Hoffman-for-Governor Veterans' Association and the Republican Veterans' Association of New Jersey, with Alexander Brathwaite, sergeant-at-arms of the Essex County Republican Committee, acting as grand marshal, assisted by Edward Mitchell of Cape May county and Thornton Blanks of Essex county, sergeants-at-arms of the convention.

Hundreds at Notification of Gov. Landon

C. T. Butler of Mississippi Only One on the Platform.

FOUR NEWSMEN IN ATTENDANCE

Many Came Out to Duck the Heat.

(Staff Correspondence)

TOPEKA, Kans. — The most tumultuous and enthusiastic crowd ever assembled in the history of Kansas, surrounded the State House and took up every available inch of ground on the lawn here on Thursday night to greet Governor Alf Landon, the G. O. P. standard-bearer.

The crowd seemed to have gone mad. It cheered, yelled, and applauded for minutes. The Governor, though laboring under obvious emotional strain, raised his hands and pleaded with the huge crowd to be quiet. That merely caused renewed cheering.

In this huge crowd were hundreds of colored citizens who came to see, hear and get out of the heat, for it was terribly warm here in Topeka.

Surrounding the speakers' platform were hundreds of loyal Republicans and on the front of the platform were seated several hundred newspaper men. However of the large assemblage of newsgathers there were only four colored newspaper men present, including the AFRO reporter.

Seated behind the platform were hundreds of men and women of the Republican high command. Directly behind the governor sat C. T. Butler of Mississippi, colored member of the notifications committee and the only colored person on the platform.

Among those attending were:

MARYLAND—Ernest Lynn, Mrs. Marie W. Lynn, the Rev. Arthur J. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Lee and the Rev. Junius Gray all of Baltimore.

MISSISSIPPI—Eugene Booze, Mound Bayou; W. W. Gilbert, Marigold; Dr. D. C. Jackson, Columbus and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood, Hattiesburg.

MICHIGAN—Kenneth H. Oden, Roy M. Vandyne, and Dr. J. L. Loach, Flint.

OKLAHOMA—Emmett Stewart, Muskogee; E. T. Barbour, J. H. Stephenson, G. P. Geter, and L. Horne all of Oklahoma City; Lewis Emerson, Emma Mae Powell, Amos T. Hall, J. M. Tyler, Joe Sullivan, J. Tyler Smith and Mrs. W. H. Smith all of Tulsa.

NEW YORK CITY—Mr. and Mrs. M. Raynor and Mr. and Mrs. E. Johns.

INDIANA—Grace Wilson Evans, Terre Haute; Clara E. Webster, Wilber J. Hardaway, B. J. Tittle, Mil. C. Mury, William Johnson and Sherman Gillan all of Gary.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

JUL 21 1936

COUNTY NEGRO REPUBLICANS TO MEET SOON

Next gathering of Vermilion County Negro Republican Club will be Thursday at 7:30 p. m. at K. of P. Hall, East Seminary Street.

During a recent gathering of the club, the Rev. James Crockett, city, was elected president. Other officers chosen were: Prof. Harris, Georgetown, first vicepresident; Miss Alice Coleman, city, second vicepresident; George Glenn, city, secretary; William Beeler, city, treasurer, and J. P. Buford, city, chairman of executive committee.

CONTEST FOR MEMBER REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE IS BIG FIGHT OF PARTY IN CITY AND DISTRICT

Friends of Both Candidates Put In Busy Week Lining Up Voters In Nashville And County Precincts

Republicans of Nashville and possibly in other parts of the Fifth Congressional District will have their own little family fight in the form of a primary on Thursday of next week for the purpose of determining whether Dr. M. E. Lawrence, well known chiropodist and incumbent, shall have another term as a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, or whether he shall be displaced by Dr. J. A. (Jobie) Napier, well known dentist and nephew of the Hon. J. C. Napier, former Register of the United States Treasury.

The friends of both candidates put on speed in conducting a campaign for their favorite when it appeared certain that "interested parties" had blocked all attempts to call off the primary.

Dr. Lawrence, who succeeded to the position on the State Committee, largely on the recommendation of the Hon. A. W. Fite, former member when Mr. Fite left the state, made such a splendid record in the office that he was unanimously endorsed for re-election by the recent Republican Convention of the Fifth District, along with the other three members of the Committee, including Dr. W. W. Taylor, Mrs. Bessie Dillard and Mrs. Clemmie White.

Dr. Lawrence recently, also was endorsed, along with the other members, by the Lincoln-Douglass Voters League of which Dr. Henry Allen Boyd is president.

Last week the voters of the Fourteenth Ward, assembled under the auspices of the league of which Dr. H. H. Walker is president and these voters also unanimously endorsed Dr. Lawrence for re-election.

Thursday of this week Dr. Lawrence appeared before the officials and employes at the National Baptist Publishing Board and spoke briefly, soliciting the support of his group, which is a unit of real voters who pay their poll taxes and register regularly. He was introduced by L. D. Williams, editor of The Nashville Globe, who expressed the hope that these voters would support Dr. Lawrence because of his fine qualities and because he is the "regular" nominee of a majority of the Republicans of the District.

Dr. J. A. Napier has put in a busy drive into different parts of the city and county, shaking hands and soliciting support. His race is largely in the hands of R. C. Grant, who circulated the petition to get Dr. Napier in the race. Dr. Napier recently, also, spoke to the National Baptist employes, soliciting their support.

Friends of Dr. Lawrence say he is sure to win, if the primary is conducted fairly and honestly.

The Hon. Howard B. Shofner, chairman of the Republican State Committee, gave assurance this week that the full power of his office would be exerted to insure a fair and honest primary and that any person resorting to any crookedness need not expect his office to extend any sympathy to them if they ran afoul of the law.

A number of colored men and women will serve as officers of the election in a number of the colored wards of the city.

N.Y. Republicans to Hold Confab

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Delegations of colored Republicans from all parts of New York State will meet here September 11 and 12 to draft plans for the part they will play in the campaign for Governor Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate for President.

Announcement of the convention was made Saturday by G. E. Wibecan, director of the Colored Voters Division of the Republican State committee, which has headquarters at 41 East 42nd Street.

A. Q. Martin of Brooklyn, who has been designated by Republicans as the first colored candidate for Presidential director-at-large, in 60 years, is chairman of the committee making arrangements for the Brooklyn Convention.

Committee for the convention are: George E. Wibecan, director of the New York State Colored Division; Arthur Q. Martin, chairman; Mrs. Eva Brown, vice chairman; Miss Yeolis Lewis, secretary; Miss Irene Jeffers, corresponding secretary; Dr. A. M. Jacobs, treasurer.

Publicity Committee

Mr. Peyton, Seventeenth District; Mrs. Mills, Seventeenth District; Arthur Trice, Sixth District; Mr. Watson, Sixth District; Mr. Watson, Sixth District; Mrs. Clara Boyd, Tenth District.

Program Committee

Mr. Peyton, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Collins, Mrs. Brisbane, Mrs. Miriam Johnson.

Church Group

Mrs. Dabney, chairman; Mr. Vann, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Peyton, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Brisbane, Mr. C. E. Madden.

Political—1936

Party Affiliation

Republican.

Southern Republicans To Plan Own Session Hold Special Meeting

CLEVELAND, O.— (ANP) — The southern delegates to the Republican National Convention met Monday night in the ball room of the Cleveland Auditorium. The meeting which was called by R. B. Creager, national committeeman from Texas brought hundreds of delegates and alternates from every state below the Mason and Dixon line, both white and colored.

Mr. Creager who served as temporary chairman outlined the purpose of the gathering, explaining that it was for the purpose of forming an organization to be known as the Southern Republican Conference, a body which would have for its object the development of the party in the South.

In prefacing his remarks, Mr. Creager declared that he believed in the constitution of the United States and in the right to full citizenship of every man and woman in its boundaries, regardless of creed or color. National committeeman Arnold of Georgia, E. E. Calloway of Florida, Fred Miller of Mound Bayou and National Committeeman Perry Howard of Mississippi spoke.

Mr. Howard declared that the Republican party should be made to grow in the South but that it was needless to think of its doing so unless the six and one half million Negroes who live in that section were taken into consideration and made an integral part of any movement which had that result in view. According to the program of organization outlined by Mr. Creager, the directors of the organization would be composed of the national committeemen and women elected at this convention. Prolonged applause greeted Mr. Howard's address.

Fred Miller said that he felt the proposed body could serve a useful purpose if it hewed to the line which the presiding officer had outlined He said that people could grow and develop only as they were given two things, opportunity and responsibility and asked that the Republicans of the South extend a helpful hand to the Negro who constituted a great potential reservoir of strength.

GOP Whacks Southern Colored Brethren

ACCORDING to the *New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, two newspapers whose accuracy of reporting is seldom questioned, the credentials committee of the Republican National Committee in session at Cleveland mowed down the contesting colored and mixed delegations from southern states with more than usual severity.

The "lily-whiting" process has been working against the southern colored Republicans since the days of President TAFT, but it reached its greatest velocity in the pre-election campaign of HERBERT HOOVER, whose political director, WALTER R. BROWN, of Ohio, applied the pressure severely in an effort to "build up a white Republican party in the South."

What happened a few days ago at Cleveland was merely a repetition of history, except that it went a little further than usual. PERRY W. HOWARD, national committeeman for Mississippi, got through with his delegation intact, as did ROBERT R. CHURCH, of the ninth Tennessee congressional district, but in every other case—state and district—where there was a contest between the "black and tans" and the "lily-whites," the latter came out victorious.

For years—in fact since the 1880's—one JOSEPH TOLBERT, known in political circles as "Tieless Joe Tolbert," for the reason that he never wears a necktie—has been the Republican leader in South Carolina. In 1932 he lost out as national committeeman under the HOOVER-BROWN steam roller, and this year he carried up a mixed delegation — representing Republicans of both races—only to be flattened out again by the 1936 GOP convention machine.

Repercussions: Vigorous protest from quickly organized Republican leaders of 11 eastern states, who fear that action of the Republicans credentials committee will further speed flow of eastern and western states colored Republicans into support of Democratic party in the November election.

This is offset by hope of the Republicans that they will carry some of the southern states, particularly Georgia and Louisiana, where TALMADGE and HUEY LONG'S successors have organized the former Klan and anti-Negro elements against the ROOSEVELT administration.

Loss Of Votes Will Result, Is Prediction

All-Colored Units Lose Seats As Delegates

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The decisions of the National Republican Committee awarding seats to "lily-white" delegations from the South over the protests of rival colored delegations were upheld in all but one instance by the credentials committee of the Republican Convention following meetings Tuesday afternoon and night.

The credentials committee met to hear appeals from southern delegations whose contests had been originally decided by the G. O. P. national committee sitting as a whole.

The only decision of the national committee not upheld was that in the South Carolina contest, where "Tieless Joe" Tolbert won out in his effort to have the mixed delegation he heads seated.

With the unprecedented inclusion—at least in recent years—of three colored men as members, the credentials committee failed to live up to the report that it would reverse the national committee decisions as a gesture to lessen protests of Negroes who had been unseated by lily-white units. The colored members were: Ben Davis, serving from Georgia; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, serving from Illinois; and Dr. Leroy Bundy, serving from Ohio.

TOLBERT WINS

Tolbert's victory came after particularly brilliant work in the committee on the part of Simmons and Bundy.

Perry Howard, though bitterly attacked on the basis of character by a white Mississippi woman, and though they proved he had not voted in Mississippi in years (he is now located in Washington), seated his Mississippi delegation and was chosen on recommendation of Kansas Negro leaders to deliver one of the seconding speeches when Governor Alf Landon of Kansas is nominated.

The Georgia (Walden), Florida and Louisiana colored delegates appealed in vain for the credentials committee to seat them.

COLOR BIAS CHARGED

A complaint that the national committee based its decisions in several delegates contests on the color of the rivals was placed before the credentials committee Tuesday by the National Anti-Lily-White League headed by Dr Bundy, who is an Ohio delegate-at-large.

The league complained especially about the decisions in the Florida, Louisiana, and fifth district Georgia cases, and asserted: 'We believe if the decisions of the national committee are permitted to stand, they will lose the Republican party millions of colored people's votes."

"Illegality" and "irregularity" were charged in selection of delegates by rival factions in each of the three contests cited.

The committee seated Harry Sommers of Atlanta as the fifth district Georgia delegate, the John F. Harris (Palm Beach) slate from Florida, and the John E. Jackson (New Orleans) delegations from Louisiana.

The G. O. P. national committee heard the original contests during three days last week and made its decisions, after which party men in the nation-at-large awaited the reaction among Negroes in the North particularly, concerning the unfavorable action affecting southern delegations.

To all appearances the national committee put its approval on the move begun by the Hoover pre-convention campaign of 1928 to build up a white Republican party in the South. After Mr. Hoover's election this work was continued in the South under the direction of Walter F. Brown, national committeeman from Ohio and Postmaster General under Hoover.

As this year, in 1932 the lily-white units were largely victorious in contests for seats in the convention. In all, 36 seats in the current convention went to such lily-white delegations. The contests from Mississippi involved 18 seats and that from Tennessee only two. Robert R. "Bob" Church was successful in seating his delegation in Tennessee contest, arising in the ninth congressional district where he is a power.

CONTENTS INTENSE

In the hearings before both the national committee and the convention credentials committee. spokesmen for Negro delegations tagged their lily-white rivals as "neophyte" Republicans and "made-over" Democrats who, the speakers said, had been kicked out by the party of their original affiliation. Some of the contests became very intense.

There were two Negroes on the Jackson delegation seated in the Louisiana contest. The contesting unit was all Negro.

Talbert, who is 74 and headed a mixed delegation, has been active in South Carolina politics since Reconstruction days. He was defeated before the national committee in the seating contest by J. C. Hambright, who won his position as national committeeman and his first victory over Talbert in 1932

LOSS OF VOTES SEEN

Republicans seemingly feel that they can ignore the colored delegations from the South since Democrats normally predominate in all elections in southern states, but it was forcibly brought to the committee's attention that such a position might cause the Negroes in northern states to cast their ballots on election day for Democratic candidates. The estimates of such votes being lost ran as high as 4,000,000.

In some of the northern and western states both parties recognize the importance of the Negro vote, which often determines the result of inter-party contests.

Veteran observers declared this week that the Republicans' attitude toward the Negro could easily

ruin any chances the party might have for success against the Democrats in November.

SEEK STRONG NEGRO PLANK IN GOP PLATFORM

CLEVELAND, O.— (ANP) — Frances E.Rivers and George Wibecan of New York, the Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams and Oscar DePriest of Chicago, William Bradshaw and P. G. Porter of Kansas and Leroy Bundy of Cleveland, Negro leaders of the Republican Party, late Monday were bending every effort to secure a strong Negro plank in the party platform for submission to voters in the 1936 presidential campaign.

Efforts to have Gov. Harry Nice of Maryland, Republican executive of a southern state and a dark horse, seek the presidential nomination gained ground among some members of the Negro faction. Robert McGuinn, young Negro attorney of Baltimore, will second the nomination of Gov. Nice. Marse S. Calloway, also of Baltimore, is managing the Nice campaign among Negroes.

U. S. FORCES CONTRACTOR TO MAKE NEGRO EXHIBIT BUILDING SAFE

DALLAS —(ANP)— As the deadline for opening of the Texas Centennial exposition neared last week, it seemed likely that the Negro exhibits building, erected by a federal grant would remain dark because of the refusal of the contractor to make the edifice mesure up to government specifications.

The contractor, Cross and Co., of Tulsa, Okla., was unable to see why the building should be up to standard, inasmuch as it was for Negroes. Until fire prevention details had been remedied to satisfy federal inspectors, the edifice was refused and unoccupied.

Negro Republican Leaders Crowd Cleveland Session

CLEVELAND, Ohio (ANP)—Delegates and visitors, principally the latter are still pouring into Cleveland. Not in the last four conventions have there been so many notables present. Asking one sage his opinion as to the reason for the great turnout, he opined that most of those present were the 'outs" and they were here protesting to see what opportunity there might be of exchanging their position for that of the "Ins." In any event the folks are here.

* * * *

One cannot but speculate on what power this aggregation of brainy and voluble men and women could exert on the political future of this party and of the race if only they could get together and stick together on a program which had for its inspiration only the good of the race. The Republican Party is going to need the Negro vote this year and its leaders are said to be in a mood to listen to reason in their dealing with the group. Reports are rife that in spite of the triumph of the eastern leaders who manipulated the seating of "lily-white" delegations almost exclusively during the contest hearings last week, saner counsel has prevailed and the credentials committee will reverse the original findings. Hopes are especially held out for Florida and Louisiana.

* * * *

HOLD PROTEST MEETING

After a fashion the Negroes are attempting to get together. A protest meetings was held Friday night. There. two miles away from head arters there will be fervid oratory about who is going to manage the colored end of the campaign for awhile and turn the meeting into a serious discussion of the ills facing Negro Republicans instead of trying to garner favor and prestige towards landing themselves in a job, something may result. The schedule of speakers sounds strangely familiar however Finley Wilson, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Oscar DePriest, W. C. Hueston and LeRoy Bundy billed as the orators of the occasion.

* * * *

Cleveland is proving most hospitable. There are all sorts of private dinners and parties and the night clubs of which this outwardly quiet city has more than its share, are wide open. The delegates seem to be missing nothing. The local convention committee gave a reception at the Phyllis Wheatley Association Wednesday evening and a grand ball at the Trianon Ballroom on Thursday.

Aside from the visitors who are quartered in private homes most are being accommodated at the Majestic Hotel and the Phillis Wheatley Association. The latter although designed for women has turned an entire floor over to visiting couples and another to single men. The accommodations are adequate, the lobby is beautiful, the food is grand and those fortunate enough to be living there with the efficient staff serving under Miss Jane Hunter caring for their needs, are most happy. Prices at The Phyllis Wheatley have been kept at a minimum. The Majestic Hotel a few blocks away has the largest group. The Majestic Hotel went up to $5.00 per day for a room. Everything and everybody from bishops and politicians on down to the lower rung is quartered at that hostelry which has a past said o bte quite mauve. There a hilarious throng crowds the lobby. Someone has described the scene constantly to be observed there as an "Amos and Andy" or "Roy Octavous Cohen" masterpiece.

TICKETS HARD TO GET

Tickets to the convention were at a premium. Never has the demand been greater. The hall seats 12,00 but it appeared that 24,000 wanted to see the show.

The $500,000 Phyllis Wheatley Association was the scene of a dinner given by Landon-for-President group from Kansas to a few of their friends and co-workers. Among those who spoke were Bishop Bray of Chicago, Senator Wm. E. King of Illinois, U. A. Graham, Topeka, Earl Lawson, Leavenworth, Prof. P. G. Porter of Leavenworth, T. E. Barbour of Oklahoma City, Editor W. C. McGhee of Lansing, Mich., Rev. J. H. Branham of Chicago, Miss Jane Hunter and Dr. L. K. Williams.

* * * *

Another dinner of note was the one given by Thomas Fleming, Cleveland's first councilman, for Col. Arthur W. Little of New York. Numerous satellites attended the affair which proved to be a bounteous and brilliant occasion.

* * * *

One of the striking courtesies shown visiting delegates was the garden party tendered at the palatial home of Congressman and Mrs. Chester C. Bolton, in Cleveland Heights. Mrs. Bolton, one of the wealthiest women in the country, was most charming and cordial in the role of hostess.

* * * *

DR. WILLIAMS JOKES

Dr. L. K. Williams presented a number off in one corner as the meeting got under them was this one. "I feel," declared Dr. Williams, "like a Baptist minister who was found once at a Democratic meeting. Some one discovered the pastor crouching away bc in one corner as the meeting got under way. 'What are you trying to hide for?,' he was asked. 'I'm afraid the Lord will see among a lot of Democrats,' the divine replied.

* * * *

One of the interesting analomies of this convention is the candidacy for vice-president of a distinguished and wealthy white man which is being promoted almost exclusively by Negroes. He is Colonel Arthur S. Little of West Virginia and New York, former commander of the 15th New York, the black "Hell Divers" who made such a record in France. Finley Wilson and Perry Howard are managing his campaign, the latter, it is said, having discovered the colonel's possibilities and passed the word on to Mr. Wilson for mutual cooperation and expert exploitation. George W. Harris, publisher of the New York News, always a staunch supporter of Col. Little is also doing all he can to aid. But the most colorful angle of the Little candidacy is that supplied by Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of Missouri. That doughty delegate-at-large has brought thirty of his followers from Missouri for the express purpose of boosting Col. Little for vice-president. They are quartered at the Majestic Hotel with their expenses and fare paid by Col. Little. These are no ordinary political hangers-on, but a number of professional and substantial people of the state who have made the trip and they are working mightily for the colonel as though they really thought he had a chance. Messrs. Wilson and Howard are reported to have been retained by the colonel at $100 per week since January 1935.

DR. CROSSLAND FLARES UP

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland is a fire-eater. The proud Missourian followed by his thirty followers bearing Col. Little badges, marched into the auditorium where the delegate contests were being heard. He started to lead the group down into the space reserved for the national committee but an attache stopped him. Asserting that no "d— cheap white man" could stop him from anywhere he was going, the good doctor stormed a bit. Col. Roscoe Simmons ran up to him, put his arms about the doctor's shoulders and tried to pour oil on the troubled waters. But that did not mollify the Missourian. "That is the trouble with this convention," he cried out to his followers, "a lot of cheap white blatherskates and a few p—s from Chicago are trying to run it. They can't tell me what to do. I am a former Minister to Liberia of the U. S. government, e have $12,000 cash in the bank and am a citizen in my own right."

The South is getting ambitious. A Floridian is running for Vice-President. His name is J. Leonard Repogle.

N. Y. REPUBLICANS FIGHT LEADERSHIP OF BISHOP WRIGHT

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24—A widespread revolt flared here last week among the city's most prominent ministers against the unauthorized inclusion of their names in a purported list of members of the Good Neighbor League, a Democratic campaign organization whose efforts are directed to re-election of President Roosevelt. The revolt was expressed among all denominations while A. M. E. Church prelates not only resented use of their names, but declared their general opposition against Bishop R. R. Wright, of the A. M. E. Church, and co-chairman of the Good Neighbor League.

Two weeks ago New York newspapers published a list of eighty some leading Harlem and Brooklyn clergymen and several professional men in a story describing a meeting at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. September 10, of the Good Neighbor League. The article indicated that these men had enrolled as league members under the leadership of Bishop Wright and wre definitely interested in campaigning for President Roosevelt.

Immemiatedly upon publication of this list the ministers and other leaders began to issue statements that the article was in gross error and denied they were allied with Bishop Wright's League. Reporters took the long list of names and called on the various leaders to determine if they were members or not. The vast majority united in declaring they were not members of the league.

The Rev. Henry P. Anderson, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church in Harlem, not only denied he was a member, but also declared that "Bishop Wright appears to have misrepresented the purposes of the Good Neighbor League." He said many recipients of invitations to the Y. M. C. A. banquet had the impression that the words "Good Neighbors" referred to a new Harlem community and civic movement and they had no idea the real purpose was political.

Rev. Anderson also added that there was a definitely organized movement among a number of A. M. E. ministers here who resented Bishop Wright's entry on the New York political scene when there were so many New York leaders capable of directing their own campaign.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

APR 23 1936

E. ST. LOUIS G. O. P. ELECTION

Noel Spannagel Renamed Chairman of City Committee.

Noel Spannagel was re-elected chairman of the Republican City Central Committee of East St. Louis at a meeting last night at City Hall. George Patterson was named first vice-chairman, and Walter Williams, Negro, second vice-chairman.

Louis Henley was elected secretary; Paul Hanna, assistant secretary; John Barringer, treasurer, and William Tannehill and Thomas Lewis, Negro, sergeants-at-arms. Dan McGlynn, Republican leader, spoke.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

APR 26 1936

Fight Over Landon Stirs G. O. P. on Eve of Big Confab Here

Picking of State's Delegates to Cleveland Expected to Set Off Controversy.

Republican leaders from all sections of Missouri began to assemble here yesterday for the state convention, which will convene tomorrow morning to elect delegates to the Republican national convention at Cleveland, 13 presidential electors and to draft a declaration of party principles.

As the advance guard began to arrive at the Hotel Jefferson, scene of the convention, little time was lost in tackling the two problems which at this time promise to afford not a little controversy. These are the election of the four delegates-at-large to the national convention and the determination of the question of whether these delegates shall be instructed for Gov. Alf. M. Landon of Kansas.

Although the Landon forces will dominate the convention and some of the more aggressive leaders in the Landon camp favor instructions, there is considerable opposition at this time to the adoption of such a policy, and it is possible that a fight over this proposal may be carried to the floor.

Leaves Field to Shapleigh.

At least one threatened controversy in the election of delegates at large was apparently averted last night when Richmond C. Coburn, young St. Louis lawyer and former president of the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri, announced he would not be a candidate and would support A. L. Shapleigh, veteran party leader and heavy donor to campaign funds. This doubtless leaves the way clear for Shapleigh to be named as St. Louis' representative on the "Big Four."

Although Coburn never made any formal announcement of his candidacy, the impression had been he was actively in the race and would make a strong bid for the place of honor. This roused the resentment of leaders in both the older and younger elements of the party, who believed Shapleigh was entitled to go to Cleveland in recognition of his services in the past. Several conferences were held yesterday with the view of eliminating an open fight between Shapleigh and Coburn.

Wants Harmony.

"I am getting out of the way in the interest of harmony," Coburn said. "I think Mr. Shapleigh should be sent as a delegate at large and I am for him."

At this time it seems almost certain Shapleigh and Hermann M. Langworthy of Kansas City will be named two of Missouri's "Big Four" to the Cleveland convention. Others who have been mentioned are Mack Denman of Farmington; Dr. E. S. Brown of Edina; former Gov. Arthur M. Hyde of Trenton; State Chairman Grover W. Dalton of Poplar Bluff, and Dr. E. J. Crosswhite, Negro physician of St. Joseph.

The group which is backing the movement for instructing the delegates at large for Landon feels this is the only step that can be taken to convince the big Eastern States of the desire of the party in Missouri to nominate the Governor of the Sunflower State.

The opposition to the proposal for instructing the delegates for Landon is based on the theory it is too early to tie up the Missouri delegation to any one candidate and that the outcome of the Republican national convention is too much in doubt yet. Leaders in this group point out that throughout the state all of the sentiment is not for Landon and that other candidates, including Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York and others have supporters, who would be irked if a solid Landon delegation is sent to Cleveland.

There is no movement afoot at this time—and none is likely to be attempted—to bind all of Missouri's 30 votes in the national convention to Landon, through adoption of the unit rule. Party leaders feel the Republican National Committee would not recognize such a procedure.

Of the 26 district delegates who will be ratified by the convention tomorrow, 16 are instructed for Landon, six are from districts which indorsed Landon at the convention at which they were elected and four are uninstructed.

Scrap Among Women.

The election of a national committeewoman to succeed Mrs Grace Semple Burlingham of St Louis also promises to be an interestinf scrap, but this is not decided until the Cleveland convention. Those in the race include Mrs. John Wyeth of St. Joseph, Mrs. Myrri Remley of Liberty, Mrs. Gladys Stewart of Ava, Miss Cleta Smith of St. Louis and Mrs. Lon O. Hocker of St. Louis. There is bitter rivalry between Mrs. Wyeth and Mrs. Remley, both of whom are from the Third Congressional District, and should they succeed in killing each other off, the post would go to one of the other candidates.

Women's organizations here have been active in behalf of Mrs. Hocker, who has the indorsement of the St. Louis Republican Woman's Club, the South Side Woman's Republican Club and the West End Woman's Republican Club.

The convention will be called to order at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning by Grover W. Dalton, chairman of the State Committee, who will turn it over to Congressman Dewey Short of Galena, temporary chairman and keynote speaker. The choice of a permanent chairman had not been decided last night.

PERRY HOWARD TO REPRESENT MISS. G. O. P.

Defender
3-2-36
Chicago Ill.

Endorsed As National Committeeman Again

JACKSON, Miss., May 1—The Mississippi Republican state convention assembled here Thursday, April 23. All of the 82 counties of the state were represented, making this perhaps, the biggest convention held in the history of the Republican party in this state.

The state convention unanimously endorsed Perry W. Howard, national committeeman and former assistant U. S. Attorney general for reelection, and also endorsed Mrs. Mary C. Booze for reelection as national committeewoman.

At an afternoon session of the newly-elected state executive committee, Hon. S. D. Redmond, lawyer and business man of Jackson, was reelected chairman of the state committee.

Mr. Howard, who was made permanent chairman of the convention, in an address said:

"There is plenty of excellent material from which to pick a nominee for president. There are Col. Knox, Governor Landon, Senators Vandenberg, Dixon and Stiwer, Judge Roberts of the Supreme Court and Governor Nice of Maryland."

There was strong sentiment in the convention for several of the outstanding candidates, namely: Governor Landon, Colonel Knox, Senators Vandenberg, Stiwer and Dixon, Governor Nice, Colonel Arthur Little and Judge Roberts.

Mr. Howard further announced that "the door of hope was open to all loyal Republicans, who wished to join the party and contribute toward the defeat of the Roosevelt Administration," and in his stirring address, he lambasted the Roosevelt administration and everything pertaining to the New Deal, and predicted an overwhelming Republican victory in the coming November election.

Delegates to the national convention were: state at large, delegates P. W. Howard, S. D. Redmond, J. H. Oldham, and E. P. Booze.

By districts: first, W. J. Fox Corinth; second, A. M. Patterson Como; third, F. H. Miller, Mound Bayou; fourth, J. H. Quinn, Eupora fifth, C. T. Butler, Meridian; sixth J. B. Woods, Hattiesburg; seventh A. M. Redmond, Jackson.

Alternates, state at large: E. L. Patton, Jackson; Mrs. Marguerite Ligon Arnett, Clarksdale; Rev. A. J. Brown, Vicksburg; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mound Bayou.

By districts, alternates: D. C. Jackson, Columbus; second, S. W. Rogers, Oxford; third, W. W. Gilbert, Merigild; fourth, Dr. H. C. Wheeler, Okolona; fifth, C. D. Parker, Lawrence; sixth, E. D. Trigg Hattiesburg; seventh, Charles Isaacs Natchez.

Presidential electors will be: M.H. Dailey, Jackson, former U. S. Republican administrator; E. E. Hindman, former U. S. district attorney for southern district of Mississippi; N. D. Robinson, former postmaster, Columbus; S. E. Oldham, Oxford; Dr. J. T. Spence, former postmaster at Greenwood; F. M. Robertson, Meridian; E. E. Robertson, Collins; and Fred W. Hale, Natchez.

GEORGIA G. O. P.'S SPLIT ON DELEGAES

Telegram-Sundial
5-9-36

ATLANTA, May 8 — (ANP) — With Bon Davis, old time Republican leader, in the thick of the fight at the state convention held here last week, two groups of delegates seem headed for the national convention at Cleveland next month, both of them ready to contest for official recognition.

Factions led by Josiah T. Rose and Clint W. Hager sought to gain control here. Ben Davis and A. T. Walden, prominent lawyer and N. A. A. C P board member, charged the Hager group with "irregularities" and promised a fight at Cleveland of the Hager crowd refused to recognize the Rose men

After hearing from Davis and Walden, supporters of both factions went ahead with their meetings and election of delegates in the same room simultaneously. Confesion reigned with neither side paying any attention to the other.

Walden was selected by the Rose faction as delegate to the national convention with Norman Miller, a white man as alternate.

Jersey City Journal

APR 28 1936

Colored Republicans Plan for Confab

Republicans to be held Thursday at LaBella Ortiz
the Monumental Baptist Church, 116
Orient Av. Plans were made for the are Rev. Solomon Porte
New Jersey conference of Colored S. Morris, George Bates
charge of a meeting of the commit-candidates for Presiden
mittee of Hudson County, was intional situation and consi
Republican Colored Executive Com- There will be reports o
Samuel C. Scott, chairman of theLafayette St.
ee last night at its headquarters, 55those who will address t

Dr. W. H. Jernagin and Old Guard Are Defeated in GOP Meeting

Thomas C. R. Bragg Wins Overwhelming Victory For Delegate

In one of the most spirited political fights in Republican ranks ever held in the voteless District was held last Thursday when the new group, for FDR adherents, completely annihilated the Old Guard and elected every officer by an overwhelming majority for the Fourteenth District.

The meeting was held at Dabney's Funeral Parlors, 453 O Street, Northwest. In this atmosphere the Old Line heard their death knell.

The Old Guard, under the leadership of Dr. W. H. Jernigan, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church and president of the National Baptist Young People's Sunday School Congress, assisted by Rev. W. H. Grimes, pastor of Salem Baptist Church, W. H. Smith, and others were opposed to the "New Group" who was pledged to the candidacy of Francis Wells for delegate and J. Franklin Wilson for alternate to the National Republican Convention.

Bragg Leader

The latter group was led by Thomas C. R. Bragg, real estate dealer, law graduate, World's War veteran, and member of the Derby Club, assisted by J. Lisemby, well known attorney and former Y.M.C.A. secretary; Samuel H. Graham, well-known sportsman and former manager of the Howard Theatre, Julian McClellan,, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Union, and others, all new in 14th District Republican ranks.

Promptly at 5:30 p.m. the meeting was called by Dr. Jernigan who had been appointed temporary chairman and it was evidenced that the battle was on. It took more than an hour and a half to register the voters, who were marched up to the table in old collection taking style. Before the voting began many of the housewives had left the meeting.

Some Leave

They had been told that the meeting would last not more than three quarters of an hour and relying upon that statement, they had left home before giving their husbands dinner. However more than twenty women remained and participated in the election.

Attorney Isaiah Lisemby defeated Rev. W. H. Grimes by a vote of 49 to 19 for chairman; Samuel M. Graham defeated Arthur A. Greene, physical director of Twelfth Street Y.M.C.A., up for re-election, by a vote of 45 to 23; Thomas C. R. Bragg defeated Dr. W. H. Jernagin by a vote of 49 to 19 for delegate.

Jernagin Protests

Much of the bad blood had been developed in the fight, because Dr.. Jernagin had protested to Lee A. Rover, former United States Attorney for the District of Columbia and chairman of Republican State Committee, against a previous meeting held Monday, April 20 at the Tuxedo Club, 302 N Street, Northwest.

This meeting was called by Arthur A. Greene, secretary of the organiation, who had been so authorized by Rev. J. L. S. Holloman, the chairman, who was out of the city. At that election Mr. Bragg was elected chairman and Mr. Greene had been elected secretary and delegate to the State convention on May 7.

Meeting Cancelled

Dr. Jernagin did not attend the meeting and is alleged to have claimed to Mr. Rover that he and one or two others had not received their letters of notification until after the meeting. It is reported that Mr. Rover in the presence of Dr. Jernagin and Mr. Greene cancelled that meeting. and so notified Mr. Bragg by letter on April 22, stating that he had authorized Dr. Jernagin to serve at temporary chairman and to call another meeting. Mr. Bragg is reported to have protested Mr. Rover's calling off the meeting and from then on the battle was on.

Republicans from every section of the city had come to witness the fight and many bets were placed that the new group couldn not beat the old machine. Among the visiting Republicans who came to see the fight were Dr. Herbert Marshall, delegate from Georgetown District; Henry Lincoln Johnson, president Young Republicans Club, Francis Wells, candidate for delegate to the National Republican convention and R. Wendom Harris, delegate from 2K District.

THOMAS C. R. BRAGG

RACE RIGHTS RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY REPUBLICANS

Representative Charles J. Jenkins, the lone Race member of the Platform Committee of the Republican State Convention which recently met at Peoria, Ill., succeeded in having the following resolutions approved by the Platform Committee and adopted by the convention. It was supported in the Platform Committee by Alderman William Vacelli, of Chicago, Representative Hugh Cross, Louisville; Judge George F. Barrett, Chicago, and by Senator Earl B. Searcy, Springfield, chairman of the Platform committee. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, the Republican Party was called into being to maintain the Constitution, to preserve the Union and to resist the encroachment of slavery upon free soil, and

WHEREAS, the Republican party in its inception, became the instrument for the abolition of slavery and within six years from its birth gave to the nation the immortal Lincoln and within nine years after its birth, had accomplished emancipation, and

WHEREAS, in this evil day that is upon us, the Democratic Party is swiftly setting up in our country a separate and super-government not of, nor by, nor for the people

WE, THEREFORE, IN STATE convention, here assembled, do hereby urge that our party in its National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, next month, pledge itself to the rigid enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution and to the passage of appropriate legislation for the enforcement thereof to the end that the disfranchisement of certain American citizens because of their loyalty to the Republican party and its principles, practiced in evasion of the Fifteenth Amendment, be forever stopped and discontinued in this free country;

WE FURTHER URGE that state convention go on record in favor of the enactment of legislation against lynching, which, however shall, be within the four corners of the Constitution.

We urge the Republican National Committee, and the Republican National Convention to curb and halt the claims of what is known as "Lily-white Republicanism," which arises each quadrennium to poison the pure waters of Republican faith. Recognition of this despicable hypocrisy has driven thousands of colored voters from the folds of the Republican party.

We urge the National Republican party as its first duty to again move against slavery in the South as practiced in the form of peonage and relieve the suffering and misery of millions of former laborers sharecroppers, small farmers and others, so unkindly left to the ruthlessness of their political oppressors

We further urge that the Republican National Convention go on record as reaffirming its stand in favor of the protection of the rights and liberties of all citizens in any state in which that citizen may reside and against the abridgement of the rights and liberties of any citizen by the laws of any state.

We urge that the Republican National Convention go on record as against the restriction of party membership as practiced by the Democratic party of the South and urge that it reaffirm the fact that the doors of the Republican party are open in any section of the United States to all citizens ,regardless of race, creed or color.

We, the duly authorized delegates of the people of the State of Illinois, affiliated with, and members of the Republican party of the state of Illinois, in Peoria, Ill., in convention assembled, do hereby call upon the National Convention of the Republican party, in its meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, June 9th, 1936, to earnestly consider the ideals and platform material in this resolution set out to the end that the United States of America may be redeemed and Constitutional Government restored therein.

In addition to the adoption of the above Resolution, planks were also written into the said Platform as follows:

Equality

We reaffirm our adherence to the Republican doctrine that all men are created free and equal and we welcome citizens of every creed, color and religion to full participation in the affairs of our government and its blessings.

We favor passage by Congress of a national anti-lynching law.

Senator William E. King, committeeman of the Second Ward, was responsible for Representative Jenkins' appointment to the Platform Committee.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

May 18, 1936

NEGRO REPUBLICANS INDORSE DEMOCRATS

COVINGTON, Tenn., May 17.—(AP) For the first time in the history of Tipton county, a negro republican convention, which met here yesterday afternoon, indorsed the administration of a democratic president and promised to support him for re-election.

A resolution was adopted which read: "Inasmuch as President Roosevelt has given the negro farmers and laborers, as well as the white ones, a new and square deal, we heartily indorse the Roosevelt administration. We also indorse him for re-election as president of the United States."

A new county republican executive committee was formed with John W. Cole, negro, named chairman.

Republican vote in Tipton county has always been small.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

FEB 6 1936

A Real Service.

Republicans in the Senate are going to try to clothe that body's campaign expenditures committee with authority to investigate as well the expenditure of relief money for political purposes. The timing of their demands for an investigation of relief hints pretty strongly not of ethical principles outraged but of politics. In fine, if the Republicans could publish it abroad this election year that the Democrats have misused relief money for partisan purposes, that would be smart Republican politics.

And it would be worth knowing, politics entirely aside. But if there is to be any comprehensive investigation of relief, there are a number of other questions which are ten times more important. For example, why is it that as employment increases, unemployment increases too — or at least holds its own? How many of the people now on charity of some kind ever were self-supporting? What does relief do to these people: does it inspire them with the determination to take the first jobs that offer or overcome their vestiges of ambition with a terrible lassitude? What sort of work could they do anyhow, if there were work to be had? Why is the relief problem in the South so substantially a problem of unemployed Negro women, and how did they exist before the New Deal? Is there any likelihood that relief, a new major enterprise, ever can be discontinued? Why is it necessary to maintain one relief-dispensing agency when another has taken over its duties?

If the Republicans want to make a real and a needed contribution to our times, here is their chance. Instead of investigating relief from the partisan point of view, let that whole enormous structure be gone over by unprejudiced experts with eyes only for the truth, whatever the truth may be.

CHESTER, PA.
TIMES

FEB 5 1936

NEGRO REPUBLICAN COUNCIL FORMED

An organization meeting of the Negro Republican Council of Delaware county was recently held at the home of Albert Reading, of the Fourth ward, who was elected president of the branch. Reading and H. S. LeGarr were appointed organizers by John W. Harris, chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Council.

Other officers chosen were: Hernan Groves, Media, vice president; Mrs. Madeline Moffett, Media, corresponding secretary; Edward Lytle Morton, treasurer; James Locke this city, financial secretary. A publicity committee appointed is composed of Robert Fields, Media; James Bell, Sharon Hill; Walter Johnson, this city, and Cling Miller Media.

A meeting of the state council will be held next month at Harrisburg, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected. It is expected that a large delegation from this county will attend the meeting.

IOLA, KANS.
REGISTER

FEB 6 1936

Colored Voters to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the colored voters of the Republican party in Allen county, at the commissioners' room in the city hall Monday, at 7:30 p. m. The purpose of this meeting is to perfect an organization of the colored voters in Allen county. A constitution will be formulated and adopted, and permanent officers elected.

Now's The Time To Drive a Bargain

When this writer separated himself from the Republican party several years ago he gave a reason for so doing, and published some correspondence between former Senator W. B. Pine and this writer. We said then, and we say now, that Republicans in national power should attempt to match state patronage given Negroes in Oklahoma with federal patronage.

We broke with Senator Pine on this issue in 1929 and readers of the Black Dispatch will recall the letter we published during the last campaign, showing that Senator Pine while in office openly opposed Negroes holding positions in the U. S. Marshal's office, internal revenue, prohibition enforcement, post office and other administrative positions in federal jurisdiction.

The attitude of Senator Pine, as expressed in his letter, has been the position of lily-white Republicans in Oklahoma since statehood, and we are delighted to know that our apostacy of Republican doctrine has caused some sleepless nights among the followers of the elephant, and that now they have come to the realization and knowledge that they cannot hold Negroes in their ranks with the old hooey about Abraham Lincoln.

We are advised that in a recent conference with an Oklahoma City Negro that the Republican National Committeeman, W. G. Skelly of Tulsa, is reported as delivering a broadside at this writer, and following his castigation of the editor of the Black Dispatch, in which he said the editor was thrown out of the party, announced that as soon as a Republican president was in office he and others in authority in party organization were going to see that Negroes served in many federal positions in Oklahoma.

This is pleasing news. We are willing to be sacrificed upon the alter of falsehood if by such immolation white Republicans can find justification for returning to old landmarks and the spirit of the 70's. Of course, if Mr. Skelly persists in his discussion of the editor of the Black Dispatch we will be forced to resurrect Mr. Pine's correspondence, which will not help the Republican party in its new bid for Negro votes. We suggest that the new program be put in motion without slinging mud.

We recall also when we severed our membership and leadership in the Republican ranks that we published a certain editorial in the columns of the Black Dispatch. At that time we gave warning to our former comrades regarding our change of heart, and we said then that if there were any of our former associates who knew of any shady, crooked move we had made within the Republican ranks during the years we had headed the Negro wing of the party, we would be pleased to publish a statement from the pen of the individual who knew the facts and wanted the public to know about it. That offer still stands, and such offer goes for Mr. Skelly and all of his crowd; white, black and tan.

In just a few days a Republican postmaster rounds out a long term as head of the office in Oklahoma City. Durparture from the Republican party has proven constructing all of this Republican reign no Negro has served as effective. Republican Negroes in Oklahoma window clerk, or has he been designated as anything other quick to follow this fight to a point where reshould be than a laborer. When the present postmaster went in we obtained. It will be recalled that the year we were offered the chance to name persons to labor positents and like the Arab silently passed out of tions, but we refused to have anything to do with this be- the picture, the Republicans for the first time named two cause we were interested in another entirely different type Negro alternates to the Republican National Convention. of employment for Negroes from which they were barred. If Republican Negro leaders in Oklahoma know big wood Think of it! Negroes as far south as Houston and Beaufrom brush they are going to rear up on end and stand mont, Texas, serve in post office positions they are denied their supposed-to-be white Republican friends there until by Republicans right here in Oklahoma City. Senator on the dotted line regarding a very definite pro- Pine says he is afraid he will affront a fixed southern gram calculated to improve the status of the Negroes of policy if this is done, and yet we find through travel that The issues ought to be clear. Don't let them this state. in almost every southern state dominated and controlled run behind a smoke screen shouting "Dunjee." They are by Democrats, Negroes are used as carriers and given in- scared now and wise Negro Republicans will immediately spirational and worth while employment in federal post offices. This is an established rule in Alabama and Georgia. drive a sharp bargain.

The attitude of National Committeeman Skelly in castigating the Black Dispatch and promising Negroes federal jobs all in the same breath shows that our fight and de-

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS
FEB 6 1936

A Real Service.

Republicans in the Senate are going to try to clothe that body's campaign expenditures committee with authority to investigate as well the expenditure of relief money for political purposes. The timing of their demands for an investigation of relief hints pretty strongly not of ethical principles outraged but of politics. In fine, if the Republicans could publish it abroad this election year that the Democrats have misused relief money for partisan purposes, that would be smart Republican politics.

And it would be worth knowing politics entirely aside. But if there is to be any comprehensive investigation of relief, there are a number of other questions which are ten times more important. For example, why is it that as employment increases, unemployment increases too — or at least holds its own? How many of the people now on charity of some kind, even were self-supporting? What does relief do to these people: does it inspire them with the determination to take the first jobs that offer or overcome their vestiges of ambition with a terrible lassitude? What sort of work could they do anyhow, if there were work to be had? Why is the relief problem in the South so substantially a problem of unemployed Negro women, and how did they exist before the New Deal? Is there any likelihood that relief, a new major enterprise, ever can be discontinued? Why is it necessary to maintain one relief-dispensing agency when another has taken over its duties?

If the Republicans want to make a real and a needed contribution to our times, here is their chance. Instead of investigating relief from the partisan point of view, let that whole enormous structure be gone over by unprejudiced experts with eyes only for the truth, whatever the truth may be.

CHESTER, PA.
TIMES
FEB 5 1936

NEGRO REPUBLICAN COUNCIL FORMED

An organization meeting of the Negro Republican Council of Delaware county was recently held at the home of Albert Reading, of the Fourth ward, who was elected president of the branch. Reading and H. S. LeGarr were appointed organizers by John W. Harris, chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Council.

Other officers chosen were: Herman Groves, Media, vice president; Mrs. Madeline Moffett, Media, corresponding secretary; Edward Lytle Morton, treasurer; James Locke Johnson, this city, financial secretary. A publicity committee appointed is composed of Robert Fields, Media; James Bell, Sharon Hill; Walter Lincoln.

A meeting of the state council will be held next month at Harrisburg, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected. It is expected that a large delegation from this county will attend the meeting.

IOLA, KANS.
REGISTER
FEB 6 1936

Colored Voters to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the colored voters of the Republican party in Allen county, at the court house in the city of Iola, Monday, at 7:30 p. m. The purpose of this meeting is to perfect an organization of the colored voters in Allen county. A constitution will be formulated and adopted, and permissioners' room in the city hall

Now's The Time To Drive a Bargain

When this writer separated himself from the Republican party several years ago he gave a reason for so doing, and published some correspondence between former Senator W. B. Pine and this writer. We said then, and we say now, that Republicans in national power should attempt to match state patronage given Negroes in Oklahoma with federal patronage.

We broke with Senator Pine on this issue in 1929 and readers of the Black Dispatch will recall the letter we published during the last campaign, showing that Senator Pine while in office openly opposed Negroes holding positions in the U. S. Marshal's office, internal revenue, prohibition enforcement, post office and other administrative positions in federal jurisdiction.

The attitude of Senator Pine, as expressed in his letter, has been the position of lily-white Republicans in Oklahoma since statehood, and we are delighted to know that our apostacy of Republican doctrine has caused some sleepless nights among the followers of the elephant, and that now they have come to the realization and knowledge that they cannot hoodoo Negroes in their ranks with the old hooey about Abraham Lincoln.

We are advised that Oklahoma City Negro Committeeman, W. G. Skelly of Tulsa, is reported as delivering a broadside at this writer, and following his castigation of the Black Dispatch, in which he said the editor was thrown out of the party, announced that as soon as a Republican president was in office he and others in authority in party organization were going to see that Negroes served in many federal positions in Oklahoma.

This is pleasing news. We are willing to be sacrificed upon the alter of falsehood if by such immolation white Republicans can find justification for returning to the old landmarks and the spirit of the 70's. Of course, if Mr. Skelly persists in his discussion of the editor of the Black Dispatch we will be forced to resurrect Mr. Pine's correspondence to help the Republican party in its new drive for Negro votes.

We suggest that the new program be put in motion without slinging mud.

We recall also when we severed our membership and warning to our former comrades regarding our change of heart, and we said then that if there were any of our former associates who knew of any shady, crooked move we had made within the Republican ranks during the years we had headed the Negro wing of the party, we would be pleased to publish a statement from the pen of the individual who knew the facts and wanted the public to know about it. That offer still stands, and such offer goes for Mr. Skelly and all of his crowd; white, black and tan.

In just a few days a Republican postmaster rounds out a long term as head of the office in Oklahoma City. During all of this Republican reign no Negro has served as window clerk, or has he been designated as anything other than a laborer. When the present postmaster went in we were offered the chance to name persons to labor positions, but we refused to have anything to do with this because we were interested in another entirely different type of employment for Negroes from which they were barred.

Think of it! Negroes as far south as Houston and Beaumont, Texas, serve in post office positions they are denied by Republicans right here in Oklahoma City. Senator Pine says he is afraid he will affront a fixed southern policy if this is done, and yet we find through travel that in almost every southern state dominated and controlled by Democrats, Negroes are used as carriers and given inspirational and worth while employment in federal post offices. This is an established rule in Alabama and Georgia.

The attitude of National Committeeman Skelly in castigating the Black Dispatch and promising Negroes federal jobs all in the same breath shows that our fight and departure from the Republican party has proven constructive and effective. Republican Negroes in Oklahoma should be quick to follow this fight to a point where results can be obtained. It will be recalled that the year we folded our tent and like the Arab silently passed out of the picture, the Republicans for the first time named two Negro alternates to the Republican National Convention. If Republican Negro leaders in Oklahoma know big wood from brush they are going to rear up on end and stand there until their supposed-to-be white Republican friends get down on the dotted line regarding a very definite program calculated to improve the status of the Negroes of this state. The issues ought to be clear. Don't let them run behind a smoke screen shouting "Dunjee." They are scared now and wise Negro Republicans will immediately drive a sharp bargain.

A. J. NEELY ELECTED DELEGATE

At the District Convention of the Republican party which met at Osawatomie, Kansas February 20, Mr A J. Neely, prominent civic and political figure of this city was elected alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention which will convene early this Summer in Cleveland Ohio. This signal honor was done the local man when he was quickly nominated by Mr. B. Leonard, the nomination being quickly closed by Rev. L. H. Crawford and seconded by R. Butler. The choice was quite popular with the scores of delegates who attended the convention

Mr. Neely's record of public activities in Kansas City has been lengthy and praiseworthy, for he has participated zealously in political and civic work.

Rev. L. H. Crawford spoke to the convention at the request of many delegates who sought to hear him. He delivered the only "pep" talk of the meeting, speaking on "To the White House with Landon, and to the State House with West."

Among the local men who attended the convention were Roosevelt Butler, Bertram Leonard, M. C. Stevens, Rev. L. H. Crawford, M. E. Ellison, M. A. Neely, Charles Jones, S. P. Oneal, Lester McKaon, Abe Butler and B. F. Harris.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Jersey City Journal

FEB 28 1936

Young Colored G. O. P. Give Party

Nearly 50 tables were in play at a card party sponsored by the Colored Young Republicans last night at Fraternal Hall, 49 Kearney Av. Top scorer at each table was rewarded and refreshments were served. John Scott, president, was in charge and greeted the guests.

Local Republicans Expect To Unite On Man For Big Honor

Loyal Members Of Party Not Satisfied To Receive Places Only As Alternates On Delegation

Colored Republican leaders of Nashville this week were giving serious consideration to the idea of uniting on one of their number as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio in June. Sentiment began to crystallize in favor of making a bid for the honor when news reached here from all parts of the country that colored Republicans in other states in greater numbers that usual will represent their states at the great G. O. P. confab. In addition colored delegates are to be chosen to the Democratic Convention which is to be held in Phila-to any other one thing.

delphia. New York is to send a delegate to the Democratic Convention for the first time, and it is virtually certain that the Hon. Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, will be one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic Convention from Pennsylvania.

While the disposition of a few of the leaders here is to keep quiet and "accept what is handed out," the more alert members of the party are saying that the Republican party of Tennessee is virtually committing suicide by the very scant interest it is giving to the colored membership of the party. It has been quite a number of years since a colored delegate-at-large has been chosen from the state, while such states as Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi and many others make it a rule to always include a colored Republican among the "big four."

It is said that several of the white leaders of the party are favorable to electing a colored delegate-at-large, however a number of these key leaders are more gifted at professing friendship for the colored race than they are at either according them proper representation to national conventions or in giving them fair treatment when the party wins victories and has jobs to give out. Leaders here say that the constant drift of the rank and file away from the Republican party has been due more to the indifference of the party leaders than

It is also contended that a part of the colored leadership has not shown a disposition to ask for anything, and has shown too much willingness to drift along, rather than put up a militant fight for the usual honors and patronage which the colored race has been able to get in other states.

More concerned with getting on the delegation than in the man who may get such an honor, there is a feeling here that the colored delegates will not allow factionalism to prevent them from presenting a united front in the fight for the position of delegate-at-large. The disposition of some of the party leaders is to accept only positions as alternates to the colored race, as has been the custom for several years past. But it is believed they will change their position if the colored leaders unite in a fight for major representation on the state delegation.

YAKIMA, WASH.
HERALD

MAR 12 1936

Negro Club to Meet

Members of the Yakima Colored Citizens Republican league will hold a business session in the chamber of commerce rooms at 8 o'clock tonight, Edward Porter, president, announced Wednesday.

Confirm Wibecan as Head of State G.O.P. Delegation

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—In a letter to John M. Marquess, president of the regional conference of Republicans, Melvin C. Eaton, State chairman of the Republican party, last week, confirmed the selection of George E. Wibecan as chairman of the New York State delegation to that conference.

The letter directed that Mr. Wibecan, because of his selection at that conference, held in September in Philadelphia, be considered the leader of the New York State Republicans.

Harlemites Not Favorable

Clearing up Mr. Wibecan's status was done at the instance of Lafayette Gleason, secretary of the New York State Republican Committee, and settles what appears to have been a troubled question among certain Harlem leaders.

These leaders have never taken kindly to a Brooklyn man heading the State outfit and becoming the potential leader for the forthcoming national campaign.

Others Considered

Among those who have been mentioned for the post before Mr. Wibecan's selection are:

Charles E. Mitchell, former United States Minister to Liberia; Mark Rivers, Republican district leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District; Francis E. Rivers, attorney; Charles W. B. Mitchell, Republican district leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and Hamilton Travis, president of the Appomattox Republican Club.

Mr. Wibecan has been selected an alternate delegate - at - large from New York to the National Republican Convention to be held in Cleveland in June.

ERIE, PA.
DISPATCH-HERALD

MAR 13 1936

G. O. P. MEETING

The Erie County Republican Council of Negro Women and the Men's Republican League will hear Dr. C. E. Cheeks, Attorney William B. Washabaugh and Attorney W. Pitt Gifford at a mass meeting in the Court House at 8 p. m., Monday. All Republicans are invited to attend.

RACE CITIZENS HERE DRAFT AN APPEAL TO GOP

Republican Party Must Take A Stand

Planks drafted by a Chicago committee on behalf of Race citizens members of the Republican party, to be presented by Former Congressman Oscar DePriest, delegate to the Republican national convention, for adoption as a part of the Republican platform of the Cleveland convention:

No. 1. The Republican party reaffirms its faith in and devotion to the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. It was the work of the Republican party that added the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Their intent and purpose is to give freedom, citizenship, and equal opportunity to every person subject to its jurisdiction. The Republican party, therefore, pledges itself to the equal, steady, and vigorous enforcement of the laws to the end that every citizen, irrespective of race or color, is protected in the enjoyment of all his rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States.

No. 2. We reaffirm our adherence to the traditions and history of the Republican party in its doctrine of absolute equality of opportunity to all citizens without regard to race, color, or creed. We deprecate and loathe the crime of mobbing and lynching and pledge ourselves to remove this evil by sponsoring and exerting every effort to have a Federal anti-lynching bill passed that will meet the requirements of the Constitution.

No. 3 We hold that every American citizen, regardless of race, color, nationality or religion, should be safe and secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property and that neither racial identity nor religious affiliations should be a bar to such recognition.

No. 4. We further pledge the party to the task of eliminating discrimination in party organization and management, on account of race or color, in each and every state of the Union.

No. 5. We pledge the party to the elimination of unfair discrimination in the distribution of government appropriations, in government employment, and in any field of civic, economic, educational or political activities of the government.

No. 6. We further pledge the party to the enactment of such legislation as will make effective the provisions of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

Sub-Committee
Major John R. Lynch, George Tandler L. Jackson, Henry M. Porter, Kersey, Walter M. Farmer, BishopAlderman Robert R. Jackson. James A. Bray, Oscar DePriest, George W. Lawrence, Albert B. Williams, Dr. A. W. George, Morris Lewis, Dr. W. H. Brummitt, Fred Morris, James E. Jackson, Dr. R. A. Williams, N. S. Taylor, Alex-

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Talmadge Switch to Republicans Forecast by Convention Speaker

By GLENN RAMSEY,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Completing the Georgia delegation of 14 to Cleveland uninstructed as to a presidential candidate, the Georgia state republican convention yesterday cheered a prediction that Governor Talmadge and "other Georgia democrats like him" would come into the republican fold within the next few years.

The convention instructed the delegation to vote and work for the nomination of J. Leonard Replogle, of Palm Beach, Fla., for vice president. Replogle was present and addressed the convention, pledging his effort to bring about the defeat of President Roosevelt.

It was E. E. Callaway, republican candidate for governor of Florida, who predicted Talmadge, long a New Deal critic, would become a republican.

Talmadge Invitation.

"Governor Talmadge invited me to his grass roots meeting at Macon, telling me its purposes and the need for removal of the present administration at Washington," Callaway said.

"I wrote him that I had been fighting the same fellows a long time and that if he really wanted to save the flag and bring about a more abundant life why not come boldly into the republican party and make himself effective.

"Why hasn't he done that?

"He's afraid he'll lose his local patronage in Georgia.

"I invite him to come into the party and I'll walk arm in arm with him and Replogle to save the flag.

"I make a prediction that Eugene Talmadge and Georgians like him will come into the republican party in the next few years."

There was prolonged cheering from the 175 delegates present.

Replogle denounced the tariff policy of the democrats and urged a united effort by the south in behalf of the republicans in November.

Seek Vice Presidency.

Callaway said that Florida and Georgia constitute the nucleus of an organization of southern delegates in behalf of Replogle's vice presidential aspirations. He estimated there would be 150 votes from this section lined up behind the Florida man at Cleveland.

Mrs. Callaway accompanied her husband here and was given a seat on the convention floor.

George Wentworth was introduced to the convention as the vice chairman of the republican party in Florida. He predicted the election of Callaway as governor there.

The convention adopted a platform criticizing the democratic national administration and calling for a reaffirmation of support and fealty to the party of Lincoln, to the constitution and the amendments thereto."

It urged that women be made eligible for jury service in state and federal courts.

New Central Committee.

The new state central committee is composed of 50 members under the new rules adopted, instead of 110 as heretofore. Five are elected from each congressional district. The district members yesterday were elected by delegates from the various districts but hereafter they will be chosen in district conventions.

Ten members of this committee, together with the five officers, constitute an executive committee.

The new rules also provide that when republicans dispense patronage, matters affecting purely counties are to be recommended by the county committees in consultation with the district officers. Recommendations thus made are to be binding on the national committeeman and national committeewoman.

The delegates-at-large to Cleveland are Mrs. Bertha Field, Marietta; M. O. Dunning, Savannah; Dr. W. J. Gilliam, McKaysville, and Ben J. Davis, Atlanta.

Alternates: H. H. Turner, Atlanta; Dr. L. M. Hill, Atlanta; Herbert Block, Macon, and W. P. Harris, Athens.

The fourth district delegates selected Wilson Williams, of Woodbury, delegate, and H. G. Roberds, of Villa Rica, as alternate. Previously the other nine districts had elected their delegates, all uninstructed.

Contesting delegations were elected in the first (Savannah) and the fifth (Atlanta) districts.

Hager Named Chairman.

Clint W. Hager was elected state chairman to succeed Josiah T. Rose. Hager defeated Dr. H. J. Carswell, of Waycross, 104 to 55.

The first cheers for Talmadge came during a speech by Rose, who told the convention it had not been necessary for the Georgia republicans to criticize the Roosevelt administration.

"Hurrah for Talmadge," came a voice from the audience. This brought a round of applause from the convention floor.

The delegation to Cleveland was instructed to vote for the re-election of Mrs. Bertha Field as national committeewoman and of James W. Arnold as national committeeman.

Replogle attacked the New Deal and President Roosevelt in a speech after the convention had instructed its delegation to vote for him at Cleveland as vice president.

"What we need is another ex-president of the United States," Replogle told the convention.

"Pour it into him," yelled a delegate as the convention cheered.

State-wide officers will be recommended by the central committee. It also provided that if any officer or member of the committee accept a public office, he must retire from the committee.

It was necessary to take the state chairmanship to the convention for a decision when the nominating committee divided five-to-five for Carswell and Hager.

W. R. Tucker and W. T. Kitchens were elected vice chairmen of the committee. Wilson Williams, secretary, and J. H. Rush, treasurer, were re-elected.

5/1/36

Kansas Colored G. O. P. Hold Rally For Glasco

The Kansas Colored G. O. P. rally held Thursday night at Morris Hall, in behalf of Willadr Glasco, candidate for Congress, was well attended by Wichita Republicans and also several hundred from outside of the city.

Mr. Glasco was received with a great deal of applause and seems to be the most popular candidate for the Republican nomination for Congressman from the Fifth District at this time.

Other prominent speakers on the program were Stewart M. Young, former postmaster, Mrs. Tracy Mitchell of Topeka, Attorneys Geo. Austin Brown, Fred C. Helm, Benj. Brown and Capt. Sam Jones.

Miss. Has One White GOP Delegate-at-Large

JACKSON, Miss.—Of four delegates from the State-at-large elected to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland in June at the State convention, here, April 23, only one, J. H. Oldham, of West Point, is white.

Heading the delegation is Perry W. Howard, Washington, D.C., unanimously re-elected national committeeman for Mississippi. The other delegates are: S. D. Redmond, of Jackson, and Eugene P. Booze, of Mound Bayou.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND NEGROES

* * * * * *

For well nigh sixty years, it was considered disreputable for a Negro to be anything other than a Republican in politics. Recently things have been reversed and in view of the Lily white tendencies of the Republican party in the South, a dyed-in-the-wool, untouchable Negro Republican in the South is comparable to a piece of antique furniture. The flagrant discriminations, injustices and exploitations practiced by both of the major political parties are driving many thinking Negroes into the ranks of the Socialist and Communist parties in quest of relief from almost intolerable conditions.

When one thinks of it, what interests in common have Negroes with either the Democratic or Republican party. Only traditions keep them hitched up.

Perhaps affiliation with the Socialist or Communist Party may be the way out.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
May 14, 1936

Not a Symphonic Occasion

Bruce Barton, who is surveying the publicity work of the Republican National Committee, is reported to have advised, and Republican leaders are said to be attracted by, a plan to heighten the interest in the Cleveland convention by the addition of a full program of music.

Since the convention is a political gathering looking ultimately to the election of a Republican President, the proposed music would have its political aspect. Thus it has been suggested that at appropriate times a Negro choir might be called on, not only because a good Negro choir can furnish excellent music, but because thereby the Negro voters would be pleased. Similarly, it has been suggested that an Italian chorus would be wise, both harmoniously and politically, and a German chorus, and a Scandinavian chorus, and so on down—or up—the ethnic procession.

We shrink from disagreeing with Bruce Barton, but this strategy sounds like the bunk. Do radio listeners tune in on national political conventions in the hope of hearing a Negro spiritual or an Italian opera? They do nothing of the sort. They want politics. They want it dramatized, no doubt. They would like to hear a gentleman from South Dakota call a gentleman from Pennsylvania a liar. They do not object to a band that blares out *"The Sidewalks of New York"* when that song has a direct significance, or *"Happy Days Are Here Again"* when everybody knows that is the Roosevelt marching song. They love a sharp debate, a thundering ovation, a tight vote, and any personality that rises from the mass. They want, in short, a political convention, not a Sunshine Hour or a Bach festival.

Music of all kinds they can listen to any hour of any day in any year. But a national convention comes only once in four years, and the country likes it pure and unrefined. Besides, what if the German chorus should break out with the *Horst Wessel Song* or the Italian chorus should lose control and begin singing *Giovinezza*? Wouldn't more people be irritated than flattered? National conventions don't need pepping up. They are hot stuff on their own account and music would only cool them down.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS INDORSE DEMOCRATS

COVINGTON, Tenn., May 17.—(AP) For the first time in the history of Tipton county, a negro republican convention, which met here yesterday afternoon, indorsed the administration of a democratic president and promised to support him for re-election.

A resolution was adopted which read: "Inasmuch as President Roosevelt has given the negro farmers and laborers, as well as the white ones, a new and square deal, we heartily indorse the Roosevelt administration. We also indorse him for re-election as president of the United States."

A new county republican executive committee was formed with John W. Cole, negro, named chairman.

Republican vote in Tipton county has always been small.

Florida G. O. P. Bars Negro From State Convention

Colored Voters Bolt And Register as Independents

5-16-36

JACKSONVILLE, May 14. (ANP) — Florida Republicans went lily white here this week when they held their state convention in Orlando, near here, and excluded Negro delegations from the session. Colored voters, however, are bolting in retribution.

Although showing a strength of only 400 registered voters in Florida's largest city, the white members of the party announced that they would hold a primary for white Republicans, some of them founders of the party in Florida, presented themselves at the door, they were brusquely told that "We've been given orders not to admit you."

Florida G. O. P. Bar Negroes At State Gathering

Colored Voters Bolt And Register As "Independents"

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 12 —(ANP) — Flordia Republicans went lily-white here this week when they held their state convention in Orlando, near here, and excluded Negro delegations from the session. Colored voters however are bolting in retribution.

Although showing a strength of only 400 registered voters in Florida's largest city, the white members of the party announced that they would hold a primary for white Republicans, and called their state convention. When several Negro Republicans, some of them founders of the party in Florida, presented themselves at the door, they were brusquely told that "we've been given orders not to admit you."

Eartha White, a woman who has belonged to the party here for more than 40 years and who was elected to an executive position some time ago and not accredited by the white body, defied the assemblage to keep her out and was seated. A large delegation from all over the state however appeared later and was refused admittance.

Swift retribution was immediately visited on Florida's new lily-white Republicans here this week when the returns from registrations were counted and it was found that more than one-third of the total Negro registrants had bolted the party and registered "independent."

White Republicans now have only 400 pledged votes as compared with 1,600 Negroes whose votes are uncertain. The organization of a state-wide body of colored voters, also, is causing consternation in the ranks of the politicians who until this time knew which way the Negro voters would cast their ballots.

LANDON GIVEN BIG OKEH BY MISSOURIANS

Sidney R. Redman, St. Louis Lawyer, Is Presidential Elector

ST. LOUIS.—Landon-for-president forces scored a smashing victory at the Republican state convention Monday when, after a determined effort on the part of old line politicians and others to send the four delegates-at-large to the national convention in Cleveland uninstructed, an amendment was defeated and the Kansas governor assured of 26 out of the 30 Missouri votes.

At the same time, Dr. J. R. A Crossland, Negro physician of St.

(Photo on Page 9)

Joseph, Mo., a former United States minister to Liberia, was named delegate-at-large. He received a total of 682 votes. Others chosen as delegates-at-large were A. L. Shapleigh, St. Louis, 1,048 votes; Herman Langworthy, Kansas City lawyer, 1,043 votes and Mrs. Helen Lang Rogers, Carthage, 965 votes.

Samuel J. Lane, Negro, of St. Louis, was named one of the alternate delegates while Sidney R. Redman, St. Louis lawyer, was selected one of the 15 presidential electors. Lane is committeeman from the nineteenth ward while Redman is representing the eleventh congressional district in the electoral group.

Negroes Unite for Miller

Holding the spotlight at the meeting was the bitter fight in the eleventh congressional district over the right to determine the leadership of that group. Representatives of the sixth ward, forgetting for the time being their factional differences, played the important role in the proceedings, voting solidly with the Landon forces, thereby swinging the balance of power to Louis Miller, a Landon enthusiast in his fight with William R. Orthwein, another St. Louis attorney, who was backing Col. Frank Knox of Chicago for the nomination.

It was this same battle that caused the two delegates to the national convention from the eleventh to go uninstructed to the nationals during the recent district elections while the rest of the section was featuring a landslide for Landon. The final vote on the convention floor was 46 for Miller and 41 for Orthwein. The Harrison group combined with the Morant-Landry faction to do its bit in the balloting for Landon.

Landon Landslide

As a result, Miller was made a member of the resolutions committee, later receiving the post of chairman. It was he who read the resolution endorsing Governor Landon as the Republican nominee. The amendment aimed at sending the delegates to the meeting uninstructed was defeated by a vote of 823 to 224.

Observers at the meeting asserted that the failure of St. Louis to receive a Negro delegate-at-large was due to the failure of the local leaders to agree upon one man as a candidate in spite of the fact that a caucus was held in an effort to settle this question Sunday.

Dr. Ed S. Brown of Edina, who had been originally slated for one of Missouri's "Big Four", withdrew in favor of the selection of a representative from the Negro delegation.

5-1-36

The Rev. C. H. Wallace of St. Joseph placed the name of Dr. Crossland in nomination. The seconding speech, the only one of its kind during the entire convention, was made by H T. Cosby of Charleston.

Group Nominated

Ex-Representative Walthall A. Moore, in one of the finest nomination speeches of the meeting, nominated the Rev. Jasper Caston, pastor of a church in Fulton, while A. W. Lloyd, [illegible] chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri, nomiated Attorney S. R. Redmond of St. Louis.

The Rev Mr. Caston received 205 votes while Attorney Redmond was given 137 votes. Mrs. Grace Semple Burlingham, St. Louis, retiring national committeewoman, was given 111 votes.

Six candidates were lined up in the race for the four alternate-at-large posts. C. F. Austin, Scotland county, netted 1,038 votes; Mrs. Walter R. Douglass, wife of the mayor of Brentwood, polled 1,024 votes; Mrs. J. H. Torrence, Kansas City, 864; Samuel J. Lane, Negro, St. Louis, 685; Mrs. Blance Edwards, another Negro delegate from St. Louis, 367 votes; and Mrs. Roland Johnston, Rolla, 174. Joseph C. Thomas nominated Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs Oswald Honored

Mrs. Maude Oswald, prominent St. Louis matron, was signally honored when she was placed upon the important rules and order committee.

Miller and Freitag, committeemen from the seventeenth and sixteenth wards, took a firm stand in the selection of a Negro delegate-at-large.

In a meeting Monday night occurred one of the most unexpected happenings in politics in Missouri. In a debate raging about sending a Negro to the national Republican convention as one of the "big four" delegates-at-large, a white woman from Christian arose and said, "I am a native Virginian, but I am here to vote for a Negro candidate for delegate-at-large. I think the Negro citizens of this state deserve a place on the delegation-at-large." Upon her statement, various white persons withdrew from the race at delegate-at-large in favor of a Negro candidate.

Among some of the outstanding out-of-town Negro delegates in attendance were H. T. Cosby, Charleston, Mo., Carl Rain of Howard county; Duke Diggs, Charles E. Robinson, R. S. Cobb and Mrs. Mary Davis of Jefferson City; John Rideway of Booneville; W. T. Thomas, Rufus Logan, James Lacey, L. Amasa Knox, and Mrs. Zephyr Allen, Mrs. Daisy Dukes and Mrs. Josephine Abernathy, all of Kansas City; C. E. Harston of Moberly, the Rev. C. H. Wallace and Dr. J.R.A. Crossland of St. Joseph; and E. T. Sumytt of St. Louis county.

Included in the St. Louis delegation were: Mrs. Hazel McKnight, fourth ward; Mrs. Bessie Warfield, fifth ward; Walthall M. Moore, Harry R. Bracy, Jesse D. Rayborn, J. C. Campbell, William A. Morant, Lewis Landry, Henry D. Espy, Harvey Tucker and Langston Harrison, sixth ward.

Harry Boyd, seventh ward; Mrs. Lillias E. Baker, and Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, sixteenth ward; Aaron W. Lloyd and William H. Banks, seventh ward; Clarence Douglas, eighteenth ward; W. E. Osborne, O. F. Perdue, Samuel J. Lane, and Mrs. Annie L. Phillips, nineteenth ward; Mrs. Maude T. Oswald, Mrs. Sabra West Parker and James Dansby of the twentieth ward; and Dr. Charles Phillips, Rev. J. C. Caston, William Johnson, Mrs. Lydia Lee, Mrs. Kate Campbell and Mrs. Lucy B. Gilmore of the twenty-third ward.

Tennessee G. O. P. Convention Recognizes Bob Church Faction

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 14.—(ANP)—When the Republican state executive committee met here on Monday to arrange the temporary roll call for the state convention to be held this week, the Robert R. Church faction from Memphis's famous Shelby county was given recognition over the lily-white, G. O. P. McCall group, thereby chalking up the first victory for the Church in the struggle for power at the big National G. O. P. convention at Cleveland. Harden Haun of Memphis, representing the McCall group at the meeting, said the decision would be appealed to the credentials committee of the state body, and receiving adverse reception there, the fight will, as usual, be carried to the floor of the National convention. The state Republicans were expected to endorse Governor Landon for the presidential nomination.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 18, 1936

President Indorsed

Covington, Tenn., May 18—For the first time in the history of Tipton County, a Negro Republican Convention, which met here Saturday, indorsed the administration of a Democratic President and promised to support him for reelection.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
May 19, 1936

NEGROES OFFER THEIR SUPPORT TO ROOSEVELT

Covington, Tenn., May 18 (AP).—The Hipton county negro Republican convention today was on record as endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt and promising to support him for re-election.

A resolution adopted by the convention said:

"Inasmuch as President Roosevelt has given the negro farmers and laborers, as well as the white ones, a new and square deal, we heartily endorse the Roosevelt administration. We also endorse him for re-election as president of the United States."

The Republican vote in Tipton county has always been small.

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation

Republican

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
June 12, 1936

TOLBERT'S VICTORY

To judge from the unofficial story of Tieless Joe Tolbert's victory over the Hambright delegation at the Republican national convention, its chief political significance was a Republican admission that no matter where else in the South the party had a chance to make its influence felt, it had no chance in South Carolina. South Carolina was the one and only State the national party decided to surrender completely to the oldfashioned black-and-white brand of Southern Republicanism that Tolbert has stood for. In all other Southern States where the issue was raised, the all-white delegations were favored by the convention and permission given by implication to the leaders in those States to organize their party among the white people only.

"The white people are 100 per cent. in control of the Georgia Republican party and we want to keep it that way," declared National Committeeman Arnold of Georgia at Cleveland. The convention choked off minority efforts to have negro delegates seated from Florida and Louisiana in opposition to the wishes of Lily Whites from those States. For the South as a whole the lily white policy was approved by the convention, but it was necessary to throw a sop to the Northern negroes and as a compromise one State was left to the tender mercies of the black-and-whites. That State was South Carolina. In restoring Tolbertism to power in such Republican circles as are to be found in this State, the Republican national party plainly gave notice that it expects nothing from South Carolina now or later. It will be a long time before any white Republican movement in this State will again be taken seriously.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
June 10, 1936

THE SOUTH AND THE G. O. P.

The revival of efforts to interest the South in the Republican party will prove unavailing for the double reason that the G. O. P. has no leadership in the South that Southern voters care to follow and that the party has nothing to offer to this section. The old argument that a Southern State would be better off politically if it had a two-party system instead of being so overwhelmingly Democratic as it usually is has some force in it which most intelligent Southerners recognize. In the Roosevelt administration it has been evident that States that could be classed as doubtful got more attention when the appropripations and allocations of funds were being made than States like South Carolina and Mississippi, and that has been the case in all administrations, Republican and Democratic. When the Democrats hold power, they do not have to cater to the Southern vote and when the Republicans hold power, they feel it to be of no advantage to cater to the Southern vote. Nevertheless, that argument is not enough to win the South from its traditional loyalty to the Democratic party.

Recently the friendly attitude of Northern Democrats toward policies supported by negro leaders and the obvious effort to attract negro voters into the Democratic party have caused some to speculate on the possibility that this might in the long run produce a change in attitude in the South, since it was long thought that the South clung to the Democratic party for protection against national interference with its handling of this problem. The support given to the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill by Northern Democrats in Congress raised the question in an acute form and elicited from various Southern sources the opinion that adherence to the Democratic party was no longer the safeguard it was once considered and the warning that the national Democratic party in pursuit of its present policy was likely to go farther on the negro question than the Republicans had gone, and certainly as far. This warning, however, has had little visible reaction in the South, where the current feeling on the subject seems to be that regardless of what policies may be adopted in the North on the negro question, the problem has not yet become acute in the South and that when it does this section will find a way to handle it. Whether that attitude is right or wrong, the fact remains that there is too little excitement over the subject at this time to induce the South to undertake new political affiliations.

In the past Republicanism in the South has been an institution conducted by a small group of people for the sole purpose of getting federal jobs for themselves or their friends when the Republican party was in power. The policies of the Republican party have been consistently antagonistic to the interests of the South and have been more than anything else responsible for holding back the economic growth of the South. From Cleveland comes no indication that there will be changes in the G. O. P. policies calculated to make a Republican victory of benefit to the South. Many Southerners may disagree with current policies of the Democratic party, but there is at least room to hope that they can gain sufficient influence within the party to make its program more to their liking.

Savannah, Ga., Morning News
June 11, 1936

RACE QUESTION KEPT OFF FLOOR

Arnold Leads Fight to Keep It From Convention

MANEUVERS ADROITLY

Carolina Only State With Mixed Delegation

BY GLENN RAMSEY

CLEVELAND, June 10 (AP).—J. W. Arnold, Georgia Republican national committeeman, led today's off-convention floor fight that successfully prevented the race question from becoming a major issue in the convention.

Confronted with minority reports from the credentials committee urging the seating of negroes from Florida and Louisiana, Southern Republicans quickly went into action.

The credentials committee seated a mixed delegation from South Carolina headed by "Tieless Joe" Tolbert. The all white Southern faction found their South Carolina group planned a minority report in an effort to seat J. C. Hambright's faction. Hambright defeated Tolbert four years ago.

The minority reports were loaded with racial differences but by maneuvering adroitly, Arnold said, an agreement was reached among the contesting delegations to drop the fight rather than throw it to a convention vote.

The compromise gave to the mixed group control of South Carolina but maintained all white organizations in all of the other Southern states contested.

"A minority report was in the making in favor of A. T. Walden, Atlanta negro, against Harry Sommers," Arnold said, "and it was necessary for us to take the leadership in eliminating the racial question from this year's convention.

"The white people are 100 per cent in control of the Georgia Republican party and we want to keep it that way. We have won our fight for Mr. Sommers and join with the other Southern states in their effort to gain white leadership."

Through Wilson Williams, their member of the resolutions and platform committee, Georgians were seeking specific reference to cotton and other Southern products in the agricultural plank.

Williams said today he did not know in what form the South's interests would be brought out pending the actual drafting of the farm plank. The committee is holding an important meeting tonight.

The Newer Political Vision

While Ben Davis, of erstwhile political fame down Georgia way, attempts to tell why Negro delegates showed to such poor advantage at the Republican National Convention, recently convened in Cleveland, we prefer to commune with our thoughts and not be inclined by the puerile murmurings of a "has-been."

Men and women who fail to observe that today the Republican party is embracing a most dangerous doctrine for Negroes, and the Democrats are getting away from such principles in government, deserve to remain slaves. Ben Davis makes certain admissions in his whimper following the Cleveland confab, but he seemingly lacks the vision to see the necessity of separating himself politically from a party organization which seeks to perpetuate state rights as a principle in government.

State rights has been the time honored principle of the Democratic party. We followed the Republican banner until we had been thoroughly convinced that the principle of central control was not written into America's basic charter of rights. It was then we discovered that minority groups must make their peace with local self government.

But with the Republicans at Cleveland shouting about "state rights" and Roosevelt with his brain trust fighting for central control, we cannot understand why black men supposedly having discourse to reason cannot see that to throw full support to the Democratic party we are killing two birds with one stone. Preponderantly, the black population resides in the South. To commit the Democratic party to a program of central control means that in a few years the Democratic party, to maintain itself in this theory must emasculate all of the laws it has passed under state right theories.

We understand and know that the Democratic party is not thinking in terms of the Negro when it discusses its

new deal legislation and while it battles with the supreme court regarding it. But so surely as the summer follows the spring, the program of central control involves the Negro problem.

Take down in Ben Davis' own state. The recent Herndon decision, made by the supreme court of Georgia, in which an old slave law statute is upheld, ought to convince every sensible Negro that the state rights principle is vicious to Negroes when Negroes remain the enemies of local self government. On the other hand, if Negroes become the friends of the office-holding South, helping to elect Democrats to office, not along in state, but in nation, state rights principles will be used to benefit Negroes rather than to harm them.

We say this at this time because there is a tendency on the part of Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket in state elections and switch to the Republican ticket when voting for presidents and members of Congress.

There is only one way for the Negro to sink deeply into the confidence of the whole South. When election time comes he must support the party in control of government from stem to stern. Take, for instance, a practical view of a state Democratic organization. Suppose a council of war is held. A discussion cames up regarding the Negro vote. Do you suppose that Democratic candidates for Congress will be interested in working out a program for Negroes in the party if they know that the majority of the Negroes are going to vote the Republican ticket? Those who know that the Negro is going to vote for state candidates will immediately be joined in a fight with those who are interested in national races. The Negro must settle this question himself. If we join hands with the Democratic party we must cut our bridges from behind us. We must forget the Republican party completely; there can be no such genuine thing as half-hearted allegiance.

The great Mississippi would not be honored as the Father of Waters but for the thousands of tributaries flowing into its mighty channel. The great onrush of waters in the lower reaches of this mighty stream result from the contributions made by creeks, bayous and seemingly inconsequental ravines. So it is in all life.

But the great reservoir of voting strength among Negroes in the South could in no sense be likened to a creek or a bayou. In potentiality it might be reckoned in terms of a flood. Democrats will requisition it when they know it will be thrown squarely into the national arena, to elect presidents and to dominate the federal legislature.

The plan of those who guide the destinies of the Democratic National Convention, now in session, is to go further than the Republican party on the question of human rights. A rough draft of the platform shows that they will resort even to the language of former Republicans of the Lincoln era, who used to talk about "race, color or previous condition of servitude." This is a direct bid for the Negro vote on the part of the Democratic party.

Who would have thought a score of years ago of a Negro seconding the nomination of a Democratic president of the United States? In Philadelphia this week a Negro will second the nomination of a Democratic candidate for president. Unquestionably we stand on the threshold of a new era in race relations in the Southland. Will the Negro have the clarity of vision to see truth and grasp the light?

NEWS

Garfield N.J.

JUN 11 1936

Jos. Calabrese Named Leader Of First Ward

Joseph Calabrese was elected leader of the First Ward Republican Club at a meeting at the Columbus auditorium, Lodi.

Calabrese also organized the First Colored Republican Club at a meeting held at the Columbus hall. This is the first organization of its kind in the borough.

This is the beginning of the Republicans' efforts to elect a Republican in the First Ward. George Nebesne is the G. O. P. nominee for councilman in the ward. He will oppose Councilman Lebri Diorio for the full term of three years in the General Election.

Charles Mees, Sr., was elected president of the First Ward Club led by Calabrese. Other officers are John Sepede, first vice-president; George Nebesne, second vice-president; Thomas Compesi, secretary; Michael Perrelli, treasurer, and Charles De Rosa and Joseph Paci.

The executive board consists of Leader Calabrese, Michael Perrelli, John Sepede, Martin De Block, Charles De Rosa and Joseph Paci, First Ward Leader.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 9, 1936

Many Tennesseans Attend Convention

Delegation So Heavy Tickets To Floor Inadequate.

Cleveland, June 9.—(A. P.)—Probably the largest contingent of Tennesseans ever to attend a Republican national convention was on hand today for its opening session.

In addition to the thirty-five who came as delegates or alternates there were almost 200 others. The group was so large that State party leaders were unable to supply all with tickets, having credentials for only approximately 150.

Representative J. Will Taylor said tickets would be passed around from day to day so that all the Tennesseans would be able to attend some of the sessions. Taylor said the delegation's single contest, the Ninth District squabble between the John E. McCall and Robert R. (Bob) Church, Shelby County factions, has been terminated and would not go to the convention floor. McCall, he said, has gone back to Memphis, leaving Church, Shelby County Negro political chief, as the Ninth District delegate.

Church won the contest before both the State Executive Committee and the national committee. A final appeal could have been taken to the credential committee today.

L. K. Williams Named to Head GOP Campaign

Perry Howard and Bob Church Are Named Co-Leaders.

LEADER FOR EAST NOT YET SELECTED

Huge Fund Supplied for Drive.

CHICAGO (ANP) — The Republicans are about to begin their campaign offensive.

A. M. Curtis, assistant to chairman John M. Hamilton of the Republican National Committee announced on Monday that the Rev. L. K. Williams, would serve as the chairman of the colored voters division.

Robert Church

Robert R. Church of Memphis and Perry W. Howard, national committeeman for Missippi, will be associated with Mr. Williams as co-chairmen. Robert S. Abbott of Chicago has been selected as director of publicity.

It is understood that Roscoe Conkling Simmons, veteran politician, strategist and orator, will head the speakers' bureau. Associated with Mr. Simmons to handle the detail in this bureau will be N. B. Young, editor of the St. Louis American.

Mrs. Lethia Fleming of Cleveland, Ohio, will have charge of the women's work. Mrs. Fleming, president of the Ohio Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, was leader of the women's bureau in 1928.

Williams in Office a Month

The Rev. L. K. Williams who has had an office at the Republican National Committee headquarters in the Railway Exchange Building here for the past month, during which time conferences were being held and the set-up formed, is president of the National Baptist Convention. He was chairman of the Republican colored organization four years ago, when only a nominal campaign was made.

Perry Howard

The Rev. Mr. Williams is said to have declined the offer when it was first offered to him, but later reconsidered and accepted after all opposition had been eliminated by those in charge.

The campaign set-up is something of a new departure this year. Chairman Hamilton who is said to contemplate doing a deal of active campaigning himself, has appointed three assistants. One of those Arthur M. Curtis has charge of all special groups. In turn Mr. Curtis who hails from Springfield, Mo., has charge of "special groups" and has three assistants. One of these Robert M. Kratky, St. Louis, Mo., is the liaison man for the labor, colored, and tax payers' groups. The colored division clears through Mr. Kratky.

Huge Fund Appropriated

A campaign fund larger than any during the past twenty years has been appropriated, it is said, and preparations are being made to carry the Republican message to the voters with thoroughness and zeal.

No announcement has been made regarding campaign personnel in the East. Factional differences have arisen there but it seems probable that the high command will be vested in the Rev. Mr. Williams.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - WEEK OF Nov. 9,1936.

SMASHING DEFEAT
OF G. O. P. MAKES
NEW LINE-UP PROBABLE

Cmmade News Agency 11-9-36

NEW YORK, Nov.--(CNA)- A shattering of the old political set-up and the emergence of a powerful Farmer-Labor Party is foreseen by close oberservers of the political scene as a probable result of the smashing repudiation given by the American people to the reactionary policies of the Hearst-Liberty League backed Republican Party and its candidates for President and Vice President, Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas and Colonel Frank Knox of Illinois.

New York, N.Y.

Not since the Federalist Party folded up in 1820 has a major political party of the United States taken a worse licking than the Republicans this year. President Roosevelt was re-elected by the largest popular and electoral vote on record since the annihilation of the Federalists. He received the electoral votes of 46 of the 48 states. His popular majority is indicated as over 9,000,000 or 2,000,000 more than in 1932. Landon got only the eight electoral votes of Maine and Vermont. Only in those two states did the voters endorse the Hearst-Republican-Liberty League attacks on the social security program of the Administration. The result was a thunderous mandate by the American people to President Roosevelt to push a real program of social security and to curb the "economic royalists" and their instrument, the United States Supreme Court.

The huge totals piled up for the President throughout the country, including even such Republican strongholds as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, left no doubt as to the hostility of the vast majority of the American people to the reactionary, Red-baiting, Negro-baiting tactics of Hearst, the Liberty League, the Crusaders, Father Coughlin and other fascist-minded people who campaigned directly or indirectly for the election of Landon.

In New Jersey, where the unpopular Republican experiments in hunger were tested for the first time, the voters overwhelmingly rejected the ghastly relief policies of the G. O. P. which, during the past few months resulted in wide-spread suffering among the unemployed and the deaths of several babies. The Negro vote of the State, very large and usually Republican, was a torrent of defection from that party, while Labor, both organized and unorganized, rallied almost solidly against Landon. Remote rural districts and southern strongholds went Democratic for the first time in the State's history.

In New York State, where Labor took the road of independent political action on a large scale, the new American Labor Party polled more than 250,000 votes for Roosevelt and Governor Lehman of New York. In endorsing the two Democratic candidates several months ago, Labor Party leaders made it clear that they were not endorsing the Democratic Party as such.

Returns on the Communist and Socialist votes will not be compiled for several days yet, but it is estimated that the Socialist vote would drop to less than half of its previous high while the Communist vote would show a substantial increase, with many Negroes joining white workers and intellectuals in voting for the Communist standard-bearers, Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader.

The voting completely upset the bloated predictions by the fascist priest, Father Coughlin on the number of votes the now Union Party would garner. Father Coughlin has promised Representative Lemke, that Party's Presidential candidate, at least 9,000,000 votes. Present returns indicate that the fascist party received less than 250,000.

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While no figures are yet available on the Negro vote, it is generally believed (and conceded by the Republican Party) that between 65 to 75 percent of the colored voters cast their votes against Landon, most of them voting for Roosevelt.

With the popular repudiation of the Republican Party, the rejection of Father Coughlin's "third party" swindle, and the growing trend among the Negro people and labor circles toward independent political action, observers believe that conditions are now ripe for the building of a Farmer-Labor party which will be a powerful factor in the 1940 elections. Units of such a party are already functioning in about a score of states.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

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PEOPLES PARTY
CANDIDATE LOSES
AS GOD CHANGES MIND

NEW YORK, Nov. — (CNA)- The local Republican machines went down to defeat to the tune of from two to one to four to one in Tuesday's voting.

Assemblyman Robert W. Justice in the 19th Assembly District was a four to one winner over his Republican opponent, Jane M. Bolin, while in the 21st A. D., Assemblyman William T. Andrews was an easy winner over his Republican opponent, Attorney John Moore.

Vito Marcantonio, progressive Republican Congressman who ran for re-election on the ticket of the Republican Party and on the ticket of the All Peoples Party of Harlem lost by the narrow margin of 827 votes, after Father Divine in sudden, last minute instructions, ordered his followers to stay away from the polls. The Father Divine Peace Mission was one of the organizations which helped to organize the new All Peoples Party of Harlem. Many of its members were actively campaigning for Marcantonio.

The progressive Congressman who had put up a stremuous fight in the last Congress for anti-lynching legislation and social security measures was defeated by James J. Lanzetta, Italian fascist and Democratic candidate of the Tammany machine. The final tally was Lanzetta, 17,843., Marcantonio, 17,016. Many followers of Father Divine live in the 20th Congressional district, where the contest took place.

In instructing his followers to stay away from the polls, Father Divine declared that "not one of the major parties, officially and nationally, or conventionally, has come to me and accepted of my righteous government platform."

Father Divine's orders were transmitted, not only to his Harlem flock, but to his followers in all parts of the country, John Lamb, his white secretary, told reporters.

Despite Father Divine's ban on the exercise of their franchise by his followers, more people are believed to have voted in Harlem this year than in any previous election. Most of them voted for Roosevelt, as for instance, 20,117 in the 19th A. D. against 4,411 for Landon., 13,340 for Roosevelt in the 20th A. D. against 3,560 for Landon., 24,150 Roosevelt votes in the 21st A. D. against 6,245 Landon votes.

THE GRAVEST INSULT OF ALL

The gravest insult to Negroes during the past campaign was the action of the Maryland Republican Committee in sending out letters to some 400 Negro preachers in the vicinity, each letter containing five dollars with which to buy the preacher's allegiance to the G. O. P.

We always knew that the Republican party held Negroes very cheaply, but we had no idea that it would insult the presumed leaders of the race by offering them five dollars as a bribe to sway their flocks toward the Elephant.

We seriously doubt that many Negro preachers are capable of "delivering" the votes of any but the most ignorant church members, but what we are here concerned with is the small amount of money which white politicians deem sufficient to buy the influence of Negro preachers.

If men of the cloth can be bought in herds at five dollars apiece to sway their flocks to vote this way or that, what may we not expect when larger sums are offered by groups with more sinister purposes?

Come to think of it, we believe there was entirely too much political activity on the part of our preachers during this past campaign, and that activity was far from the realm of spirituality. It had a very earthy character and smacked very much of the counting house.

True, numbers of white preachers were very active also, but we still think such activity is out of place. By the very nature of his calling, the preacher should be non-partisan in worldly affairs when his congregation as a rule represents a cross section of society.

All the difficulties of a serious nature in which the church has become involved have grown out of meddling in politics, or concerning the things which are Caesar's with those which are God's.

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation

Republican

DR. W. M. BLOUNT DENIES 'STAB AT LANDON INTERVIEW'

Republican politicians held their noses recently on the Kansas side when an interview by Dr. W. M. Blount, the only Negro member of the Kansas state legislature, appeared in the Baltimore Afro-American, a weekly newspaper.

In this interview, Dr. Blount, who has decided not to seek renomination on the Republican ticket to succeed himself, is quoted with saying that Governor Alf Landon of Kansas, the Republican nominee for the presidency, had ordered the Republican state convention, meeting in Wichita, not to send a Negro as delegate to the Cleveland convention.

Dr. Blount, who has served eight years in the state legislature, is said to have told the interviewer that he rose to nominate a Negro but the chairman of the convention refused to recognize him.

"Landon is not fair," the Afro quotes Dr. Blount with saying. "He has reduced the representation of colored people on every hand."

Dr. Blount told the interviewer that Western university was operating as a junior college which is contrary to the laws of the state of Kansas which says there can be only one junior college in the state.

Dr. Blount denied the story in total to THE CALL Thursday. He said he remembered having been interviewed by a newspaper reporter by the name of Lee. The man's initials were unknown to him. He didn't recall even knowing the man. (There is a Davis Lee in this section who is said to represent the Afro.) The interview took place in the doctor-legislator's office at Fifth and Minnesota, Kansas side.

Statements Distorted

Dr. Blount said his statements had been distorted. He did say he did not like the treatment accorded Negroes at the Kansas state G.O.P. convention at which delegates-at-large to the Cleveland convention were selected. He said that he had also said that there were Negroes in Kansas who could have seconded Gov. Landon's nomination and that the Republicans didn't need to go to Mississippi.

(It is quite evident that Dr. Blount was referring to Perry W. Howard, delegate-at-large from Mississippi. It was a rule of the convention that only delegates seconded Gov. Landon's nomination).

Dr. Blount denied to THE CALL that he was supporting the New Deal. He said he was a regular Republican.

The doctor-legislator said the paragraph referring to Western university being a junior college was "all mixed up." He said he did say "the junior college at Western university was being illegally operated in conflict with the law which says there shall be no separation of blacks and whites above high school and that separation in the schools can be legal only in Kansas City, Kas." He declared that before Western university can become a junior college it must be submitted to a vote of the people.

Dr. Blount did not say why, during the eight years which he served as a state legislator, he failed to break up the activities at Western university nor why he did not oppose it becoming a junior college on the floor of the house in Topeka. He left his CALL interviewer to believe that he was opposing Western university unless it will be reduced to the status of a high school.

Thinks Treatment Unfair

Dr. Blount denied that he said he "was not seeking reelection because he was disgusted." He did say, however, that he did not think colored people in Kansas were being treated fairly by the present administration. He did not name any special acts of unfairness to which he objects. He just objected and that was that.

He was asked that question again but did not answer.

On the question of salaries at Western university Dr. Blount claims the salaries are fixed by the superintendent. They are not. Although a member of the state legislature, he does not know that the state board of administration fixes these expenditures and is forced to hold them within the appropriation made by state legislature of which Dr. Blount, himself, has been a member for the past eight years.

Dr. Blount did not say that he said the chairman of the G.O.P. convention at Wichita refused to recognize him (Dr. Blount) on account of his color. Recognition of Negroes in the state convention is a standard practice in Kansas.

When asked to name Negroes Landon had taken off the payroll, Dr. Blount said he did not make that statement.

He denied he has made the statement that a number of Kansas Negroes had been sent to the national convention to appease them after they (the Negroes) had been disappointed by the action of the state convention.

Blames Governor

In the matter of segregation at the University of Kansas which has been going on for more than 25 years and which has been bitterly fought by THE CALL, Dr. Blount in the printed interview laid the blame on Governor Landon who is serving his fourth year.

Dr. Blount denied he had made such a statement. However, Dr. Blount didn't fail to remember that he had been chairman of the committee of legislators which made the investigation into the alleged Jim Crow practices at the state university and brought in resolutions condemning segregation and ordering the attorney general of Kansas to see that the laws of Kansas were kept in force.

So far as can be learned, no complaints have been made to the attorney general for action. Dr. Blount knows this.

Dr. Blount supported Dr. A. Porter Davis for Republican candidate for the state legislature in the coming primaries in August. However, ill health has forced Dr. Davis to withdraw. In other words, since Dr. Blount had seemingly become disgusted and wasn't seeking to return to the state legislature, he was picking the man whom he wanted to succeed himself.

During the interview with THE CALL, Dr. Blount hurriedly denied all of the printed interview in which his remarks were a slap to the present Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States.

LANGSTON HARRISON
Committeeman 6th Ward

REV. S. J. LANE
Committeeman 19th Ward

WINNING CANDIDATES

St. Louis argus 1-7-36

St. Louis, Mo.

DANIEL W. EUELL
Nominated for the Legislature, 3rd Dist.

NEGROES WIN NOMINATION IN REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

Langston Harrison, Mrs. Luella Shobe, Rev. S. J. Lane Mrs. J. D. Madison, Reelected Mrs. Sabra W. Parker, in the Fifth, and Mrs. Naomi H. Oldham, in the Twenty-Third, Win Committeeships. Att'y Henry D. Espy Leads in Legislature Race in Third District

Probably the hottest fight that has been waged for committeeships was witnessed during the recent primary election. This was particularly true where Negro Candidates were involved.

In the 6th Ward the race for committeeship on the Republican ticket was between Langston Harrison and Mrs. Luella Shobe and Dr. E. J. Gregg and Mrs. Beatrice Campbell McClendon. All three of these were colored The report on the returns indicate that Harrison and Mrs. Shobe bea their opponents more than two to one. In the 19th Ward, Rev. S. J. Lane and Mrs. J. D. Madison were elected Committeeman and Committeewoman of the ward. In the meanwhile Jordan Chambers and Mrs. Ardania Morgan lost their committeeships on the Democratic ticket. A. Maceo May who had the backing of the Ccoperative Civic Ass'n was defeated for Committeeships on the Democrat ticket. Mrs. Sabra W. Parker was elected Committeewoman in the 5th Ward on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Naomi Oldham was elected Committeewoman in the 23rd Ward Republican ticket succeeding Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe Gilmore.

Three For Legislature

There were three Negroes nominated on the Republican Ticket for Legislature, all of whom were from the 3rd District. Attorney Henry D. Espy president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lead the ticket over 9 opponents. Other Negroes nominated were Daniel Webster Euell, Sr., and Rev. E. N. Bryant.

Dr. A. W. Waddock who had the endorsement of Mayor Dickmann on the Democratic ticket and Wm. C. McDowell, who had the endorsement of the Cooperative Civic Association were defeated for the nomi-

Hamilton Names The Setup For Race In Landon-Knox Drive

Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican national committee announced this week that the 1936 campaign among Race Republicans will be more intensive than ever before in the party's entire history. It will be educational in nature and will be conducted in harmony with modern Race thought.

An innovation will be a Young People's division. The personnel of this department will be announced within the next week. It will be composed of the greatest number of young people ever called into political service. They will come from every section of the land and represent every element of young America.

Western division appointments as announced by Chairman Hamilton are: L. K. Williams and R. R. Church, director of the speakers bureau; Robert S. Abbott, chairman, public relations and press; Mrs. Lethia Fleming, of Cleveland Ohio, director of women's department; and Perry W. Howard, national committeeman, general advisor.

Mrs. Fleming, of the woman's department, will be surrounded by the leading women of the country, who will be selected from among the great social, religious and fraternal bodies among the women. Women will be recognized in the party councils as never before.

Assistants, heads of departments, field workers, contact officials and the personnel of the organization bureau will be announced at the end of the week. Ninety per cent of these will be wholly new to political activities and will be summoned from every state in the union.

A planning board is being formed. Leaders, consisting of men and women, young and old, from the fields of religion, education, business, professions and journalism will be invited to serve on this board so that the Republican national committee may have the best advice obtainable. it is the desire of Chairman Hamilton that every element of Race life have representation and earnest consideration in this campaign. He has taken a personal interest in this phase of the organization.

Chairman Hamilton held many conferences so what is regarded as work second in importance to no other work to be done for the Republican cause. He has had the advice and assistance of Arthur M. Curtis of Missouri, director of special organizations for the Republican national committee, and Robert Kratky, assistant to Curtis, both of whom are popular with Race Republicans.

Chairman Hamilton's choice of lieutenants falls upon men and women of fame and wide distinction and who are universally noted for their unswerving support of the Republican party.

Landon Reaffirms His Stand On Equality

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican nominee for President, became the only candidate of the two major parties to address a direct message to the colored voters of America when he sent a special telegram to the National Planning Board of the Republican National Committee in charge of Colored Voters meeting Wednesday and Thursday at the LaSalle Hotel.

Because neither he nor his party is dominated by the prejudiced South, the home of Democracy, the Kansan spoke freely and reiterated his well known belief in the equality of all citizens. The telegram of Governor Landon, who was awaiting the drought conference in Nebraska with Roosevelt was read by Chairman John Hamilton of the National Committee who also made pertinent remarks of his own.

The complete telegram follows:

"Hon. John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman
Republican National Committee,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

"Extend to the National Planning Board of the Colored Republicans my felicitations and earnest regards. The history of the Republican Party and that of our colored fellow citizens is so interwoven that it is impossible to think of freedom and the remarkable progress of colored Americans without recalling the origin of our Party. Who can forget the labors of the Republican Party for this people in their darkest hour against forces often concealed but nevertheless tireless and industrious. The Republican Party keeps the faith with its founders who promised to remain unweary in the cause of fully established emancipation. Our Party is not sectional. Its beliefs and practices are everywhere the same, North and South alike. It is universal. I employ neither platitudes nor mottoes. Our platform of 1936 as it relates to colored Americans together with the principles of the Republican Party as they were first uttered express my feelings and convictions on all problems that concern them. No turn of fortune could change my belief in the absolute equality of all American citizens. Wherever I may be in the future, I shall strive as I have thus far striven, to adhere to the fundamentals of justice both by word and deed.

ALF M. LANDON."

Chairman Hamilton himself said:

"I always feel my work has been cordial with your group. We appreciate in headquarters the tremendous problems that we have in regard to the colored voters throughout the United States. Although these problems are peculiarly yours, they are problems that are just as widespread socially economically and politically as those of any other group in the United States.

"No longer can there be a political approach purely upon the appeal of passion, of old idioms and old adages and I don't expect them to be made along this line. As far as I am personally concerned, the question of taxes is a question that confronts every man. The question of the conduct of our government, the question of waste and graft, is just as much a question of the Negro as of anybody else, and as far as I am personally concerned, I know no difference has been made in your plans.

"I know from my talks with your leaders that this group is sufficiently representative in the professions, in arts, in business and labor and in every activity in which men and women are engaged, to demand the respect of your people throughout the United States.

"I have just come from Texas where laws have been placed upon their books with regard to restrictions in their primaries. I know these laws are general throughout that section of the country. It is right that we should feel free to call the attention of the people to those discriminations, but those are peculiar problems, and those are problems of our friends of the Democratic party. I have never had to live in a state where they are carried out to the extent that they are in the Southern States. But this is not the general picture of Americanism.

"This is the picture I hope you will try to deride. I hope you will try to show what it means to pile up a debt of 25 thousand million; what it means to atempt to regiment a form of government; what it means to attempt to tear down the legislative branch of he Congress of the United States. It It should be brought fairly and squarely home, the appeal of Americanship to which the American leaders have pledged themselves. I have confidence in your leaders."

The Roosevelt Administration Has Given Recognition To More Educated Negroes Than All Republican Administrations

Below we publish a list of Negroes, prepared in the technical and many scientific fields, whom the New Deal Administration has appointed to important key positions in the Federal Government. This list does not include secretarial, stenographical, clerical or subclerical appointments.

ALLEN, L. R., Statistician, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; ATKINS, James A., Field Assistant Education Department Federal Emergency Relief Administration; BOND, Max, Supervisor of Recreation and Training, Tennessee Valley Authority, Wheeler Dam, Alabama; BROWN, Alonzo, Architect, Subsistence Homesteads Division, Department of Interior; BROWN, Edgar C., Assistant to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work; BYRD, Mable (curtailed); COOLS, G. Victor, Project Tnalyst, Subsistence Homesteads Division, Department of Interior; EVANS, Joseph H. B., Executive Assistant to the Administrator of Resettlement Administration; FLETCHER, T. M., (Akron, Ohio), Member NRA Code Authority for Funeral Industry; HARRIS, Dr. Abram L. (Resigned); HASTIE, William H., Assistant Solicitor Department of the Interior; HUNT, Henry A., Assistant to the Government Farm Credit Administration; IVY, Mrs. Bertha, Educational Department, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; JOHNSON, Dr. Joseph L. (Resigned); JONES, Eugene Kinckle, Adviser on Negro Affairs, Deparement of Commerce; KING, Dr. Louis E., istorian, Foreman Gettysburg CCC Camp (Promoted June, 1935, to Junior Historian); LANKFORD, John A., Architect, Public Works Administration; MANN, Theophilus M., Legal Staff, Public Works Administration; MORON, Alonzo, Commissioner f Public Welfare, Virgin Islands; MOSES, Earl R., (Resigned); MURCHISON, John P., Associate Adviser on Negro Affairs, Department of Interior; OTIS, Jesse R. (Resigned); OXLEY, Lawrence A., Chief Division of Negro Labor, Department of Labor; REED, R. R. (Chicago, Ill.), Assistant Executive Secretary C de Authority for Funeral Industry; ROBINSON, Hilyard R., Architect, Subsistence Homesteads, Department of the Interior; SMITH, Alfred E., Administrative Assistant, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; THOMPKINS, Dr. Wm. J., Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia; VANN, Robert L., Special Assistant to the Attorney General (Resigned); WASHINGTON, Forrester B. (Resigned); WEAVER, Dr. Robert C., Adviser on Negro Affairs, Department of the Interior; DAVIS, John A., Research Assistant, Department of Labor. 1935 Appointees: BAILEY, Walter T., Architect participating in a Chicago Housing project; COLEMAN, Wilbur F. (Resigned); DUKE, Charles S., Field Planner, Subsistence Homesteads Division, Department of Interior; EDWARDS, Mrs. Thyra J., Assistant to Rehousing Supervisor, Chicago Housing projects, Public Works Administration; HARSH, F. W., Junior Land Purchaser, Chicago Housing project, Public Works Administration; JONES, Dewey R., Associate Adviser on Negro Affairs, Department of the Interior; McKISSACK & McKISSACK, Architectural firm, Consultants, Nashville Housing project (Tennessee); MELBY, John A., Architectural Draftsman, Subsistence Homesteads Division, Department of the Interior; REID, Orleanis, Junior Field Planner, Subsistence Homesteads Division, Department of the Interior; SADDLER, Miss Juanita, Liaison Officer, National Youth Administration; STAMPS, James E. (Resigned); TANDY, Vertner R., Consultant to Robinson Williams and Porter, architectural firm, Langston Terrace project, Washington, D. C.; THORNE, Frank, Rehousing Assistant, Housing Division, Public Works Administration; VAUGHN, Ralph, Architectural Draftsman, Resettlement Administration, Department of Agriculture; WILSON, John, one of principal architects, New York City housing project; WILLISTON, O. M., Landscape Architect, Langston Terrace Project, Washington, D. C. 1936 Appointees: PARKER, Prescott, Management Assistant, Housing Division, PWA; HAMILTON, T. B., Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice.

Political – 1936
Party Affiliation

Republican.

Lake Worth, Fla., Leader
June 10, 1936

NEGRO REPUBLICANS CONTEST FOR SEATS AT CLEVELAND CONVENTION; CLAIM THAT THEY CAN ELECT NEXT FLORIDA GOVERNOR

CLEVELAND.—Although the credentials committee of the Republican national convention voted last night to seat the white Florida delegation led by John F. Harris over the protest of an all-negro delegation, the fight of the Florida and other negro Republican delegations will be carried to the floor of the convention today.

This was promised by J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville negro leader of the six who told the credentials committee that they are victims of an attempt in Florida to "lily white the Republican party." Lewis said their cause will be argued before the general convention by Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Ohio negro delegate.

A voice vote was taken in executive session on the motion by T. J. Kennamer, Alabama delegate, that the Harris delegation, already temporarily seated by the national committee, be given permanent status. Preceding that, a vote was taken on a motion by Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Chicago negro, to give the contesting Florida negroes half a vote each with the white delegates, and observers claimed this was defeated by the margin of 28 to 21.

This was only one of eight similar contests, principally from Southern states. It is a usual feature of national conventions, more pronounced in years when a sharp contest has developed between presidential candidates and the fate of one or the other depends upon defeating the state convention choice.

Lewis told the committee that negroes were excluded from the state Republican convention in Orlando when the Harris slate of 12 delegates was selected, and said that other district conventions were held in hotels in Tampa, Marianna, Gainesville and Orlando where negroes could not enter. He read a purported statement for the Duval county Republican committee declaring that all members of the committee must be white.

"I ask you to repudiate such unprecedented action," he said to the committee. "If you do, the colored Republicans will build a party, and with the cooperation of the white Republicans we can take the state of Florida. We want to stand shoulder to shoulder with the whites to give you a Republican governor of Florida."

Nathan R. Graham of Tampa spokesman for the Harris group, denied that negroes are excluded from Republican meetings and said he had affidavits from all hotels where conventions were called asserting that negroes were not denied admittance. He charged the negro Republicans with lack of participation in party affairs, a statement that was hotly denied by Lewis, who said the Florida White Republicans are trying to do what the Democrats already have done in excluding them from party affairs.

Lewis said after the committee action was announced that if his delegation is denied a place in the convention, he will advise Florida negroes to register as independents and vote for the Democratic nominees.

Although the Harris delegation is not technically seated, committee assignments were given members as follows: George P. Wentworth, Pensacola, credentials; John F. Harris, Palm Beach, resolutions; Howard Gibbons, South Miami, permanent organization; Joseph P. Lieb, Tampa, rules. These appointments were announced by the national committee.

The status of Mrs. Myra F. Brown of Tampa as national committeewoman from Florida will also become established with the expected seating of the Harris delegation today.

Improvement in the condition of J. Leonard Replogle of Palm Beach, Florida, choice for vice presidential nominee, was reported last night from a local hospital where the wartime steel administrator has been confined with what Mrs. Replogle reports is "old-fashioned grippe." He may be able to attend the session Thursday, in his capacity as delegate, in time to hear his name presented to the convention by E. E. Callaway of Lakeland.

Wentworth was elected secretary of the credentials committee today with Walter Hallanan, national committeeman of West Virginia, presiding.

NEGRO LEADER SCORES G. O. P.

Maine Republican Threatens To Bolt Party, Throw Support To Lemke

By Daniel M. Kidney
Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—E. W. Martin, a tall Negro Republican from Maine, is attempting to toss a monkey-wrench into the G. O. P. machinery for capturing the Negro vote, by charging that the Republican National Committee has broken faith with his organization.

Martin is vice chairman of the National Allied Republican Council, Inc., with offices here.

In a statement to the press, the organization charged failure to keep promises with it and asked that Henry P. Fletcher, former Republican national chairman and now the party's adviser, be retired completely lest the Negro vote be lost.

Martin indicated that the broken promises consisted largely of the G. O. P.'s failure to finance the National Allied Republican Council Inc.

Mr. Martin has a long list of both white and colored persons throughout the 48 states whom, he asserts, are officers in his organization.

The primary objective is to deliver the Negro vote to the G. O. P. and if the party doesn't "co-operate" he will try to deliver it to Representative Lemke, he said.

He expressed the fear, however that much of the Negro vote would be New Deal.

Jourdain, Jones and Cumby Of Chicago Head New Group ON REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

Chicago—Plans were announced Monday by Dr. L. K. Williams at his office in the Republican national headquarters here for an extensive campaign among young voters. Attorney Sidney A. Jones, Jr., of Chicago, was appointed director of the work. Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain of Evanston, Ill., and Best Cumby, a graduate stuent of Fisk university, were named as co-directors.

These three men have outlined plans for making an extensive campaign in every community where members of the race vote, and their territory is to include, for the time being, all the territory west of Pennsylvania. They are to travel and organize young Landon-Knox clubs, enlist the support of new voters and young Republicans. They seek to influence them to help promote the fortunes of the Republican party in the coming November election.

Atty. J. B. Morris of Des Moines, editor of the Iowa Bystander, met with Dr. Williams on Monday for a conference.

JAMES H. HARRISON

At the meeting of the 11th Congressional Committee Tuesday, James H. Harrison, popular undertaker, 2906 Dayton boulevard, was re-elected member of the Republican State Committee from the 11th District.

Mrs. Blanche Edward was also re-elected Committeewoman from the district.

Name Three to G. O. P. Eastern Organization

NEW YORK.—Francis E. Rivers, director of the Negro Eastern division of the Republican National committee, announces the appointment of Mrs. Maude B. Coleman of Harrisburg, Pa., as director of the women's division, Oliver Randolph of Newark, N. J., director of publicity, and Joseph V. Baker of Philadelphia, Pa., as assistant director of publicity. Charles E. Mitchell of New York has already assumed the position of director of the speakers' bureau.

Mrs. Coleman is president of the Federation of Colored Women's clubs of Pennsylvania, and a former consultant in the state department of welfare.

Randolph is a former assistant United States attorney for the district of New Jersey and a former member of the New Jersey legislature.

Baker is on the staff of the Philadelphia Tribune, is director of the Bureau on Negro Affairs.

Appoint Speakers Bureau For G.O.P. Eastern Unit

NEW YORK.—In preparation for the nine-state wave of meetings which will begin early in September, Charles E. Mitchell, director of the Negro speakers' bureau for the G. O. P. eastern division, has announced the following as being among those who will form the nucleus of the speakers' bureau.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, Mrs. Raymond P. Alexander, Raymond Pace Alexander, John C. Asbury, Mrs. Bertha P. Rhodes, Joseph V. Baker, Philadelphia; Earl Samuel, Pittsburgh; Dr. Charles Crampton, Harrisburg.

Delaware: Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes and Charles Colbert of Wilmington. New York: Fred Moore, George Harris, Dr. Charles Roberts, Mr. Mark E. Rivers, Hamilton Travis and Cleveland Allen.

Maryland: Dr. Ernest Lyons, Marse Calloway, Willard Allen, Baltimore; Charles A. Oliver, Annapolis

West Virginia: T. G. Nutter, W. W. Sanders, Charleston; J. Ruper Jefferson, Parkersburg; E. Moten, Beckley; S. R. Anderson, Bluefield.

Massachusetts: Wm. Lewis, John W. Schenck, Mrs. Hattie Curtis Hall, Boston.

Hargrave, Orange, District of Columbia: J. Frank-Jr., Miss Anna A. Wilson, Francis Wells, Mary Lewis, Providence
New Jersey: Oliver Randolph, J lin North Carolina: Dr. Charles Stew.
Mercer Burwell, Newark; Mrs Church Terrell, Dr. Dorothy Ferre-art, Raleigh; Dr. Dr. James Shepard
Wilder Townsend, Camden; Franbee. C. C. Spaulding Durham.
Rhode Island: James A. Stockett

COSMETICIAN PRESENTS GIFT TO MRS. LANDON

Thank Marguerita Ward For Unique Honor

TOPEKA, Kans., Sept. 4 — Mrs. Alfred M. Landon, recently acknowledged with sincere thanks the first gift that she has consented to accept out of the hundreds that have been offered her since her husband, the governor of the State of Kansas, entered the political limelight as the Republican party's nominee to the presidency of the United States.

Mme. Ward

The gift which she so highly appreciated was created and donated by a Race concern of Chicago, the Marguerita Ward company, 404 E 47th street, manufacturers of cosmetics. Mrs. Elizabeth Euper is supervisor of the firm.

Packed in a bronze velvet chest the beauty articles were blended especially for Mrs. Landon's skin and included powder, perfume, cleansing cream, cold cream, lipstick and rouge in enamelled containers tipped with silver and tied with blue, green and pink ribbons.

The presentation of the beauty kit was made by Mrs. Beatrice L. Childs, president of the National Republican Council of Young Colored Women. Those present at the presentation included Mrs. Annabel Sawyer, Mrs. John Wright, Topeka, president of the State Republican club; Mrs. Susie Fields Leavenworth; Mrs. Fredericka Perry, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Fred Lee, Miss Viola Scott, Topeka, organizer of the Young Republican Women of Kansas, and Mrs. Sarah F. Malon of Topeka.

Following is the letter sent Miss Ward, president of the Marguerita Ward company, by Mrs. Landon:

Estes Park, Colo.
July 30, 1936

My dear Miss Ward:

One of the bright spots of the notification festivities last week when I was back in Topeka was the occasion of Mrs. Childs' visit to the executive mansion, at which time she delivered the lovely kit of cosmetics which you sent to me. It was indeed kind of you to remember me in this way, and I am sure I shall have much pleasure in using these cosmetics.

Thank you for such a lovely gift.

Sinecerly,
Theo Landon
(Mrs. Alfred M.)

G.O.P.'s Name Balance Of Committee Heading National Drive Here

Blasting vehemently away at the tendency of the New Deal to reduce American Negroes to a state quite akin to slavery, and setting in motion what bids fair to be a precedent-setting campaign machinery, the Negro Division of the Republican eastern setup into action here, this week.

In setting off the fuse which will find reverberation in nine states along the seaboard, Francis E. Rivers, division head, said that reports led him to believe "that with much work and a clear definition of the issues, Negro votes will be found in great measure among the wave that is sure to sweep Governor Landon triumphantly into Washington." Rivers based his statement on reports made by members of the Eastern States Planning Board which was swung into action here, this week.

While it has not been definitely pointed out, it is fairly certain that Rivers and his cabinet will center the spear-head of the eastern attack in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where a total of approximately ninety electoral votes will be at stake. According to this policy, an early offensive will be launched in Harlem, an erstwhile Democratic stronghold, and in the more sympathetic Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

In New Jersey, where Senator W. Warren Barbour is seeking reelection, the division has succeeded in merging all intrastate factions for a united campaign drive. J. Mercer Burrell, acting head of the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans and Oliver Randolph, former Assistant United States District Attorney, will officially represent the state on the Planning Board.

Working closely with the Republican State Committee, which will divide the state into three regional units, the work in Pennsylvania will be unusually intense. Aside from Philadelphia, which has 100,000 registered Negro voters, a sustained drive will be carried on in Delaware, Chester, Dauphin, Allegheny and Montgomery Counties where the additional bulk of the Negro vote is centered. Dr. Charles Crampton, Harrisburg, who represents the state on the Planning Board, announced last week that he is confident that Pennsylvania will go Republican "by at least 100,000 votes."

The remaining portion of the division will head up under John W. Schenck, Massachusetts; T. G. Nutter and S. R. Anderson, West Virginia; Marse Calloway and Charles A. Oliver, Maryland; Charles H. Colborn and Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes, Delaware; James M. Stockett jr., and Miss Anna A. Lewis, Rhode Island; J. Franklin Wilson and Francis Wells, District of Columbia, and George E. Wibecan and F. E. Rivers, New York.

In addition to these, the sectional personnel will include Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, Philadelphia, who will head the division's work among women; Charles E. Mitchell, speakers, and Oliver Randolph and Joseph V. Baker, publicity.

Negro Was On Kansas Platform Committee Of Republican Party

TOPEKA, Kans.—A Negro had a part in forming the Republican platform of Kansas it was made known this week when W. H. Towers, assistant city attorney of Kansas City, Kansas, and candidate for the legislature from the eighth district, met here with party leaders for that purpose.

Mr. Towers is a nominee from the district which sent Dr. W. H. Blount to the state assembly for four terms. The party platform committee, composed of all nominees for state offices, is the most important committee of the party in Kansas.

Since the nomination of Governor Landon for the presidency, studied efforts have been made by Democrats in the East to make Kansas seem a hotbed of racial prejudice. Atty. Towers, however, was selected to the most important Republican committee in his state without opposition which indicates color and race have ltitle significance in politics of this state.

REPUBLICANS BARRED FROM ANDERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

"No Republican meetings are going to be held in the courthouse as long as I am custodian", says Clerk of Court, B. C. Young of Anderson county in refusing to allow a meeting of Republicans in the courthouse. The Republicans got mad as they should have and say that they will run a candidate against Mr. Young. The issue will be "Who owns the Anderson county courhouse". It's just too bad that this clerk of court will not be beaten. He evidently looks on himself not as the custodian but the owner of that courthouse. He seems not to understand that he is but an official, the salary of whom is paid by the taxes of Republicans as well af of Democrats, and that the courthouse was erected by funds raised from the same people. Some people certainly do not act very well with a little power. Too many want to be a little Mussolini, Hitler or Stalin.

WHY THE NEGRO SHOULD VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET!

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1936.

Editor Dabney:

We are approaching the most important Election in the history of the country. It is a contest to decide if the people shall rule this country or the Roosevelt Administraion continue to enforce its dictatorial policy and over-ride rights guaranteed to the people by the Consitution. The Negro holding the balance of power in five Northern States may decide the Election. Never before has his vote been so earnestly sought by both the major parties; and never before has he had a greater opportunity to prove his loyalty to a party that has always been his friend.

It may be true, that until 1932 there were few democrats among Negroes except in some of the larger cities, where some were given worth while offices and gathered about them a small following. In 1932 like many other Republicans hoping for a change for the better—many voted for Roosevelt. Quick to recognize the new addition to their ranks the democratic leaders sought to hold and increase this vote by giving large numbers employment and placing many on relief. This they did for millions of others regardless of race. To the Negro favors from the democratic party was a new experience, and created an obligation he felt he should repay by voting the democratic ticket. He did not realize the money he received was taken from the people in the form of taxes, his race paid a proportionate share. His obligation was to the tax payers and not to the Democratic party. It is easy to spend other people's money but it does not justify the threat that unless you register as a democrat and vote that ticket you will be dropped from the pay roll. You are not owned by your employer. Emancipation ended that, and the Republican party amended the Constitution making the Negro an American citizen and guaranteeing his rights. As Governor Landon said to a Negro committee: "I believe in the equality of every American citizen."

Has the democratic party in its platform, by any act or word, endorsed Equality for the Negro ? Disfranchisement in the SouthernStates; every bill to prevent lynching introduced in Congress bitterly opposed; Jim Crow cars, discrimination and prejudices so intense that in the Democratic Convention held in Philadelphia this year when Rev. Shepherd a Colored Minister and Member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was selected to open one of the sessions with prayer, United States Senator Smith of S. Carolina led the entire delegation from the hall with the pious remark: "We don't want any damned nigger praying for us," and again left the hall and returned to South Carolina when the Colored Congressman Mitchell of Chicago seconded the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. How can any self-respecting Negro vote for a party that despises him, considers him a commodity, purchasable for a few paltry dollars or obs and where the majority of those given work have to labor with their hands?

The Republican Party and its leaders since the Civil War have stood steadfastly by the Negro, advocated the enforcement of his rights and never failed to support any measure or his advancement and protection.

A vote for Landon and Knox not only means the exercise of common sense, sound judgment and personal safety, but the maintenance of the Liberty for which his ancestors prayed and which they attained thru

Mr. Kaeem Brazil of Akron, Ohio, was the guest of the Givens family this week. Mr. Brazil was enroute to Clafin College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

G.O.P. Report $24,000 More in Expenses

$1000 for Organization Went to Zion Bishop L. W. Kyles.

FINLEY WILSON'S EXPENSES $1366

Afro-American 11-7-36

Newspapers Received $14,000 of Total.

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Additional expenditures of more than $24,000, covering the period from October 18 to 28, were included in the last report before the election made to the clerk of the House of Representatives by the Republican National Committee.

Outstanding among the disbursements to individuals were items of $1366.86 to J. Finley Wilson, exalted ruler of the Elks, for expenses; $1000 to L. W. Kyles of New York, Bishop of the A.M.E. Zion Church, for "organization work," and $1213.33 to J. R. A. Crossland of St. Louis, Mo., for salary.

Clerics Get Theirs

The names of Bishop James A. Bray of Chicago, and several ministers are among those receiving smaller amounts.

Amounts paid to newspapers and individuals during the period for "press services" and advertising totaled $14,000. These payments are included in the following list, along with other expense and salary payments:

Oct. 19 Hugh Robinson, Chicago, $100, advance; E. W. Perry, Chicago, $25, advance; A. M. Curtis, Chicago, $89.24, expenses; Walter Mahoney, Buffalo, N.Y., $225; Young Republican Organization; Perry W. Howard, Washington, $140, expenses;

Oct. 19—The Rev. J. G. Robinson, Chicago, $26.76, expenses; B. F. Baker, Chicago, $26.46, expenses; Mrs. William E. Evans Chicago, $74.38, expenses; Mrs. William E. Evans, Chicago, $75, advance.

Chicago Hotel Profits

Oct. 20—B. J. Davis, Chicago, $81.14, expenses; New Vincennes Hotel, Chicago, $262.50, room rental; Mrs. Lethia Fleming, Detroit, $110.01, expenses; Cornelius R. Richardson, Richmond, Ind., $358.60, expenses.

Oct. 21—Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mound Bayou, Miss., $225, advance; John T. Risher, Washington, $105.65, expenses;

Oct. 22 — Jane E. Hunter, Cleveland, $100, advance; Jane E. Hunter, Cleveland, $11.25, expenses; Perry W. Howard, Washington, $18.45, expenses; Edwin B. Jourdain, Illinois, $50, advance; E. B. Jourdain, Jr., Illinois, $113.20, expenses.

Oct. 23—Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Cleveland, $150, expenses; Mrs. Grace Wilson Evans, Chicago, $316.73, expenses;

Oct. 26 — J. Anthony Jones, Madison, Wisc., $83.02, expenses; W. C. Heuston, Washington, $138.90, expenses; William Robinson, Chicago, $13.53, expenses; the Rev. L. K. Williams, Chicago, $30.60, expenses; Charles L. Ames, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn., $500, advance.

Oct. 27—The Rev. Richard E. Evans, Wanwatosa, Wisc., $52.80, expenses; Bishop James J. Bray, Chicago, $43.20, advance; the Rev. W. J. Turner, Chicago, $170.60, expenses; James A. Bray, $100, expenses;

Oct. 28—The Rev. W. J. Turner, $33.63, expenses.

Eastern Division

Jefferson S. Coage, Washington, $11.10, travel expenses; Lorenzo H. King, New York City, $30.75, services and expenses; J. W. Jernagin, Washington, $31.50, services and expenses; Lorenzo H. King, New York City, $29.50, services and expenses; West A. Hamilton, Washington, $31.05, travel expenses;

H. B. Webber, New York City, $255, travel expenses; West A. Hamilton, Washington, $100, advance; Hamilton Travis, New York, $100, advance; Lamar Perkins, New York, $100, advance; Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, New York, $50, advance;

Hamilton Travis, New York, $19.93, travel expenses: Francis E. Rivers, New York, $200, advance; H. L. Varney, New York, $116.20, travel expenses; Joe Mitchell Chapple, Boston, $200, expenses; Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, New York, $7.25, travel expenses;

$125 More for Bishop

Oliver Randolph, New York $25, expenses; Romeo Daugherty $25, advance; Joseph V. Baker Philadelphia, $15, travel expenses; L. W. Kyles, New York, $125 services; Charles E. Mitchell, New York, $50, advance;

Hamilton Travis, New York $82.60, expenses; Blanche A. Washington, $31.50, travel expenses; Willard W. Allen, Baltimore, Md., $31.50, services and expenses; J. Dalmus Steele, New York, $29.08, travel expenses;

Charles A. Oliver, Annapolis, Md., $30, travel expenses; Lewis Tanner Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., $98.50, travel expenses; John Hopkins, Wilmington, Del., $50, advance;

William H. Lewis, Boston, $52.13, travel expenses; the Rev Ernest Lyon, Baltimore, $42.25 services and expenses; J. Mitchell Chapple, New York, $50, advance.

Salaries to Oct. 15

O. Stanton Depriest, $120; C. A. Franklin, $173.33; Hallie Q. Brown, $86.67; J. G. Robinson, $150; S. D. Redmond, $146.67 Joseph D. Bibb, $150.

Newspapers

Amounts listed as paid to newspapers and individuals for "press services" for the period of Oct. 18 to 28 were:

Indianapolis (Ind.) Recorder, $525; J. B. Morris, Iowa Bystander, Des Moines, $262.50; Lansing (Mich.) Eye Opener, $140; Louisville (Ky.) Leader, $350;

N. K. McGill. Metro News. Chicago, $175; Northwest Enterprise, Seattle, Wash., $175; Omaha (Neb.) Chronicle, $262.50; J. A. Josey, Milwaukee, Wis., $175; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, $250; The Brown American, Philadelphia, $250; William J. Robinson, Detroit, $150; W. B. Holden, Jackson, Tenn., $125;

W. P. Dabney, Cincinnati, Ohio, $350; Charles L. Ames, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn., $500, advance; W. O. Walker, Cleveland, $350; R. T. Berry, Louisville, Ky., $175; Louis O. Swingler, Memphis, $350; Mrs. Julia H. Pyles, Jackson, Miss., $70;

Houston (Tex.) Defender $262.50; E. A. Dailey, Oakland Cal., $175; N. A. Sweets, St. Louis $150, advertising; W. H. Wilson, Chicago, $120; Washington (D.C.) Eagle, $350; Forum Publishing Company, Dayton, Ohio, $175;

Kans. Paper Gets $525

Plaindealer, Kansas City, Kans. $525; M. A. Novell, Richmond, Va., $175; N. B. Young and N. A. Sweets, St. Louis American, $700; Hay Smith, Cleveland Gazette, $350; Mrs. C. A. Bars, California Eagle, $525; Denver (Col.) Star, $262.50; Alfred Carsey, Detroit, $262.50; James E. McCall, Detroit, $262.50; Levy Chapple, Greenville, Miss., $140;

J. D. D. Rivers, Denver $262.50; Dr. J. B. McCrary, Metropolis, Ill., $150; E. L. Rogers Springfield, Ill., $150; Walter Robinson, Chattanooga, Tennessee Observer, $262.50;

Anthony Overton, Chicago Bee, $175; Jacob Tipper, Chicago World, $630; Louisiana Weekly Publishing Company, New Orleans, La., $750; Ohio State News, Columbus, $87.50;

Mrs. Florence W. Oakland, Columbus, Ohio, $87.50; Kansas City (Mo.) Call,. $700;. Webster L. Porter, East Tennessee News, Knoxville, $375;

$80 for Crisis

The Crisis magazine, New York, $80; Mrs. Caroline S. Thomas, Orange, N.J., $50; Philadelphia Tribune, $95; Tray Cobb, Pittsburgh, Pa., $125; Fred R. Moore Corporation, New York, $125;

Louis O. Swingler, Memphis, $350; Webster L. Porter, Knoxville, Tennn., $375; Afro-American, Baltimore, $100, advertising; New York Amsterdam News, $2.25 periodicals.

G.O.P. GROUP GATHERS IN CHICAGO

175 Representatives Attend Parley; Eye Future Program

FACE DEFICIT

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Meeting to evalutate the extent of its losses during the last campaign and to decide upon its leader for the next four years as well as to lay plans to raise funds to cover the huge deficit which the party faces, members of the Republican National Committee met at the Palmer House here Friday.

Some 175 persons attended the meeting, 75 of whom were committee members. Among the political chieftains of colored hued were Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman of Mississippi and her husband, Eugene Booze; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, who sat with the proxy of the members from California and Robert R. Church, who held the proxy of Congressman Will Taylor of Tennessee.

Considerable satisfaction was evident among most of these colored representatives when the resignation of Chairman John Hamilton was refused by a vote of 74 to 2 ,thus establishing approval in a sense, of the methods employed in the past compaign and of the set-ups developed, including the colored division.

Several of the colored participants spoke. Mr. Howard made an effective speech during which he declared that Chairman Hamilton had demonstrated "high and liberal leadership" and further asserted that with the "ten billion dollar handicap" under which the Republican fought, neither George Washington nor Abraham Lincoln could have been elected over Roosevelt.

Roscoe C. Simmons urged the retention of Mr. Hamilton in his present post and stressed the importance of those in the saddle paying more attention to recalcitrants of the type of Hamiton Fish, New York congressman, who was leading the opposition to Hamilton. Mr. Simmons declared that the "Old Guard" sought to take Mr. Fish and similarly dissatisfied gentlemen more into their confidence.

Mr. Simmons' blade was two-edged, however, because one of the points in Mr. Fish's attack on Hamilton was the assertion that if he were permitted to remain as chairman it would be interpreted by the country as meaning that the party was opposed to the social security law. Simmons in his talk said abroitly that colored domestics were excluded from the law and that the social security measure should be condemned for that reason if no other.

Mrs. Booze rose and intimated that she felt she had been grossly neglected during the late campaign. She had not been permitted as much activity as she had anticipated and had been chiefly left on the outside of the colored set-up. She had come to the session intending to resign she said, but had become so imbued with the fervor and optimism of the gathering and the evident intention of the party to carry on vigorously that she had decided to remain in harness and to work as hard for party success as she had done for the past 12 years. Her husband, Eugene Booze, who is said to be bitter toward the manner in which he and his help mate were deflected prior to the November election started to make a plea for new leadership. Privately, Mr. Booze is said to have expressed the opinions that the Negro end of the Republican party needs revamping entirely with new blood injected and new and modern methods adopted, which will appeal to youth and stress economic and social needs of the race rather than sectional prejudice. He was halted in his tracks and deprived of the floor through a clever parliamentary maneuver by Roscoe Simmons who moved a previous question and was sustain by committeeman Ralph Williams of Oregon who was presiding.

Robert R. Church preserved a characteristic and discreet silence during the open sessions but was active in personal conferences about the floor. Dr. L. K. Williams, chairman of the Negro D'vision, did not attend the gathering. Robert J. Kratky, white, of St. Louis, who was the liason officer between the colored division and chairman Hamilton's office, was present. Those close to Mr. Kratky who is accounted one of the shrewdest and most astute of the young political leaders developed during the last campaign, learn that he favors the development of a permanent colored organization which will carry on for the next four years, developing a vigorous program of education and organization through the off year congressional campaign and leading up to 1938.

REPLIES TO G.O.P. HEAD

Miss Naomi Sandford Says

She Hopes Leader Is Sincere In Plea

ENGLEWOOD—A recent statement by Frederick E. Rieger, who directed the Republican campaign in the City of Englewood in the last two elections, to the effect that the Republican Party cannot further succeed unless it adopts a more liberal form of government, brought a sharp and direct reply from Miss Naomi Sandford of 14 William street and who represents a group of young Negro Republicans in the Fourth Ward which voted Democratic in the last election. Miss Sandford's reply prepared for publication in The New York Age, Saturday, follows:

"It is gratifying to know that Mr. Frederick E. Rieger, former Republican campaign manager, realizes that the people of Englewood, Bergen County, the State of New Jersey, and the nation approve of a more liberal form of government by the Republican Party. In the Fourth Ward of the City of Englewood, where I reside, this is vitally true.

"Economic problems experienced by the people have always proved a constant factor, but not until recently have they reached such proportions. I refer to early days of the depression up to present day difficulties. This situation caused defeat of Republican candidates in New Jersey, and especially in our Fourth Ward. Mr. Rieger urges a united front in Republican ranks, and suggests that the party become more progressive, more social-minded, and much more aware of true facts of the community.

"He reminds the Republican Party of their smug complacency, in taking so many things for granted, but he warns that if they wish to regain control, there must be a vast readjustment to changing conditions. Mr. Rieger is absolutely correct. Something must be done Mr. Rieger in his criticism of the party admits the growing power of the opposition. Now just why is this power increasing?

"For many years people in the Fourth Ward have believed implicitly in the principles of the Republican Party, always hoping to climb at least one rung on the ladder to success. What did they receive? Indifference and plenty of it, because the ladder was knocked from under them. Then difficult situations arose, people lost jobs and became hungry. Suddenly rays of sunshine began to beam on these weary souls. A good Samaritan knocked on their doors, offering food and giving employment. Now could you bite the hand that feeds you? Most important of all this same good Samaritan remembered that such groups, as the youth existed. He made it possible for them to employ their teachings in various directions, other than menial tasks. It is no disgrace to do such work, but if we all did the same thing, just where would we be? All political factions today have the youth to contend with. Youth is willing to listen to sound reasoning, but as always actions speak louder than words.

"It would be wonderful if the Republican Party could become a good Samaritan too. Why can't all practice the Christmas theme "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men"? Yes the opposition party has on its side the good Samaritan, wherein lies its power. I am hoping that Mr. Rieger was really sincere in his plea for a united front and a better understanding of the people of Englewood. I am a firm believer of good government, and feel a strong tendency for a good Samaritan over a Judge."

Negro Republican Conference Scores State Leadership

NEWARK, N. J.—"Until white leaders of the Republican Party in New Jersey decide to give a fair showing to the loal colored Republicans, New Jersey is likely to remain Democratic," said Dr. Ernest B. Wetmore of Morristown, addressing a mass meeting at St. John's M. E. Church on High street last Friday night. Dr. Wetmore was recently elected Coroner of Morris County in November on the Republican ticket in the face of the State Democratic landslide in which Roosevelt received a majority of over 250,000 votes. He is the first person of the race to be elected to a county office in Morris County.

With four other prominent speakers, Dr. Wetmore participated in a symposium on "The Future of the Republican Party in New Jersey," which was the main feature of the popular monthly meeting of the N. J. Conference of Colored Republicans. Other speakers were: Dr. E. S. Ballou of Montclair, State Grand Master, Prince Hall Masons; Counsellor Walter S. Upperman of Asbury Park; Dr. George L. Bell of Montclair, a trustee of Howard University; and I. L. Cromwell of Rahway, president of the Union County Colored Republican Organization.

The program included the invocation by Rev. W. C. Thompson, pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, and welcome address by J. C. Brown, a trustee of the church. The response was given by F. Leon Harris of Asbury Park, former Coroner of Monmouth County. A series of musical numbers was presented by the entertainers of the National Academy of Beauty Culture. The musical group included Kenneth McAllister, Miss Edna Bythewood, Miss Marie Foster, Miss Mae Yarborough, Mme. Carlotta Lamy, T. L. Evans, and Mrs. S. Yarborough.

Memorial service was conducted for Dr. Jonas Henry of Pleasantville, a trustee of the conference who died on December 4th. The services were conducted by Rev. Solomon P. Hood, chaplain of the Conference, and consisted of a prayer by Rev. J. S. Brown of Asbury Park; reading of resolutions by Mrs. Pearl M. Harris; congregational singing led by Mrs. Frances Cole-Johnson at the piano. Oliver W. Brown, corresponding sercetary of the conference delivered a brief eluogy reciting principally his experiences with the deceased during four years at Lincoln University and since his graduation.

The business session of the conference was held at 5 p. m., and a dinner in honor of the visiting delegates was served at 7:30 by the Essex County Unit headed by Mrs. Viola D. Todd of Newark, with Mrs M. L. Morgan and Mrs. Blanche Dudley heading the sub-committees. Thirty members joined the conference headed by a delegation from the Union County Colored Republican Organization representing every municipality in that County.

J. Mercer Burrell, president of the conference, presided. Other officers of the conference present were: F. Leon Harris, vice president; William LeVon Brown of Lakewood, recording secretary; Oliver W. Brown of Newark, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frances Cole-Johnson of East Orange, assistant corresponding secretary; Mrs. Viola Adams of Paterson, financial secretary; Walter G. Shouse of Princeton, chairman, membership committee; Walter S. Upperman of Asbury Park, chairman of steering committee; and Trustees Samuel C. Scott of Jersey City; Mrs. Viola D. Todd, Mrs. Ida V. Gray of New Brunswick and William B. Thompson of Asbury Park.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Republican.

Kansas Attorney Attacks Gov. Landon's Record

Distributes 100,000 Anti-Landon Pamphlets, Declaring Governor Has Caused Colored Voters to Desert G. O. P.

LANDON FIRST KANSAS GOVERNOR IN YEARS NOT TO JOIN TOPEKA NAACP

By Staff Correspondent

TOPEKA, Kans. — R. J. Reynolds, outstanding Republican and attorney of this city, startled the entire State recently by disseminating 100,000 pamphlets attacking Governor Landon's record and describing his attitude toward colored people.

The pamphlet is titled "Governor Landon's Failures Toward the Negro," and charges that he is the first Governor to refuse to become a member of the local N.A.A.C.P. It is said to have caused voters throughout the State to bolt the Republican party.

State Platform Reviewed

The author, who was born in Topeka and holds two degrees from Washburn College here, began his assault with a fifteen-point outline of contents beginning with the platform upon which Landon was elected Governor of Kansas. He says:

"Governor Landon was elected on a platform which declared the Republican party's attitude toward the colored man in the following language:

"We have in Kansas a considerable population of colored citizens. They possess all the qualities of good citizenship and have lifted themselves to a high level of intelligence and understanding.

"They deserve recognition according to their merits and on the basis of equality of opportunity, the same as other citizens, in the matter of sharing the benefits, rights and privileges of every kind afforded by our State government.

"We commit ourselves to that policy of recognition."

Repudiation Charged

Mr. Reynolds says further:

"The author being a Republican in faith and by party affiliation, would that he was able to think upon Governor Landon as being a Republican in spirit, but feels forbidden to do so because of his failure to adhere to the reasonable meaning of the above declaration of policy in the following particulars, to wit:

"The inspection and registration department under Landon represents a consolidation of the hotel, oil, oil, fire and cigarette departments. The colored people have had less representation under this new set-up, offering about two hundred jobs, than they had under the old set-up, offering seventy-five jobs (under the Democrats)."

Representation Compared

The author's comparison of representation of colored under the Democratic and Republican administrations follows:

Under Landon, J. J. Mallory, Topeka, a clerk in the fire division draws a salary of $1200 yearly; under Woodring (Democrat) Charles Lytle, Topeka, a deputy fire marshal, drew a salary of $2,000 yearly.

Under Landon, board of review, 1; board of trustees, Western University, 4; grain department, 1; inspection and registration department, 1; fish and game department, 3; State library, 1; vehicle department, 2; highway department, 2; highway department, 4; or a total of 17 colored representatives in eight different departments.

Under Woodring, board of review 1; board of trustees, Western University, 4; grain department, 2; oil department, 1; fire department, 1; fish and game department, 5; State library, 1; vehicle department, 2; high way department, 2; or a total of 19 representatives in nine different departments.

Losses Lamented

The young attorney says further:

"Much has been said about two colored girls having being hired as stenographers in the highway department, and about a slight gain in the number of guards at the State penitentiary at Lansing and at the State reformatory at Hutchinson.

"But the colored people should be wise enough see that said increases cannot match their loss under Landon of the deputy fire marshal position which they had under Woodring, or the two such positions which they had under Reed, nor their loss during the most of this present administration of one of the two positions which they had under Woodring in the grain department; nor their loss under Landon of two of the five positions which they had under Woodring in the fish and game department at Pratt, Kans."

Legislative Payroll Cut

Mr. Reynolds says that it is a custom to employ twenty-five or more colored persons during the sessions of the legislature, but "under Landon they were stricken from the payroll in a few days, under a pretense of economy."

"The expectation that Governor Landon would open the door of representation to the colored people at the Lansing Prison Farm for Women and at the Reformatory for Girls at Beloit has failed to materialize," he continues. "Said prison employs about 24 and said reformatory about 31.

Institutions Cited

"Governor Landon has failed to subscribe to the reasonable meaning of the platform plank upon which he was elected that the colored people are entitled to a more proportionate share of representation on the employee staffs of the seven State charitable institutions.

"The facts: At the State Sanitorium for Tuberculosis, no colored on a staff of 140; at the Larned State Hospital, no colored on a staff of 117; at the Osawatomie State Hospital, 1 colored on a staff of 200; at the State Orphans' Home, 2 colored on a staff of 43; at the Hospital for Epileptics, no colored on a staff of 148; at the State Training School, no colored on a staff of 80, and at the Topeka State Hospital, 1 colored on a staff of 218.

"This makes only 4 colored employes on a total staff of 945, which represents no improvement in the colored representation at all."

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR TIMES

JUL 11 1936

NEGRO VOTE AUG 4 TO BE STUDIED BY G. O. P. STRATEGISTS

Leaders Will Be Hopeful for Signs of Return of Balance of Power.

BY SAM O'NEAL.

Republican strategists here will peruse the vote in heavily-populated Negro wards in the primary election August 4 with deep interest, hopeful for signs of a return to the G. O. P. of a substantial bloc of the Negro votes which enabled the party to hold the balance of power in St. Louis politics with but few interruptions from 1912 to 1932.

There are approximately 40,000 Negro voters in St. Louis, a substantial majority of whom have been lured from the party of Abraham Lincoln in the last four years through the wiles of Democratic chieftains in the city, state and nation.

Republican leaders are none too optimistic of the outlook for bringing the Negroes back into the fold in large numbers even in the November election but they are building their fences carefully for the future in that respect.

A Republican city committeeman,

who asked that his name not be used summed up the situation thus:

Patronage Used.

"Democrats have been catering wisely to the young Negroes. They have made it sufficiently interesting for them, giving them preferential positions and a considerable amount of patronage.

"I doubt that we have made a sufficiently concerted effort as yet to get them back in August or November but we have hopes for the future. There are a large number of Negroes either on direct or work relief and it is going to be difficult to get them to vote the Republican ticket."

Constable Langston Harrison, Negro, Republican city committeeman from the Sixth Ward, the most heavily populated Negro ward in the city, also was dubious.

"Some of the Negro vote has gone over to the Democrats that will never come back. They feel, most of them incorrectly, that the Democrats have given them something we didn't. It will take hard work, but we hope to bring a substantial number back this year."

Plans "Vigorous Campaign."

Fred W. Pape, chairman of the Republican City Committee, said it is planned to make a "vigorous campaign" to get the Negro vote back in the general election in November. "We hope to get them back then," he said.

Recorder of Deeds John P. English, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, was confident the Democrats will retain a majority of the Negro votes in the primary and general election.

"We're going to keep the Negro vote because we've done more for them than they ever got in the history of the Republican party."

Patronage and relief given the Negroes have been the biggest factors in the Democratic gains, in the opinion of Charles L. Moore, attorney and Republican member of the Board of Election Commissioners. He expressed belief that the G. O. P. ticket will triumph in November in the Sixth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-third wards, all with sizable Negro votes.

Study of Past Years.

A study of election returns from 1928 to 1934, inclusive, shows the trend of the Negro voters from the Republican to the Democratic ticket.

In the 1928 election Republican candidates carried three typical wards by the following vote:

Ward.	Republican.	Democratic.
Sixth	4,469	2,790
Nineteenth	5,419	3,853
Twenty-third	5,645	3,568

In 1932 the Republicans again were victorious, but their majorities had been diminished, as shown herewith:

Ward.	Republican.	Democratic.
Sixth	4,492	2,916
Nineteenth	5,710	4,455
Twenty-third	4,700	3,260

In 1933, after President Roosevelt's inauguration, Mayor Dickmann carried one of these three wards, the vote being:

Ward.	Republican.	Democratic.
Sixth	3,461	2,748
Nineteenth	3,898	4,272
Twenty-third	4,425	3,375

Two of the wards went into the Democratic column in 1934, with the Sixth remaining as the only one in the city to give majorities to all Republican candidates. The vote then was:

Ward.	Republican.	Democratic.
Sixth	4,484	2,586
Nineteenth	2,877	3,450
Twenty-third	3,271	3,562

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
HERALD-DISPATCH

JUL 10 1936

Colored GOP Meet Called

Members of the colored Republican group are to meet tonight at 8 o'clock at McClain's hall, 1644 Ninth avenue, at the invitation of the committee of colored party members designated by the county executive committee to direct the group's campaign activities.

All those members of the group active in party affairs as organization heads or members have been invited. A general invitation to all others interested in the colored Republican campaign has been extended.

Those invited include C. S. McClain, chairman of Colored Citizens Committee, Dr. A. S. Adams, Mrs. Carrie Alston, Mrs. Hazel Housen, Mrs. William Stewart, president of the Colored Young Republican Women's Club, Mrs. William Thompson, the vice-president, Harold Gilmore, second vice-president of the colored Young Republican club.

The committee designated by the county executive committee to direct the colored campaign includes A. E. Fairfax, chairman, Mrs. C. C. Barnett, secretary, Mrs. Gillie Radford, William Charleston, Lawrence Qualls and Rev. Scott.

NEW ATTITUDE NEEDED

The Republican State Convention meets in Des Moines Friday. Its principal job will be to adopt a platform, nominate candidates for secretary of state and attorney-general and elect a state central committee upon whose shoulders will rest the job of winning the campaign this fall.

In years gone by nomination on the Republican ticket has been equivalent to election and the candidates who succeeded in getting nominated in the spring have been so cocksure of the outcome that they took little advice from anybody. Things have changed and the old rule no longer prevails.

In past campaigns Negroes working with the State Central Committee have urged more recognition for the group in return for the almost solid vote they gave the party. However this self-sufficient attitude displayed by a majority of the office holders has balked the committees that were favorably disposed to grant the request.

The new committee will have a real job on their hands this fall. They need the cooperation of everybody and all the votes they can muster. The committee should make it a point to call to the attention of the Republican candidates the meager patronage the Negroes have had in the past and urge that they reverse the policy. It will do much to line up some of the Negro voters who have left the party or are luke warm for it at this time.

Goldsboro, N. C. Argus
July 16, 1936

Republicans Not to Seek Negro Vote

News-Argus Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel

Raleigh, July 15.—Despite the 50,000 supposed Negro voters in North Carolina available for the 1936 presidential election, news comes to Raleigh that the Republicans are not going to make any effort to get those votes for state or national tickets.

Gilliam Grissom, Republican candidate for Governor offended some of the Negro leaders last week when he said the Negroes vote the Democratic ticket as a matter of safety, that they find an easy literacy test if they vote Democratic and tough going if they don't. State Chairman William C. Meekins of the Republican Executive Committee is said to be totally indifferent to this vote and Republicans generally believe that they can profit by having the Democrats carry the brothers in black a season.

This attitude does not fit well into the national scheme, it is learned in Raleigh, the Republicans greatly needing their share of the Negro vote in the north and west. But for local consumption it is regarded well here to eschew the Negro vote. The Republicans think the Democrats get all the Negro votes for the state ticket and nearly all for the national.

Chairman Meekins' father Judge Isaac M. Meekins of Elizabeth City, voted and spoke for the constitutional amendment of 1900 disfranchising the bulk of Negro voters and prescribing a literacy te
Judge never rated well after that and both when his honor's appointment was up for Senate confirmation in Washington, and when his name was proposed to the Cleveland national convention, Negro organization opposed him.

The Republicans are rebuked by Negro leaders for trying to keep "lily white" their party and Mr. Grissom is accused of playing into that sentiment. It is conceded that neither Governor Landon nor Mr. Grissom will have much help from North Carolina Negroes.

Landon and the Negroes

GOVERNOR LANDON'S telegram to a conference of seventy-five Negro Republicans spreads on the record many nice words regarding the Negro people.

However, also on the record are the practices of the Landon administration in Kansas in dealing with Negroes. And these are not nearly so nice.

Yesterday's Daily Worker quoted Lester Granger, secretary of the Workers Bureau of the National Urban League, on conditions among Negroes in Kansas. So great is the discrimination, according to Granger, that unemployment among Negroes in Alf Landon's state is twice as high as in the rest of the country.

One-third of the Negro population is on relief and they regularly receive less relief than the whites, Granger charges.

"No turn of fortune could change my belief in the absolute equality of all American citizens," Landon wired the Negro conference.

Evidently his kind of "absolute equality" is of a piece with his conception of "the American way of life"—which in Kansas is spelling death by silicosis for 3,000 lead and zinc miners and their families in a single county.

In view of these facts and Landon's actual role, it is unfortunate that Jesse Owens, the great Negro track star, has allowed himself to be misled into supporting the Hearst-Liberty League candidate. Though they wrap themselves in the garments of Abraham Lincoln, the reactionary forces whose puppet Landon is are the worst enemies of the Negro people.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation

Republican.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
WORLD-TELEGRAM

JUN 11 1936

Negro Squelched by Strong-Arm Squad When He Attempts to Nominate Hoover

By FREDERICK C. OTHMAN,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVELAND, June 11.—Chairman Bertrand Snell bangs his over-sized, yellow-handled gavel and the Republican National Convention begins another session.

"We have important business," he shouts, shushing the band at the other end of this vast, valuted auditorium. The 18,000 Republicans jamming every seat, aisle and window sill see a familiar gray head approaching. The sun lamps make distinct a high, stiff, white collar.

"It's Herbert Hoover!" shouts a delegate. "Hoover! Hoover!"

Mr. Hoover walks slowly to the speaker's dais. He wears a sedate, dark gray suit and a black silk tie.

"This way, Mr. Hoover, look this way!" screams a photographer.

"No, this way!" screams another.

The crowd yells. Straw hats fly through the air. Papers swirl down from the balcony. Movie cameras grind frantically. The kleig lamps flicker, then send a steady glare of ice-colored light on Mr. Hoover's firm, pink face. The band strikes up "California, Here I Come." The California delegation is delirious. A blonde woman waves a flag in Mr. Hoover's face.

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"I want to nominate Mr. Hoover for President!" shouts a delegate, trying to clamber onto the platform.

His hair is kinky, his skin coffee colored, his glasses gold-rimmed. He is Roscoe C. Simmons, Negro, Illinois. Mr. Snell argues with him. So does Henry P. Fletcher and other bigwigs. Mr. Simmons insists.

"The man of the hour!" he says. "I want to place his name in nomination!"

Mr. Simmons tries to force his way forward. The strong-arm squad holds him back. The woman with the jeweled collar finds herself a seat. Mr. Snell brings her forward again. Against the cheering and the tooting of the band, he introduces her. She is Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the late President. Not a delegate hears, but every delegate cheers. Then they resume their demands for Mr. Hoover.

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The crowd signs it.

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NEW YORK JOURNAL

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Montgomery, Ala. Journal
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Ohio Negro Complains of Rulings on Delegates by Committee

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"We believe if the decisions of the national committee are permitted to stand that they will lose to the republican party millions of colored people's votes," the league said.

In each of the three contests cited, rival republican factions charged their opponents with "illegality" and "irregularity" in selection of delegates.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES

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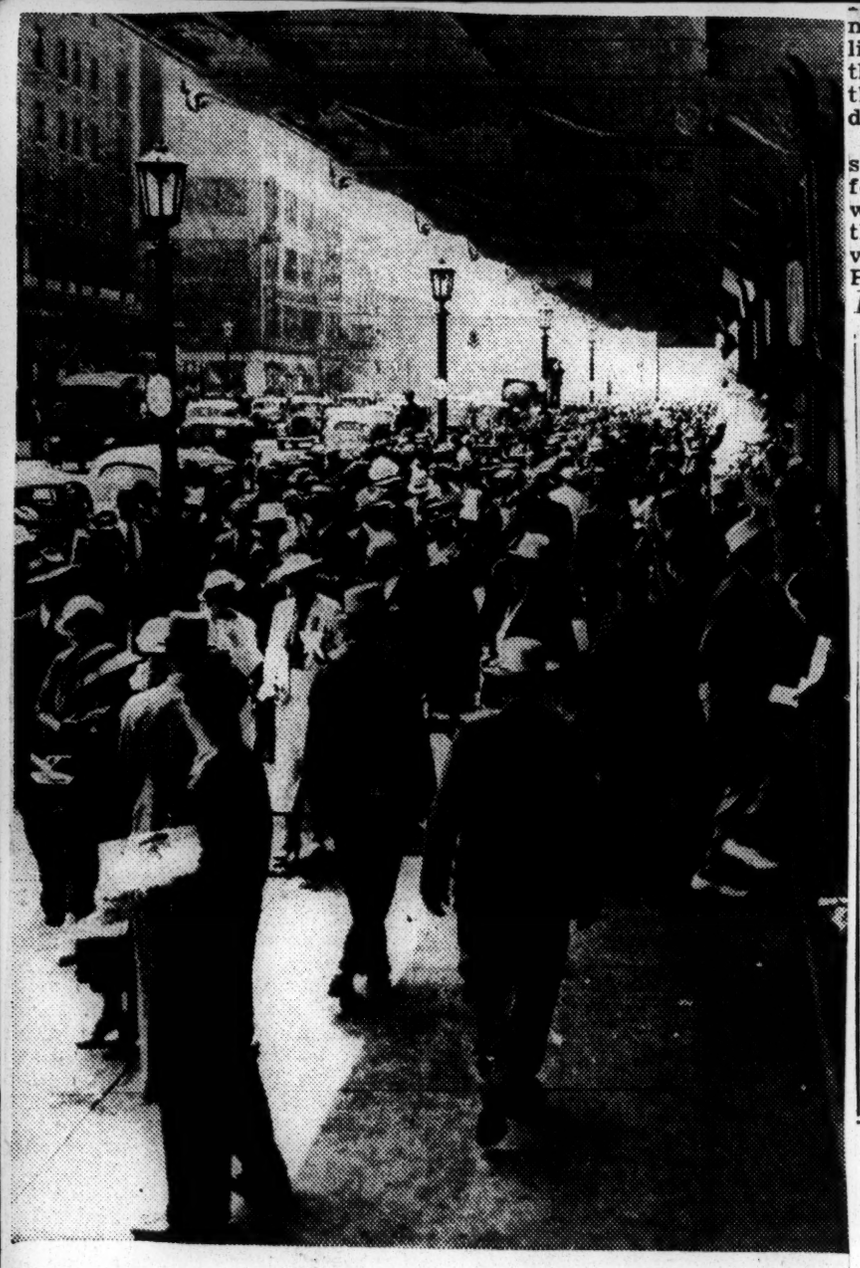


Associated Press Photo.

CROWDS OUTSIDE THE CONVENTION HALL

Delegates and spectators filing into the auditorium in Cleveland for the second session yesterday.

assent to what his young kinsman had said.

It is felt here that seating of the South Carolina Negro delegation was intended to conciliate Negro sentiment in the North where the throwing out by the Republican National Committee of Negro delegations in favor of "lily white" groups is reported to have caused an unfavorable reaction.

Leaders in the convention feared that this resentment might disastrously affect the vote for Republican local candidates in a number of Northern States which have a large Negro voting population. The action of the credentials committee in the Tolbert case staved off an appeal which would have brought the racial issue growing out of the national committee's decisions into the convention itself, with consequences not difficult to see.

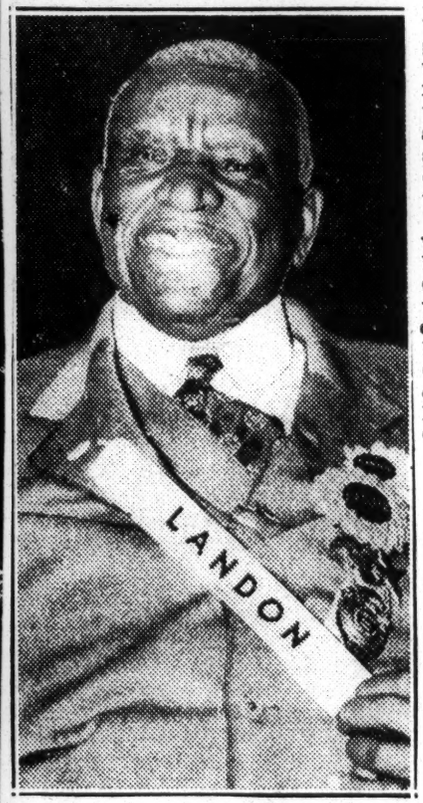
Mississippi Negroes Seated

In all of the other contests that came before it on appeal from decisions by the national committee the committee on credentials upheld that body. One Negro delegation besides that from South Carolina was seated. Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, had carried off victory before the national committee over a "lily white" delegation. Early this morning the same crude eloquence that has been applied repeatedly on similar occasions to sweep aside all diverse arguments convinced the weary committee members in the smoke-filled ballroom at the Public Auditorium that the national committee decisions should stand.

As a result of the action of the credentials committee and the approval voted by the convention, twenty-one Southern Negro delegates from Mississippi and South Carolina involved in "lily white" contests have been seated, while twenty-four composing the entire Negro delegations from Florida and Louisiana have been disqualified. Incidentally, the seating of the mixed delegation from South Carolina is viewed as the beginning of the end of the major operation on the Southern Republicans begun during the Hoover régime.

Only some sixty delegates whose seats had been contested were affected by the decisions this year, which have hardly any bearing on the distribution of votes in the convention for candidates for the Presidential nomination.

11th Convention for Him



Associated Press photo

T. W. Bell, of Leavenworth, Kansas, attending Cleveland convention, his eleventh since 1896

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 10 1936

Contests Keep Committee Up Far Into Night

Lily White Issue in South Rises to Plague Convention Credential Group

Negroes Lose in 2 States

South Carolina Dispute May Be Taken to Floor

By Edward Angly
A Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND, June 9.—The Lily White issue in the South, which has plagued every Republican convention for a generation, promises to keep the credentials committee up all night listening to the disputes of rival delegations and deciding which to seat when the Republican gathering forms its permanent organization tomorrow.

More than forty seats from eight states were still in dispute when the committee adjourned to listen to the keynote speech of the convention, with 10 o'clock fixed as the hour for getting back to work. Only two contests were settled during the afternoon, that of the Florida delegation where twelve white delegates were seated and their Negro rivals ousted and the Georgia case, which involved only the delegates of the 5th District which embraces Atlanta.

The crux of the Lily White issue, in view of the disgruntled Negroes, won't be reached until the case of South Carolina is taken up by the committee, and at the rate it is going that doesn't seem likely to get on the carpet before dawn. Ahead of the South Carolina dispute on the schedule are contests in the delegations from Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

Fight May Go To Floor

There are two Negroes on the credentials committee, Roscoe C. Simmons, of Illinois, and Leroy Bundy, who hinted tonight that if the Negro delegates from South Carolina lose their fight for seats they may carry the issue onto the floor of the convention. Most of the other cases, in Simmons's view, can be decided largely on the question of regularity—that is to say, the regularity of the proceedings under which each disputant was chosen as a delegate.

On the Georgia case the committee, by the narrow vote of 22 to 20, seated two white men, Harry Sommers and W. E. Watson, after hearing a Negro lawyer, Ben J. Davis, of Atlanta, plead their cause against a rival delegation composed of a Negro attorney, Captain A. T. Walden, as delegate, and a white lawyer, Norman I. Miller, as alternate.

All afternoon the air of the auditorium's ballroom, where the committee sat, was thick with Southern accents through which crackled cotton-belt colloquialisms. Telling of the split-up in the Republican ranks in Atlanta, Captain Walden, referring to Sommers, said "so he decided to hold him a convention." In rebuttal Sommers said Walden and Miller "decided to hold themselves a convention." It was the action of the latter convention which was adjudged the more regular of the two.

In pleading a losing cause in the Florida case, J. Leonard Lewis, a Negro lawyer of Jacksonville, said all four district conventions in that state, and the state convention as well, had been held in hotels.

Negroes Barred From Hotel

"And as you all might know," he explained, "in Florida Negroes aren't allowed in hotels unless they have on white coats or brass buttons."

In choosing hotels as meeting places, the Republican leaders in Florida had for the first time in history, he contended, said, "We do not want Negroes in the party." One of the district conventions was held at Marianna shortly after there had been a lynching in that town. "Can you imagine a Negro going to a meeting at a place near where there's been a lynching," Lewis asked.

Speaking for the Lily White delegation, which won the seats, R. Graham, of Tampa, denied that any Negroes had ever been barred or snubbed by the Republican party in Florida.

"That would be illegal," he said.

Oklahoma's white representative on the credentials committee, Mack Kelly, asked Mr. Graham if Florida had a grandfather clause law.

"I don't know to what you refer," said the Floridian.

"Well, they've got that law down in Oklahoma," said Mr. Kelly, "and 80 per cent of the Negroes are registered as Democrats. They had to go there, to the Democrats, and just tell a plain lie. If I have to go to hell for lying that's one thing I'd help the Negro to do—register right."

In its first two decisions today the credentials committee confirmed the action of the party's national committee which had previously heard the disputants.

In the Louisiana contest the National Committee seated a delegation with only two Negroes on it, and their seats are being contested by a group containing five Negroes and seven whites. In the Mississippi dispute a delegation of nine Negroes and two whites won their contest over a group of nine whites and two Negroes. It is from those decisions that appeal has been taken to the Credentials Committee.

In addition to the contests previously mentioned, the committee some time between midnight and 11 o'clock tomorrow, expects to hear disputes of rival delegates from Tennessee, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, and also take up the case of "factional and irregular delegations" and groups that came here from Kentucky, Texas and Washington state.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 10, 1936

Negro Delegates Are Denied Seats

CLEVELAND, June 9.—(AP)—The Republican convention credentials committee refused tonight to seat a group of Jacksonville negroes as delegates from Florida.

The vote was taken in executive session, but the division, if any, was not announced. The negroes contended they were denied the right to participate in the Florida State Republican convention at Orlando.

White delegates, tentatively seated earlier as the national executive committee rejected the negroes' pleas, denied there was any discrimination. They contended the negroes did not apply for admission at Orlando, and that they had not regularly elected any delegates to that convention.

George P. Wentworth, Pensacola, was elected secretary of the credentials committee and sat with Chairman Walter Hallanan of West Virginia in presiding during the protest hearing.

Political -1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

MAY WELL TAKE HEED.

MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL Committee conducted a solace dispensing orgy in the city of Chicago last week at which time they took stock, and set about to formulate plans preparatory to conducting a drive during the next four years in hopes of restoring the "Grand Old Party" to power in our national government.

As usual, the "Old Guard" element, of the Negro racial group, had a part in the confab and according to reports, the few "representatives" of the race ran true to form as they put forth an effort to impress the white brethren of their mighty influence among the racial group. Doctor L. K. Williams, who headed up the Negro organization in the campaign that just closed, was conspicuous by his absence.

An incident that is certain to arouse the indignation of thousands of thoughtful Negroes over America, was the uncouth and inconsiderate attitude exhibited toward Honorable and Mrs. Eugene Booze, of Mound Bayou, Mississippi. Mrs. Booze is national committeewoman from the state of Mississippi, a lady of culture and high attainment. Mr. Booze, for many years, has worked right along with her in affairs designed to promote the best interests of the Republican party. Both are influential in all sections of the United States, and their leadership is acceptable, not only to a vast majority of Negroes, but white leaders interested in developing the GOP are glad to have the advice and suggestions of Mr. and Mrs. Booze.

It remains, however, for "Colonel" Roscoe Simmons, one of the Negro members of the recent Negro organization that made such a miserably poor showing in their efforts to corral votes from the racial group for the Republican candidates, to lead the way to a certain ruling, as the party leaders met last week, that denied Mr Booze to offer protest to the discriminatory tactics exhibited toward his wife as the party organization was perfected several months ago. Mrs. Booze rightly and very properly offered resentment to the slight accorded her. Her experience and ability are sufficient to warrant placing her in front rank with party leaders, regardless as to what task is before them.

The conduct of Roscoe is typical of that engaged in by him and others of his ilk for many years past, and such is wholly responsible for the vast majority of Negro voters having deserted the GOP in the campaigns of the past few years.

Regardless as to who might carry on as chairman of the National Republican Committee, he and his associates on the committee will do well to heed the warning of such Negro leaders like Mr. and Mrs. Booze, that is, if the party expects to make any worthwhile showing in future campaigns.

When the attitude of Perry Howard, Bob Church, Roscoe Simmons and their ilk, is compared to that of such leaders from the Negro racial group in former years as Hon. J. C. Napier, John C. Dancy, and others of those unselfish stalwarts, the fact that the GOP is losing a hold on the Negro voter can readily be accounted for.

The demand of the times is for a weeding out of selfish, vindictive leadership that it may be supplanted with vigorous, progressive, competent men and women who will do the right thing under all conditions.

Columbia, S. C. State
December 29, 1936

A "Southern Republican" Advises Changing Party Name.

A letter signed "Southern Republican," dated at Sumter, South Carolina, occupies a conspicuous place on the editorial page of The Herald Tribune.

Recently some of the faithful members of the G. O. P. have been casting about for possible leads to new alliances to strengthen the old party and one of these wrote The Herald Tribune:

"If the major strength of the party is in the West, let the G. O. P. become Western in fact. On the other hand, if the main strength of the party is in the East, let the Eastern branch seek affiliation and co-operation with Jeffersonians of the South, for there is very little, if any, difference between true 'Southern Democrats' and genuine Northern Republicans, except the difference in name."

It is in comment on that suggestion that "Southern Republican" of Sumter writes, and he writes by the book. Hard as it is for Northern Republicans to realize, he tells them, "it is an absolute fact that the name 'Republican' is anathema with Southern Democrats, be they Jeffersonian, New Dealers or what not." He continues:

As, during the present administration, the Republican party can stand for states' rights (that which the South fought and bled for during the Confederate war of the '60s) and all other principles of the former Democratic party, likewise the Democratic or New Deal party can espouse centralization of power, bureaucracy and all other so-called Hamiltonian and Republican principles, as charged by the Democrats, yet the South will remain out of the Republican party so long as that party retains the name "Republican."

This is probably strange to you Northerners, but come down South and live with us and you will soon understand and realize that this statement is no theory but an actual fact.

Party principles don't amount to anything; it is simply the name, the label, that counts.

Southern Republican illustrates this point by citing the cordial reception given recently in Columbia by the chamber of commerce and "Governor Johnston and United States Senator E. D. Smith" to Pennsylvania's Democratic governor, Earle. Yet he declares, Governor Earle had recently signed an act passed by a Democratic legislature giving equal rights to Negroes in hotels, theaters, beauty parlors etc.; but when Teddy Roosevelt asked Booker T. Washington, great Negro leader and educator, to lunch in a private office in the White House, the whole South was wrathful. "Southern Republican" expresses his "bitter opposition to the Pennsylvania law."

Why the name means so much in Southern ears is explained by "Southern Republican" in this way:

As a friend remarked to me several days ago, our people follow the party of the donkey, but they are like the elephant—they never forget. When they go to the polls on Election Day they think of the Republican party in connection with its record of Reconstruction days and Negro rule over Southern states with the carpetbaggers, following the Confederate war. You cannot erase this memory with party principles and issues, changed from one party to another. You can only blot it out by changing the name, by discarding the label "Republican."

I know that you up North, out West and down East cannot understand this peculiar attitude inherited even by a second generation, but it is a fact nevertheless, and will continue for many generations to come so long as we have history books in our schools.

If an opposition party is to make headway in the South—or have reasonable hope of making headway—the gentleman from Sumter suggests that so-called Jeffersonian Democrats, such as Henry Breckenridge, John W. Davis, Al Smith, Colby, Ely, Lewis Douglas, Jim Reed and others also are now "out" politically with their old party, be invited to join such men as Hoover, young Teddy Roosevelt, Landon, Hamilton Fish, Nye, Ogden Mills, Borah and others in forming a "constitutional" or "American" party. Let the G. O. P. shed its name. "Is it not better to be practical than sentimental?" asks "Southern Republican."

Unquestionably, The Tribune's correspondent gives correct information, but we doubt if the Old Guard will accept it as fact. However, there are other complications besides the name. Some day there will be two parties in the South. That is inevitable. The G. O. P. has made no headway in breaking in during the past 60 years. A coalition party under a new name would be more likely to drive in an effective wedge. But old line Republican leaders will probably recall that they held power for decades with the solid South against them, and hope, with the characteristic resilience of politics, for "better luck next time."

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

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BEN DAVIS QUIET; FINLEY WILSON AND GEORGE HARRIS IN COMBINATION

Bundy and Payne Welcome Delegates To Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., June 7—(Staff Correspondent ANP) The Republican National convention has not convened as yet, but from the viewpoint of the colored contingent, it is already on. The brief strut of importance across the national political horizon which is vouchsafed to the group every four years comes to its climax before the temporary chairman bangs his gavel, rather than afterward.

Most of the Negro attendants on this quadrennial gathering who really count come early. These are the delegates and alternates, those reasonably certain of their seats and those who compose the contesting delegations, in every case from the South. They come either to participate in the contests, to defend their rights to seats in the convention or to lend their support, moral principally, to others who are seeking placement, for the fruit of the efforts of the Republican party to shift the leadership of the state organizations in the South, where the party is really a shadow, a patronage handling organization, from black to white is slowly ripening.

The change has not come about so rapidly as its proponents hoped for. The defeat of the Republicans last election caused many plans to go awry, and the necessity which the party faces this year of garnering as many votes as possible has led many Negro leaders who were beginning to feel themselves dispossessed in their own political house, to return and try their fortunes again this year .

So the brethren and in lesser degree the sisters are in Cleveland. The Majestic hotel on Central and the Phyllis Wheatley Association on Cedar are the principal gathering places. The Landon forces are quartered at the Majestic under the leadership of William Bradshaw of Topeka, attorney in the state highway department of Kansas under Governor Landon of Kansas. P. G. oPrter of Atchison, vice chairman of the Kansas State committee, is secretary of the Kansas delegation. Former congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, is prominent in the Knox councils as is Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons who is bending most of his efforts toward having George Harding of Chicago, powerful political boss, elected national committeeman for Illinois.

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Florida Presents Most Interesting Seating Contest

Beach protested

1-13-36

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John F. Harris, a white northerner who does business at 11 Wall street, but who lives in Florida part of the winter, is the national committeeman for Florida, and heads the 12 delegates from that state.

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Negroes were deliberately kept out of the Florida convention. The April 9, Duvall county Republicans adopted as delegates despite the fact that from Duvall county, which includes Jacksonville, there are of 2,600 Negro Republicans and only 341 white Republicans which declares that only white people can be members of the party and the courts have sustained the clause. In other parts of the state, Palm Beach notably, Negroes are not even permitted to register as Republicans.

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◄ EDITORIALLY SPEAKING ►

By J. ALSTON ATKINS, Editor

POLITICAL PARADOX—

It is interesting to see the Texas Lily White Republicans again electing Negroes to their state convention, especially from Harris County, where for years Negro Republicans have been kept on the outer fringe, if not actually on the outside of things.

Of course, Negro Republicans tell me that, no matter how bad they may be, even the Lily-White Republicans are better than the Democrats in Texas, and as proof they cite the continued disfranchisement of Negroes by Texas Democrats by means of the familiar statutory Democratic primary elections.

The answer of those who insist that either Texas Negroes must vote in all statutory elections or remain disfranchised, is that there is nothing that the Republican party can do for Negroes in Texas, even if that party was not Lily-White in this state.

All of which presents a political paradox to Texas Negro voters. Democrats, through control of the Texas legislature, have succeeded in disfranchising Negroes; while Republicans have turned Lily-White and could not help us even if they were not Lily-White.

It is my opinion that the fight of Texas Negroes must be to vote in all statutory elections, and to wipe from the statute books all those laws which make it possible for Democrats to use the public machinery and public officials to conduct their so-called private party elections. Without the support of Texas laws the "white" primaries of Texas would fall of their own weight.

GOP STALWARTS FIGHT SEATING OF LILY WHITES

12 Eastern States Send Telegram Of Protest

NEWARK, N. J., June 12—A telegram protesting against the seating of 'lily-white" Southern delegations, was forwarded last Wednesday to the Credentials Committee of the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, by a group of leading Republicans from 12 Eastern states.

The Resolutions Committee which drafted the telegram consisted of former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers of New York City, chairman of the Republican National and State Advisory Committee for Race Voters; former assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, of Newark, N. J., president of the Eastern Federation of Race Republicans; Counsellor Robert P. McGuinn of Baltimore, executive secretary of the Eastern Federation; Hamilton Travis of New York City, secretary of the Advisory Committee; Joseph V. Baker of Philadelphia; Oliver Randolph of Newark, N. J., former assistant U.S. district attorney; George E. Bates of East Orange, N. J., advisory member of the New Jersey State Committee; Oliver W. Brown of Newark, N. J., managing editor of the Newark Herald, and N. J. campaign manager of the oYung Republicans;

Mrs. Naomi Young of Atlantic City, executive members of the New Jersey conference of Republicans; Marse Calloway of Baltimore, Republican leader of Maryland; Mrs. Maude Coleman of Harrisburg, Pa., Hon. Charles E. Mitchell of New York, former U. S. minister to Liberia;

Counsellor Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia; Hobson R. Reynolds of Philadelphia, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Counsellor T. Gillis Nutter of West Virginia and Charles H. Colburne of Wilmington, Del.

The committee also adopted a tentative draft of platform planks in the interest of the Race.

The arrival of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., here created a mild stir in convention circles and provided amusement for the arch foes of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as they contemplated the two Roosevelts fighting each other. Col. Roosevelt, Jr., is a native New Yorker and is one of the founders of the American Legion.

His famous father, President Theodore Roosevelt, was prevailed upon to take the nomination for vice-president in 1900 by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia. Senator Mark Hanna of Cleveland engineered the move thinking that he could cut short his rapidly growing popularity. As vice-president, Theodore Roosevelt rose to even greater prominence and following the assassination of President McKinley took office as President of the United States. tI is said Mark Hanna's ruse was a political joke which changed history.

Landonite in Capper's Seat

Given to Kans. Medic

CLEVELAND, Ohio (ANP Staff Correspondence) — Senator Arthur M. Capper, millionaire white publisher, voluntarily gave up his seat as Kansas delegate-at-large at the Republican National Convention, Monday, to Dr. William McKinley Thomas, of Leavenworth, Kansas, a member of the Landon-for-President Committee.

G.O.P. Leaders Oppose Seating of Lily-Whites

Easterners Select Committee to Protest at the Convention.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLATFORM OFFERED

New Deal Believed to Stunt Growth.

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A resolutions committee which drafted the telegram included:

Francis E. Rivers, New York, chairman of the Republican National and State Advisory Committee for Colored Voters; J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, president of the Eastern Federation of Colored Republicans; Robert P. McGuinn, Baltimore, executive secretary of the Eastern Federation;

Hamilton Travis, New York, secretary of the advisory committee; Joseph V. Baker and Magistrate Edward W. Henry, Philadelphia; Oliver Randolph, Newark; George E. Bates, East Orange, advisory member of the N. J. State committee; Oliver W. Brown, Newark, N. J. campaign manager of the Young Colored Republicans;

Mitchell on Committee

Mrs. Naomi Young, Atlantic City, executive member of the N. J. Conference of Colored Republicans; Marse Calloway, Baltimore; Mrs. Maude Coleman Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles E. Mitchell of New York, former U. S. Minister to Liberia; Raymond P. Alexander, Philadelphia;

Hobson R. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania legislator; T. Gillis Nutter, West Virginia, and disfranchisement of citizens in the South by the Democratic Party, and we urge the enactment of Federal legislation guaranteeing the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Supreme Court Upheld

"We reaffirm our faith in the Constitution and express our confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Supreme Court.

"We advocate the elimination of discriminatory practices under Civil Service, such as the requirement for submission of photographs of eligibles for appointment.

"We condemn the present discriminatory administration of relief, social security, and so-called 'low cost housing' projects under the New Deal; we oppose the allocation of Federal funds for these projects to States guilty of racial discrimination in the disbursement of such funds."

The committee claims representation in: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, with a combined registration of more than 700,000 bona fide active colored Republicans.

700,000 Votes Claimed

A sub-committee was appointed to personally present the proposals to the resolutions committee at the convention.

PLANKS URGED UPON G.O.P.'S

Republicans Adopt Program to Press Negro Interests

Republican leaders from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, meeting in Newark Tuesday, assailed the New Deal and called upon the G. O. P. to adopt a series of planks designed to aid in Negro progress.

The proposed plans included denunciation of the New Deal's alleged discrimination against the Negro in connection with civil service, and emergency agencies, and pledged the Republican party to abolition of such practices.

Particular stress was placed upon economic integration, while enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill disfranchisement in the South, and enactment of legislation to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments also were urged as party planks. Faith in the constitution and confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Supreme Court were reaffirmed.

The economic plank states:

Equal Opportunity.

"The Republican party pledges itself to the securing and maintenance of equal opportunity and rights for our colored citizens, and favors the protection of their economic status, and governmental intervention wherever possible to accomplish their fullest integration into employment in the gainfully occupied life of the United States, in particular in private industry, agriculture, business, emergency agencies and civil service.

"We condemn the present Democratic New Deal policies which tend unquestionably toward the regimentation and ultimate elimination of the colored citizen from the productive life of America, compelling him to become solely a ward of the federal government."

Discrimination.

In denouncing the New Deal, the committee stated:

"We condemn the present discrimination in the disbursement of such funds, so long as such discrimination continues."

Representing the Republican state advisory committee were Brown and George Bates of New Jersey, Hamilton Travis and Francis E. Rivers of New York, Raymond Pace Alexander and Hobson R. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, T. Giles Miller of Maryland, Judge Edward of West Virginia, and Charles H. Joseph V. Baker of Coiburn of Delaware were represented by proxy.

◀ EDITORIALLY SPEAKING ▶

By J. ALSTON ATKINS, Editor

POLITICAL PARADOX—

It is interesting to see the Texas Lily White Republicans again electing Negroes to their state convention, especially from Harris County, where for years Negro Republicans have been kept on the outer fringe, if not actually on the outside of things.

Of course, Negro Republicans tell me that, no matter how bad they may be, even the Lily-White Republicans are better than the Democrats in Texas, and as proof they cite the continued disfranchisement of Negroes by Texas Democrats by means of the familiar statutory Democratic primary elections.

The answer of those who insist that either Texas Negroes must vote in all statutory elections or remain disfranchised, is that there is nothing that the Republican party can do for Negroes in Texas, even if that party was not Lily-White in this state.

All of which presents a political paradox to Texas Negro voters. Democrats, through control of the Texas legislature, have succeeded in disfranchising Negroes; while Republicans have turned Lily-White and could not help us even if they were not Lily-White.

It is my opinion that the fight of Texas Negroes must be to vote in all statutory elections, and to wipe from the statute books all those laws which make it possible for Democrats to use the public machinery and public officials to conduct their so-called private party elections. Without the support of Texas laws the "white" primaries of Texas would fall of their own weight.

GOP STALWARTS FIGHT SEATING OF LILY WHITES

12 Eastern States Send Telegram Of Protest

NEWARK, N. J., June 12—A telegram protesting against the seating of "lily-white" Southern delegations, was forwarded last Wednesday to the Credentials Committee of the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, by a group of leading Republicans from 12 Eastern states.

The Resolutions Committee which drafted the telegram consisted of former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers of New York City, chairman of the Republican National and State Advisory Committee for Race Voters; former assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, of Newark, N. J., president of the Eastern Federation of Race Republicans; Counsellor Robert P. McGuinn of Baltimore, executive secretary of the Eastern Federation; Hamilton Travis of New York City, secretary of the Advisory Committee; Joseph V. Baker of Philadelphia; Oliver Randolph of Newark, N. J., former assistant U.S. district attorney; George E. Bates of East Orange, N. J., advisory member of the New Jersey State Committee; Oliver W. Brown of Newark, N. J., managing editor of the Newark Herald, and N. J. campaign manager of the oYung Republicans;

Mrs. Naomi Young of Atlantic City, executive members of the New Jersey conference of Republicans; Marse Calloway of Baltimore, Republican leader of Maryland; Mrs. Maude Coleman of Harrisburg, Pa., Hon. Charles E. Mitchell of New York, former U. S. minister to Liberia;

Counsellor Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia; Hobson R. Reynolds of Philadelphia, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Counsellor T. Gillis Nutter of West Virginia and Charles H. Colburne of Wilmington, Del.

The committee also adopted a tentative draft of platform planks in the interest of the Race.

The arrival of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., here created a mild stir in convention circles and provided amusement for the arch foes of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as they contemplated the two Roosevelts fighting each other. Col. Roosevelt, Jr., is a native New Yorker and is one of the founders of the American Legion.

His famous father, President Theodore Roosevelt, was prevailed upon to take the nomination for vice-president in 1900 by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia. Senator Mark Hanna of Cleveland engineered the move thinking that he could cut short his rapidly growing popularity. As vice-president, Theodore Roosevelt rose to even greater prominence and following the assassination of President McKinley took office as President of the United States. tI is said Mark Hanna's ruse was a political joke which changed history.

Landonite in Capper's Seat

Given to Kans. Medic

CLEVELAND, Ohio (ANP Staff Correspondence) — Senator Arthur M. Capper, millionaire white publisher, voluntarily gave up his seat as Kansas delegate-at-large at the Republican National Convention, Monday, to Dr. William McKinley Thomas, of Leavenworth, Kansas, a member of the Landon-for-President Committee.

G.O.P. Leaders Oppose Seating of Lily-Whites

Easterners Select Committee to Protest at the Convention.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLATFORM OFFERED

New Deal Believed to Stunt Growth.

NEWARK, N.J. — A telegram protesting against the seating of "lily-white" southern delegations, was forwarded, Wednesday to the credentials committee of the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, by a group of leading colored Republicans from twelve eastern States.

A resolutions committee which drafted the telegram included:

Francis E. Rivers, New York, chairman of the Republican National and State Advisory Committee for Colored Voters; J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, president of the Eastern Federation of Colored Republicans; Robert P. McGuinn, Baltimore, executive secretary of the Eastern Federation;

Hamilton Travis, New York, secretary of the advisory committee; Joseph V. Baker and Magistrate Edward W. Henry, Philadelphia; Oliver Randolph, Newark; George E. Bates, East Orange, advisory member of the N. J. State committee; Oliver W. Brown, Newark, N. J. campaign manager of the Young Colored Republicans;

Mitchell on Committee

Mrs. Naomi Young, Atlantic City, executive member of the N. J. Conference of Colored Republicans; Marse Calloway, Baltimore; Mrs. Maude Coleman Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles E. Mitchell of New York, former U. S. Minister to Liberia; Raymond P. Alexander, Philadelphia;

Hobson R. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania legislator; T. Gillis Nutter, West Virginia, and [illegible] zens in the South by the Democratic Party, and we urge the enactment of Federal legislation guaranteeing the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Supreme Court Upheld

"We reaffirm our faith in the Constitution and express our confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Supreme Court.

"We advocate the elimination of discriminatory practices under Civil Service, such as the requirement for submission of photographs of eligibles for appointment.

"We condemn the present discriminatory administration of relief, social security, and so-called 'low cost housing' projects under the New Deal; we oppose the allocation of Federal funds for these projects to States guilty of racial discrimination in the disbursement of such funds."

The committee claims representation in: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, with a combined registration of more than 700,000 bona fide active colored Republicans.

700,000 Votes Claimed

A sub-committee was appointed to personally present the proposals to the resolutions committee at the convention.

PLANKS URGED UPON G.O.P.'S

Republicans Adopt Program to Press Negro Interests

Republican leaders from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, meeting in Newark Tuesday, assailed the New Deal and called upon the G. O. P. to adopt a series of planks designed to aid in Negro progress.

The proposed plans included denunciation of the New Deal's alleged discrimination against the Negro in connection with civil service, and emergency agencies, and pledged the Republican party to abolition of such practices.

Particular stress was placed upon economic integration, while enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill, disfranchisement in the South, and enactment of legislation to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments also were urged as party planks. Faith in the constitution and confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Supreme Court were reaffirmed.

The economic plank states:

Equal Opportunity.

"The Republican party pledges itself to the securing and maintenance of equal opportunity and rights for our colored citizens, and favors the protection of their economic status, and governmental intervention wherever possible to accomplish their fullest integration into employment in the gainfully occupied life of the United States, in particular in private industry, agriculture, business, emergency agencies and civil service.

"We condemn the present Democratic New Deal policies which tend unquestionably toward the regimentation and ultimate elimination of the colored citizen from the productive life of America, compelling him to become solely a ward of the federal government."

Discrimination.

In denouncing the New Deal, the committee stated:

"We condemn the present discriminatory administration of relief, social security and so-called 'low cost housing' under the 'New Deal,' and we oppose the allocation of federal funds for such discrimination in the [illegible] racial discrimination in the bursement of such funds, so long as such discrimination continues."

Representing the Republican state and national advisory committee to Negro voters, and the Eastern Federation of Colored Voters, the committee which drew up the plans comprised Robert P. McGuinn and Marse Calloway of Maryland, Judge Edward V. Baker of Colburn of Delaware were represented by proxy.

Naomi Young, Atlantic City, executive member of the N. J. Conference of Colored Republicans; Marse Calloway, Baltimore; Mrs. Maude Coleman Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles E. Mitchell of New York, former U. S. Minister to Liberia; Raymond P. Alexander, Philadelphia; Hobson R. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania legislator; T. Gillis Nutter, West Virginia, and Charles H. Colburn of Delaware were represented by proxy.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation

Republican.

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Million Negroes in the Industrial States Now May Swing From Republicans.

By W. A. WARN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Now that the Republican National Committee, after three days of hearing and deciding contests for seats in the Republican National Convention, has completed its work of making up the temporary roll for next week's big meeting, party men throughout the country are awaiting the reaction among Negroes in the North from decisions affecting Negro delegations from the South.

The national committee to all appearances, has put its stamp of approval upon the work of building up a white Republican party South of the Mason and Dixon Line. The work was begun during the 1928 pre-convention period when Herbert Hoover was the successful candidate for the Republican nomination. After Mr. Hoover's victory in a number of Southern States this work was continued, under the supervision of Walter F. Brown, Republican National Committeeman from Ohio, who occupied the position in Mr. Hoover's Cabinet now held by Postmaster General Farley in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt.

"Lily White" organizations in Southern tSates carried off the victory for the most part in contests heard before the Republican National Committee prior to the 1932 Republican National Convention. Thi syear the Republican committee has been seating entirely "lily white" delegations or district delegates from Southern States in which contests had developed.

Negroes of Mississippi Win

"Lily White" delegations from three Southern States, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, were seated by the national committee, which also reached a similar decision in a contest from the Fifth Congressional District in Georgia.

One Negro delegation, that of Mississippi, headed by Percy W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman, whose persuasive eloquence has thrilled Republican National Committees in a long succession of similar contests on the eve of national conventions of his party, carried off the victory in its contest, and the same was true with regard to Negro delegates from the Ninth Congressional District in Tennessee, whose seats had been contested by white rivals.

The contests brought from Mississippi involved eleven seats in the convention; the contest from Tennessee only two.

"Lily Whites" prevailed in contests involving thirty-six seats in all for next week's party gathering.

Owing to the normal predominance of Democrats in all elections of Southern States, the Republicans might feel that they are safe in giving little consideration to the resentment aroused by the decisions among Republican Negro voters although they heavily out-number white Republican electors in most, if not all, of the States South of the Mason and Dixon Line. But what was brought forcibly to the attention of the committee, while hearings on the contests were in progress, was the reaction the decisions might cause among Negroes in the North, who are in a position to cast their ballots on election day on a basis of equality with the whites.

Large Vote Is Involved

It was stated at the hearings that disaffection among Negro voters in the North caused by the action of the Republican National Committee in approving a major reorganization of the Republican party in the South might cost the Republican party in excess of a million votes—some speakers gave a figure as high as 4,000,000 votes—in Northern States, some of which would be essential for the Republicans to obtain a majority in the Electoral College.

During the years of the World War, when the great industries in the North afforded opportunities for millions of workers, there was a great exodus of Negroes from the Southern tSates and a corresponding influx into State snorth of the Mason and Dixon Line. A large proportion of the Negro immigrants settled in the border States, but such industrial States as Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, normally Republican, also attracted a great mass of Southern Negroes.

In this State, for example, the Negro vote at the time of Harding's election in 1920 had become a factor of impottance recognized by the leaders of both parties.

At the hearings before the Republican National Committee, spokesmen for the Negro delegations almost invariably tagged their "lily white" rivals as "neophyte" Republicans and "made-over" Democrats who, the speakers said, had been kicked out by the party of their original affiliation. ontention between Negroes and "lily whites" on more than one occasion became intense.

Veteran Leader is Beaten

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The "Lily White" victory in the Louisiana contest will secure to John E. Jackson of New Orleans his present position as Republican National ommitteeman from that State. There were two Negroes on his delegation while the contestants were all Negroes.

The Republican National Committee voted to increase the number of delegates to the convention from 1,001 to 1,003 by admitting two delegates from the Philippines, not before listed on the tentative temporary roll of the convention.

Spokesmen for the Filipino delegates contended that the 1932 National Convention had voted to give the Philippines two seats in the 1936 convention and, further, that Filipino independence will not come earlier than 1946; legislation in the islands during the intervening period being subject to veto by the President of the United States.

The only decision made by the national committee directly affecting votes in the convention for a Presidential nominee involved the contest brought from the District of olumbia against three delegates backed by National Committeeman Edward F. Colladay.

The Colladay delegates are pledged to Governor Landon of Kansas. They were seated, the action insuring the retention of Mr. Colladay, a veteran member of the National Committee.

WHITES NOW CONTROL GEORGIA G.O.P. IN FULL

Ruling Committee All-White in Membership for First Time in History.

By GLENN RAMEY,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Georgia republicans, for the first time in the party's state history, are going to the national convention at Cleveland June 9, representing an organization 100 per cent white controlled.

The recent state convention reduced the membership of the central committee, governing body in Georgia, from 110 to 55 and provided an executive committee of 15 actively to conduct its affairs.

All officers and members of the executive committee are white.

There are only five negroes on the state central committee.

In adopting this setup, the convention switched from the 12-year leadership of Josiah T. Rose to that of Clint W. Hager, of Atlanta, former United States district attorney.

Hager, as chairman of the central committee, with the other officers and executive committee, is in active control of republican affairs in Georgia. The big committee seldom meets oftener than once in two years, the executive committee having power to act in its stead.

Hager, who had a hard fight to defeat Rose in the Fulton county convention and in the state gathering, was chairman of the latter meetings of the executive committee, which adopted revolutionary regulations.

The convention, under Hager's rules, returned local patronage to party adherents in affected counties.

W. R. Tucker, of Dawsonville, is first vice chairman of the central committee; W. T. Kitchens, of Mitchell, is second vice chairman; Wilson Williams, of Woodbury, secretary, and J. H. Rush, of Lumber City, treasurer.

The executive committee, with the exception of the seventh district—which so far has not elected its members—follows:

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The Negro's Cause In THe Platform Of The Republicans and Dems

By KELLY MILLER

The platform mongers are now busy on their quadrennial task. In political parlance, a platform is a public declaration of the principles and policy of a political party issued before an election. On the approach of the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties, Negro politicians busy themselves in pressing upon Party leaders certain planks favorable to the rights of the race.

In the campaign of 1928 it occurred for the first time that both parties were importuned in this regard. The late lamented National Non-Partizan League had just been organized. This political body sprang up, flourished, and faded like a school boy's tale, the wonder of an hour. Its prototype, the National Negro Republican League, passed through the same stages as its evanescent antitype.

A committee consisting of Hon. Oscar DePriest, president; Kelly Miller, secretary, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, was appointed to draft identic resolutions and to impress them upon National Committees of both parties for incorporation in their respective platforms. The central purpose of the resolution was to insist upon the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments and the enacting of an anti-lynching law.

We presented these propositions to Hon. Simeon D. Fess, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, and to Jouette Shouse, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party. Mr. Fess parried our requests with the old, old story of the benefactions of the Republican Party, but never came to the point at issue. On the other hand, Mr. Shouse stated that he personally approved of all that we requested, and that he would use his good offices to see that we got a chance to present the matter before the Committee on Resolutions when the Democratic Convention met.

Members Go Partisan

The matter was left in the hands of our chairman, who would be in Chicago at the meeting of both convention. Thereupon, certain political exegencies arose which caused sundry members of the Non-Partisan League, including its chairman, to return to their former partisan allegiance, which left the Non-Partisan League in the lurch and the matter never was effectively presented to either National Committee. No other agency, it seems, made an effective appeal to either party. As a result, Mr. Hoover promised the Negro nothing, and kept his word. Candidate Roosevelt, made no specific promises to any race or class, but laid the chief stress of emphasis upon the forgotten man—of whom the Negro is chief.

The National Bar Association has engaged to present the Negro's cause to both Party Conventions at their sessions this month. The bill of particulars is substantially the same as that of the years gone by—enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments and the enactment of a Federal Anti-Lynching law.

After long and mature deliberations, I have reached the conclusion in my own mind that it is a waste of while to bother either convention with the insertion of

Both Parties Alike

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Both Parties Alike

It is useless for the political leaders of any longer spread his

to race, section or party. Let us hope that both parties will stop paying politics with human misery.

If the Negro has any peculiar interest in platforms, it concerns itself with the liberal or reactionary attitude towards social legislation and social justice. On this score, the two parties seem to be in the process of shifting positions. The Republican Party, which has stood traditionally for centralized power against the hide bound claims of local soreveignty, is now opposing the New Deal policies on the basis that they encroach upon states rights. The G. O. P. is thus poaching upon the immemorial preserves of the Democratic Party.

As it was in the beginning, it is now, and likely to continue so, that the Negro's political and social salvation is likely to depend upon broad central powers of the Federal Government against the local claims of provincial states.

The Negro, therefore, will be more sympathetic with that party which promises most by way of social legislation and enlargement of Federal authority over the ancient claims of states rights.

Naturally enough, the race awaits the pronouncement of the party platforms with much interest. There is always a large floating element which will be attracted to one party or the other, according to the allurement of the platform announcements.

RACE DEMOCRATS CALLED TRAITORS

Wibecan Pleads for Return to G.O.P.

All Negro Democrats were called traitors to the principles of their mothers and fathers by George E. Wibecan, New York State chairman of the Eastern Federation of Colored Republicans, at a meeting held last Thursday night by the United Republican Congress, 2143 Seventh avenue.

Mr. Wibecan, who is also alternate-at-large to the coming Republican national convention, scourged both those within and without the Republican party "who would deny Abraham Lincoln his richly deserved laurels for his major stroke in delivering Black America from the thraldom of slavery," and was especially caustic to young Negroes who "either through ignorance or blindness, or both, totally discount the part Lincoln played."

Mr. Wibecan said that the "only hope of stemming the tide that is now carrying the group back to an economic and social slavery is for colored Americans to back 100 per cent a popular Republican government reborn to the Lincoln principles."

The United Republican Congress is an interdistrict, Harlem-wide assembly organized to reawaken community interest in the fundamental ideals of the Republican party.

Convention Petitioned.

In the spirit of Mr. Wibecan's denunciation of Democrats and the Democratic Party, the congress passed resolutions calling for a "new emancipation" to save the masses "from the threat of Communism on the one hand and the thralldom of bigoted capitalism on the other."

It also addressed to the Republican Convention soon to meet in Cleveland a demand that the party platform pledge a federal anti-lynching law, patterned after the Lindbergh anti-kidnapping law, and that it promise to put an end to the policy of crop reductions.

The local Republi[illegible]ould have the convention also rededicate itself to the rights of man—liberty, equality and fraternity, and opportunity under the stars and stripes"; and to a return of the nation to its sound principles of Americanism and the abolition of the practices of socialism, communism and all cruel and despotic practices now fostered by the now so-called New Deal administration in Washington.

Condemns NRA, AAA.

The congress added its condemnation of the NRA, AAA, and the Social Security Act which, the group observed, "barred all domestic, agricultural and casual laborers," and scored the Home Owners' Loan and Mortgage Corporation's "practice of blacklisting colored homes from mortgage relief."

The resolution would, however, have the nation continue one New Deal enterprise—the continuation of relief—except that the nation would only be required "to see that the states continue relief of the jobless and destitute until unemployment shall cease and prosperity return."

Among those enthusiastically endorsing the resolution were George W. Harris, ex-alderman and president of the congress; Michigan C. Brown, Julius W. Streety, Love B. Woods, Mrs. Ernest I. Gordon and Mrs. Angelina Blocker.

Chicago Republicans Draft Planks.

CHICAGO, June 4 (ANP).—As the result of several conferences the past few weeks by well known members of the Republican party here, a special mass meeting was held last Thursday at Poro College, at which time a subcommittee was formed and directed to draft a statement and planks to be recommended to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio. After adoption by the body, the appeal and platform planks were placed in the hands of former Congressman Oscar DePriest, delegate-at-large from Illinois, for presentation to the national convention. Mr. DePriest leaves for the Ohio metropolis on Friday of this week, to present the resolutions to the national body.

DELEGATIONS FROM SOUTH UNDER FIRE

Traditional Contest Of Lily-Whites Begun; Race In Action

CLEVELAND, O., June 5 (Special)—Battle over seats at the Republican National convention which opens here next week attracted the attention of the entire nation as Chairman Henry P. Fletcher and his colleagues settled down to business immediately upon their arrival here Tuesday morning from Washington.

From present indications this will be the largest Republican convention since Theodore Roosevelt was nominated in Chicago, and the most bitter since the same Roosevelt bolted the regular and organized the Bull Moose party.

With the local arrangements committee, Chairman Fletcher and his aide spent the first day receiving and passing in contests which as usual came piling in from Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and the District of Columbia.

Perry W. Howard, Republican committeeman from Mississippi, facesa stiff fight with the lily whites from his states, as does R. R. Church, political leader from Tennessee.

Fifty-six contests for convention seats faced the national committee when it started to work on Wednesday. It is learned that Tennessee, Georgia and Oklahoma are sending contesting delegates, many of them representing the lilywhite wing of the Republican party in the South.

The national committee will not have the final say on the contests. The committee decides what delegates shall be placed on the temporary roll. The convention committee then reviews the contests that remain after the convention is opened. Arthur M. Curtis, assistant to Chairman Fletcherm, places the contests before the national committee's general counsel. But this job John Hamilton, the general counsel, wished to be relieved from because of his connection with the Landon-for-President Committee.

Hon. Maurice Maschke is not a member of the National Committee, having refused reappointment following the national convention in Chicago four years ago. It will be remembered at the last national convention that it was Mr. Maschke who went to the front with his usual courage and fought for the seating of the delegates from Georgia and other states in the South that represented our group rather than the "lily-whites," and they were seated. However, Mr. Maschke will have close connection with the proceedings of the entire convention from his Guilford road home in Cleveland Heights and through his faithful secretary, Mrs. Gladys Gordon, in Mr. Maschke's office, Guarantee Title Building.

Mrs. Enola George, wife of Civil Service Commissioner Clayborne George, has been selected to serve on the ladies hospitality committee along with leading Republican women of the other groups. Among the Race leaders who are making preparations to see to it that our delegates most especially are extended the proper courtesy during their visit in Cleveland. Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, delegate-at-large, and councilman; Councilman Lawrence O. Payne and John E. Hubbard, the latter district delegate to the convention; Assistant Prosecutor Perry B. Jackson; William B. Saunders, attorney in the utilities department of the city; Assistant Law Director Charles W. White; Deputy City Treasurer L. L. Yancey; former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, and his popular wife, Mrs. Lethia Fleming of the juvenile court and others.

MANY DEPART FOR NATIONAL G.O.P. MEET

Harry R. Bracy, Delegate From Eleventh, Heads St. Louis Invaders

ST. LOUIS. —Many St. Louisans will be in Cleveland next week attending the 1936 National Republican convention. Heading the group will be Harry R. Bracy, attorney, delegate from the Eleventh Congressional district and Mrs. Blanche Edwards and James Harrison, both members of the Missouri State Republican committee.

Bracy, a former clerk in Judge Charles H. Turpin's court, and a representative from the strong Sixth Ward group, along with Frederick Stueck, white lawyer, will represent the Eleventh district. Both men are going as uninstructed delegates due to the failure of the district to agree upon either Governor Landon of Kansas or Frank Knox of Chicago as an unanimous choice. He left the city at 6 o'clock Wednesday night for Cleveland.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, 3001 Lawton, former committeewoman from the Sixth ward, is the alternate delegate to the national meeting. the election of Bracy and Mrs. Gamble marks the first time in the history of the district that both a regular and alternate have been elected from the sixth.

Among the other Republican leaders expected to attend the meeting are John A. Davis, Will Banks, Josiah Thomas, William A. "Billy" Morant, N. B. Young and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Johnson.

WHY SENATOR BORAH LOST OHIO

"Senator William E. Borah apparently fared worse in the Ohio Primary than in that of any other state where he made a contest for delegates to the Republican national convention"—stated the Cleveland Plain Dealer editorially, following the May 12th Primary.

The reason for this—that Borah, because the Negro population of about a quarter of a million, launched a campaign to defeat Borah, because he does not favor an anti-lynch bill. Rosco McCullough fared the same defeat in Ohio, which opposed Borah also opposed McCullough.

According to a press release Borah stated that "Negroes supported Robt A. Taft, Cincinnati lawyer against him because Republicans in Ohio deceived Negroes into believing they would support the Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill."

Political — 1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican

So Shy

One-Armed GOP Delegate Got La. State Degree

John E. Perkins Only Colored Graduate of Huey Long's University.

CITES EXPERIENCE WITH CLASSMATES

They Expected Him to Clown, He Says.

CLEVELAND—The first and only colored graduate of Louisiana State University's law school at Baton Rouge is a delegate to the Republican National Convention in session here this week.

He is John E. Perkins, a one-armed, aggressive native son of the late Huey Long's much publicized domain, with an office in Baton Rouge. The arm, you might say, or rather the loss of it, is the cause of the phenomenon, for John E. Perkins would never be an alumnus of L.S.U. if he possessed two arms.

The Pelican State has as the origin of its statute books the Code Napoleon. It also has a law which states in effect that any citizen who is maimed or handicapped physically shall be trained in the profession of his choice within the State and at the expense of the State.

Had to Admit Him

When Perkins decided he wanted to become a barrister and, on the strength of his being handicapped with the loss of an arm, applied at L.S.U., the dean and regents literally threw up their hands in horror. But Perkins was persistent, and it was finally decided he should be sent to Northwestern.

Perkins refused. He wanted to remain at home—and he did. He also studied law—at the State's expense and at the State school.

His graduation occurred a little more than a year ago—in January, 1935, with the mid-term class, and he became one of the few colored attorneys of the State, of which there are about nine all told.

During the time he was in school, he had private tutors, but he attended the lectures with the white members of his class. His examinations were the same as those taken—and in many cases flunked—by the white students.

When tutors or instructors became patroniziing and facetious by asking, "What do you want to study law for, boy?" Perkins said he gritted his teeth and stuck it out.

Takes Nerve to Practice

But it took "one hell of a lot of intestinal fortitude," he added, and "it still takes a lot of guts to practice what I have learned. In court the hardest job I have to put over is to get rid of the impression that I am expected to clown."

Opposing lawyers make a practice of hinting that he does not know the law—until he changes their minds, he declared. Once he remarked, to the discomfiture of his heckler, that "They teach the same law at the foot of the class that is taught at the head; and a tutor for one may be just as effective as a tutor for fifty."

The Louisiana attorney was a part of the delegation which lost its rights to seats to the lily whites. Other members included Dr. R. M. Baranco, Baton Rouge; Dr. J. H. Lowry, Donaldsonville; and the Rev. Scott Chinn, New Orleans.

Lily White Aides

Colored delegates opposing them, and said by some to have been brought along by the lily whites for the sake of color, included Dr. J. A. Harder and James Lewis, New Orleans. The two groups opposed each other at every turn during the convention.

Claims G.O.P. Nat'l Committee Approves "Lily Whitism" Of Party In The South

New York Times Writer Says Committee Fears Reaction Of Northern Negro Voters May Lead to More Votes In Democratic Column.

CLEVELAND, O., June 11—The following excerpts were taken from the report of W. A. Warn, New York Times correspondent, who is covering the Republican National convention in Cleveland this week: "The national committee, to all appearances, has put its stamp of approval upon the work of building up a white Republican party south of the Mason and Dixon line . . . "'Lily Whites' prevailed in contests involving 36 seats in all for the party gathering.

"Large Vote Is Involved

"Owing to the normal predominance of Democrats in all elections of Southern States, the Republicans might feel that they are safe in giving little consideration to the resentment aroused by the decisions among Republican Negro voters' although they heavily outnumber white Republican electors in most, if not all, of the States south of the Maosn and Dixon line. But what was brought forcibly to the attention of the committee while hearings on the contests were in progress was the reaction the decisions might cause among Negroes in the North, who are in a position to cast their ballots on election day on a basis of equality with the whites.

"It was stated at the hearings that disaffection among Negro voters in the North caused by the Republican National Committee in approving a major reorganization of the Republican party in the South might cost the Republican party in excess of a million votes—some speakers gave a figure as high as 4,000,000 votes—in Northern States, some of which would be essential for the Republicans to obtain a majority in the Electoral College . . . "

by the Medel Church, Rev. J. J McNeil, minister. Miss Eloise Uggams, soprano, and the Harry Williams Quartet were assisting artists.

"A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME"

Col. West A. Hamilton, left, and John E. Perkins, black-and-tan delegate from the Sixth Louisiana district. Mr. Perkins appeared before the credentials committee and charged that the contesting lily-whites were Democrats three years out of every four. "A Democrat by any other name smells just as bad," protested Mr. Perkins.

GIVE WARNING TO MANAGERS OF THE PARTY

Steam-roller Moves With Deadly Effect, Crushes Louisiana, Florida

(Other GOP News on Pages 2, 4, 5)

By A. N. FIELDS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Convention Hall, June 12—The steam roller, guided and directed by Walter L. Brown, who is charged with sponsoring lily-whitism, moved with deadly effect in the disposition of delegates who were up for consideration by the national committee at a meeting in which 400 Republicans from diverse sections of the country, including delegates and alternates from many states, met at the Western Reserve Republican club, Friday night, and unanimously condemned the bosses of the Republican convention in excluding what they claimed to have been the duly elected delegates from Florida and Louisiana.

At this meeting, some of the most representative Race men of the country participated. A resolution was drafted which was presented to the national committee condemning the apparent disposition to prevent the participation of black men from the South in the nomination of the presidential candidate. The signers of the resolution were: W. C. Heuston, John E. Hubbard, Clayborne George, and Charles E. White.

Threats were made by various leaders that, if the Republican managers continued in their program of disregarding the rights of Race citizens, that many leaders throughtout the North, East, and West would likely be found deserting the party in the November election. Among the speakers were: Councilman Leroy N. Bundy, Cleveland; Turner B. Bell, prominent atotrney from Leavenworth, Kans.; Rev. W. Scott Chinn, New Orleans, La.; Atty. John Allen Sr., Omaha, Neb.; and Councilmen John E. Hubbard and Laurence Payne, Cleveland.

The protest on the question of lily-whitism has reached enormous proportions, so much so that the national committee is disturbed. They are sending out emissaries, and every effort is being made by the water carriers of the party to stem the tide. The far-reaching effect of the fight to dethone lily-whitism is evidenced by a telegram released from Newark, N. J., protesting against the action of the national committee.

This telegram was filed to the credentials committee of the convention by leading Race Republicans representing 12 eastern states. Among those who signed are Frances E. Rivers, New York; J. W. Gorrell, Newark, N. J.; Robert P. McGuinn, Baltimore, Md.; Hamilton Travis, New York; Joseph W. Baker, Philadelphia; Oliver Randolph, New Jersey; George E. Bates, Oliver W. Brown, New Jersey; Mrs. Naomi Young, Atlantic City; J. M. Calloway, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Maude Coleman, Harrisburg, Pa.; Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, New York; Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia; T. Gillis Nutter, Charleston, W. Va., and Charles H. Colburne, Wilmington, Del.

These are some of the outstanding citizens throughout the country who are adding their protests against the actions of the credential committee in its refusal to recognize the duly elected delegates from the states in question. The District of Columbia is also in the throes of a fight involving the seating of the Colladay group, which in effect has served to eliminate from political prestige and influence such Republican leadership in the district as Emmett J. Scott, John R. Hawkins, former Judge James A. Cobb, Jesse H. Mitchell, and Col. West A. Hamilton. These gentlemen were a part of the Rover-Evans slate, and in the march of the steam roller went down to defeat.

It is reported on high authority that members of the national committee representing northern states, in which are thousands of Race voters, are much concerned over the turn of events. Chairman Henry R. Fletcher of the Republican national committee, and Harrison E. Spangler, director of the western division of the Republcan national committee which includes all states west of the Allegheny mountains, regard the lily-whitism issue as having elements of seriousness which may be calculated to have telling effects upon the results of the November election.

From out of the hidden recesses of what is said to be first hand news, it is asserted that Walter L. Brown, former postmaster general in the Hoover administration, and long a political cog of great magnitude in the machinery of the "old guard," is scheduled to get the steam roller himself, which he has engineered for a number of years. National Committeeman Brown, in an interview with a **Chicago Defender** representative, declared emphatically "there is nothing in the stories to the effect that I am or ever have been opposed to the political welfare of the colored people. When I was postmaster general, I gave an appointment to Atty. William C. Hueston of Indiana and made a ruling that no colored employee of the post office department could be dismissed without first being passed upon by Mr. Hueston. "There is no newspaper story for you that I can give about the reports which have gone out." Notwithstanding the above interview, members of the Ohio state delegation who are "in the know," declare that as national committeeman for the state of Ohio, the sun has set for Mr. Brown.

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Political-1936
Party Affiliation

Republican

Vanguard of Delegates at Nat'l Convention; Two States Send Race Members As Delegates At Large

CLEVELAND, June 12---(ANP)---Two states of the nation, after the state conventions had been convinced of the wisdom of giving full representation to a minority group, selected Negroes as delegates-at-large. Oscar DePriest of Illinois, former member of Congress and a candidate for re-election to that office, was honored by being made delegate-at-large, following the voluntary withdrawal of C. Wayland Brooks, the party's candidate for governor of Illinois.

J. R. A. Crossland of Missouri is the other man elected to represent his state at the convention, and which shows the determination of G. O. P. big-wigs to recognize those political centers where Negroes rally vote and where their votes are counted.

The Mississippi delegation, headed by Perry W. Howard won recognition by the National Committee when the delegation was seated as a whole. National Committeeman Howard, whose delegation before the National Committee in a stirring address in which he told of his state's unwavering support of Republican policies and the seating of his delegation followed.

The other delegates-at-large from Mississippi E. P. Booze, Rev. A. J Brown, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, J. H. Oldham, Dr. S. D. Redmond, Mrs Margaret Legon Arnett and E. L Patton. District delegates are W. J Box, A. M. Patterson, F. H. Miller H. H. Quinn, C. T. Butler, J. B. Woods, A. M. Redmond, Dr. D. C Jackson, S. W. Rodgers, W. W. Gilbert, Dr. C. H. Wheeler, C. D. Parker, E. D. Trigg and Charles Isaac.

Others at Big GOP Pow-Wow

Among the other delegations whose qualifications as representatives to the Convention were passed upon by the National Committee are the following:

COLORADO: Dr. T. T. McKinney, Denver, first district alternate.

KANSAS: A. J. Neely, Kansas City, second district alternate; Dr. W. M. Thomas, Leavenworth, first district alternate.

KENTUCKY: Walter Robinson, Hopkinsville, delegate at large.

LOUISIANA: Paul L. Marshall, so-called Black and Tan group; Wallace Marine, New Orleans, first district alternate; John D. Brown, New Orleans, second district delegate; W. Scott Chinn, New Orleans, second district alternate; Jerrell Creech, Logansport, fourth district delegate; John R. Perkins, Baton Rouge, sixth district delegate; Dr. B. V. Donato, delegate at large, Dr. J. A. Hardin, Opelousas, seventh district alternate; F. D. Benjamin, Moreauville, eighth district alternate.

LOUISIANA: Jahncke, Jackson Lily-White group; James Lewis, New Orleans, delegate at large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, delegate at large; Thomas I. Gelbreth, New Orleans, alternate at large; Emil B. Meine, New Orleans, alternate at large.

MISSOURI: Duke Diggs, Jefferson City, second district alternate; Fred Dabney, Kansas City, fourth district alternate; Harry Bracy, St. Louis, eleventh district delegate; Miss Elizabeth Gamble, St. Louis, eleventh district alternate; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph, delegate at large; Samuel J. Lane, St. Louis, alternate at large.

Large Number Of Negro G. O. P.'s Attend the Cleveland Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 ---- (By the Continental Press)----The presence of such a large group of Negro Republican leaders has caused considerable discussion as the number is so large that it is quite noticeable to all---- both white and Negroes at the convention.

A partial list of the prominent Negro leaders at the convention follows: Bishop J. A. Bray, CME church Chicago; Dr. J. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, Chicago; Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, CME church, Kansas City, Kansas; Hon. Oscar DePriest, former congressman and delegate at large from Illinois; Attorney E. T. Barber, Oklahoma City; Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi; Bob Church, dominant figure in GOP circles of Tennessee; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, noted orator, Chicago; T. W. Bell, noted Kansas lawyer; W. M. Bradshaw, president of the Landon for President Committee among Negroes, Topeka; Bishop W. T. Vernon, former registrar of the treasury, Kansas City, Kansas; Bishop Charles H. Phillips, second episcopal district of the CME church; Dr. H. W. Evans, pastor of Lane Metropolitan CME church, Cleveland; W. C. Hueston, attorney from Washington, formerly of Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. E. L. Hollis, Sedalia, Mo.; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Dr. J. G. N. Soanes, Kansas City, Kansas; Dr. T. T. McKinney, alternate delegate, Denver, Colorado; Rev C. E. Chapman, presiding elder of the Kansas district CME church and head of the Continental Press, Kansas City, Attorney A.B. Martin, Pittsburg, Kansas; Thomas Richards, Sr., Kansas City, Kansas; Attorneys L. A. Knor and C. H. Calloway, Kansas City, Missouri; Prof. C. E. Hubbard, Sedalia, Missouri; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Grant, Nashville; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, delegate at large, St. Joe, Missouri; Rev. L. H. Crawford, Kansas City, Kansas; Lloyd Kerford, Atchison, Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chiles, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. Mary White, St. Louis; Attorney R. S. Cobb, Jefferson City, Missouri; Prof. P. P. Scott, Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Franklin, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Tracy Mitchell, powerful leader among women, Topeka; Mrs. Laura Jean James, Kansas City, Kansas; Attorney A. G. W. Sango, Tulsa, Oklahoma; W. W. Fisher, Evanston, Illinois; Horn, Faulkner, oil operators, Oklahoma City; E. M. Lawson, Leavenworth; Attorney Charles M. Stokes, Leavenworth; Dr. McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth; Miss Annabell Sawyer, Topeka; Clarence Brad-shaw, Topeka.

Thompson, probation officer, Topeka; Frank Montgomery, Cowley county, Kansas; Prof. A. J. Neely, alternate, Kansas City, Kansas; Fred Dabney, grand master of the Masons, Attorney James D. Pouncey, Eugene Lacy, Albert Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Claudia Wiseman, Kansas City, Missouri; from St. Louis: Dr. G. J. Dixon, Attorney Harry B. Bracy, delegate from the 11th district; Rev. S. J. Lane, alternate at large from Missouri; Dr. Charles H. Phillips, Jr., N. B. Young, Jr., Mrs. Gamble, alternate from 11th district; S. D. Redmond, Jr., Langston Harrison, constable; Harrison, undertaker; S. D. Redmond, Sr., Jackson, Mississippi; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Booze, Mound Bayou, Miss.; Attorney Scipio Jones, Little Rock; Attorney Booker of Chicago. Scores of others from all sections of the country are in attendance.

Elect Delegates To Republican Meet

FORT WORTH. — O. C. Crook, precinct chairman of Precinct 59, 7th Ward East, was elected delegate to the State Republican Convention which will meet here on May 26.

Mr. Cook was the only Negro so designated from Tarrant County and his selection was all the more commendable since he was the only Negro present in the County Convention.

He is looking forward to the national convention, as he has been assured the backing of the Tarrant County delegation as a candidate to that body which will meet in Cleveland, Ohio. A staunch backer of Gov. Alf Landon for the presidency, a forward step in the progress of the Negro is seen by Mr. Cook, regardless of the party in power for the next quadrenniam.

MILLIONAIRE PUBLISHER LANDON MATE

Negro Discrimination in All Decisions of Convention

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVELAND, June 12.—A sudden boom, which came from the same direction as the Hearst-Liberty League-Landon stampede, swept Colonel Frank Knox, millionaire newspaper publisher, into the vice-presidential candidacy of the Republican Party here today.

Knox was unanimously nominated after Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, Colonel Arthur Little of New York, and Governor Harry Nice of Maryland withdrew from the race.

Knox's selection is another triumph for William Randolph Hearst, America's number one fascist, who is the "man behind the Landon gun." Knox was formerly general manager of the Hearst newspapers, and is now the reactionary owner and publisher of the Chicago Daily News.

When the Republican National Convention adjourned sine die at 1:14 p. m. today, it ended a four-day session which had been completely dominated by the Hearst-Liberty League forces. In the choice of nominees, in the discrimination against Southern Negro dele-

gations, and in the whole reactionary atmosphere and decisions of the convention, these forces had a batting average of 1,000 per cent.

In Washington, Senator Borah withheld announcements on whether he would stump for Landon. He asserted disagreement with Landon's pronouncements on the currency plank. But if Borah follows his course in the last presidential elections, he will eventually fall in line behind the reactionary candidates.

REPUBLICANS TRY TO RE-WED COLORED VOTE BY NEGRO REPRESENTATION AT PRESENT MEET

DEPRIEST OF CHICAGO, AND CROSSLAND OF MISSOURI, DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO CLEVELAND

J. H. Stephens Is Alternate From Oklahoma

CLEVELAND, June 11.—(ANP)—The two outstanding impressions of pre-convention activities in this gaily bedecked city which next Tuesday will make history—when the Republican party nominates its candidate for the presidency of the United States—are the large number of Negroes who have been chosen by the various states to participate as delegates to the Big convention and the under-cover, but persistent rumors among arriving delegates and officials that Governor Landon of Kansas will be nominated on the first ballot.

When the stentorian voice of the temporary chairman on next Tuesday announces "The convention is called to order," he will address his colleagues in Cleveland's $15,000,000 Public Auditorium, recently renovated, painted and decorated at a cost of nearly $300,000—furnished by the WPA and the city itself—and will set in motion the most momentous and important presidential nominating convention held in the recent history of the Grand Old Party.

Two States Send Negro Delegates At Large

Two states of the nation, after the state conventions had been convinced of the wisdom of giving full representation to a minority group, have selected Negroes as delegates-at-large. Oscar DePriest of Illinois, former member of Congress and a candidate for re-election to that office, was honored by being made delegate-at-large, following the voluntary withdrawal of C. Wayland Brooks, the party's candidate for governor of Illinois. Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of Missouri, is the other colored man elected to represent his state at the convention, and which shows the determination of G. O. P. bigwigs to recognize those political centers where Negroes really vote and where their votes are counted.

Those high in party councils estimate that a total of 1,000 delegates will be seated but it is still a moot question as to the final personnel of the Negro delegate list, because of the usual and inevitable contests of Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern delegates, to be seated over the protest of the lily-white members of the delegations.

Lily-Whites Win First Skirmish

The first of the convention skirmishes revolving about the seating of delegates came to a head Thursday, when the Republican National Committee, called upon for a decision in the contested seating of the Negro and white Florida delegations, cast its ruling in favor of the Lily-Whites. An uproar among the colored contingent followed and the delegation, headed by J. Leonard Lewis, in an insistent demand of their rights, announced they would carry the contest to the credentials committee on the floor of the convention next Tuesday.

The delegates ousted by the National Committee's ruling are James H. Lewis, D. D. Powell, Leon M. Giles, David H. Dwight, Miss Bertha M. White and Capers Bradham. Twelve other Florida delegates, alternate and district, were also hit by the committee's decision. Observers here declared that if some consideration were not given the ousted delegates from Florida, their Northern brothers will take official notice of the fact at the November election and register their protest at the polls. Florida Republican Lily-White policy is well known.

Mississippi Delegation Seated

The Mississippi delegation, headed by Perry W. Howard, won recognition by the National Committee when the delegation was seated as a whole. National Committeeman Howard, whose delegation also includes some white members, presented his claim to recognition before the National Committee in a stirring address in which he told of his state's unwavering support of Republican policies, and the seating of his delegation followed.

The other delegates-at-large from Mississippi are E. P. Booze, Rev. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, J. H. Oldham, Dr. S. D. Redmond, Mrs. Marguerite Legon Arnett and E. L. Patton. District delegates are W. J. Box, A. M. Patterson, F. H. Miller, H. H. Quinn, C. T. Butler, J. B. Woods, A. M. Redmond, Dr. D. C. Jackson, S. W. Rodgers, W. W. Gilbert, Dr. C. H. Wheeler, C. D. Parker, E. D. Trigg and Charles Isaac.

With the announcement that the Georgia delegation had been seated, political prophets and newsmen predicted that a total of between 55 and 60 colored delegates will have official representation when the gavel of the temporary chairman opens the convention. It was learned that Benjamin J. Davis, delegate-at-large and A. T. Walden, fifth district delegate, won their seats with the other members of the Georgia delegation.

Others at Big G. O. P. Pow-Wow

Among the other delegations whose qualifications as representatives to the convention will be passed upon by the National Committee, and failing there will be taken to the credentials committee at the opening session, are the following:

Colorado—Dr. T. T. McKinney, Denver, first district alternate.

Kansas—A. J. Neely, Kansas City, second district alternate; Dr. W. M. Thomas, Leavenworth, first district alternate.

Kentucky — Walter Robinson, Hopkinsville, delegate-at-large.

Louisiana—Paul L. Marshall, co-called Black and Tan group; Wallace Marine, New Orleans, first district alternate; John D. Brown, New Orleans, second district delegate; W. Scott Chinn, New Orleans, second district alternate; Jerrell Creech, Logansport, fourth district delegate; John R. Perkins, Baton Rouge, sixth district delegate; Dr. B. V. Donato, delegate-at-large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, Opelousas, seventh district alternate; F. D. Benjamin, Moreauville, eighth district alternate.

Louisiana—Jahncke-Jackson Lily-White group: James Lewis, New Orleans, delegate-at-large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, New Orleans, delegate-at-large; Thomas I. Galbreth, New Orleans, alternate-at-large; Emil L. Meine, New Orleans, alternate-at-large.

Missouri—Duke Diggs, Jefferson City, second district alternate; Fred Dabney, Kansas City, fourth district alternate; Harry Bracy, St. Louis, eleventh district delegate; Miss Elizabeth Gamble, St. Louis, eleventh district alternate; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph, delegate-at-large; Samuel J. Lane, St. Louis, alternate-at-large.

New York—Rev. James W. Brown, New York City, 21st district delegate.

Oklahoma—J. H. Stevens, Okmulgee, alternate-at-large.

Arkansas—Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, fifth district delegate

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

THIS WEEK ALL EYES are turned to Cleveland, Ohio, where the Republican National Convention is in session for the purpose of nominating candidates, drafting a national platform and formally firing the gun which opens the presidential campaign. Two weeks hence, those same eyes will be turned to Philadelphia, Pa., where the Democratic National Convention will be held.

At the time of this writing the selection of Governor Landon of Kansas as the Republican Presidential candidate seems a foregone conclusion and certainly one needs have no hesitancy in predicting that the Democratic slate of candidates will remain the same.

What probably will be the most important consideration of the Negro voters this year will be how the resolutions committees of the two parties will meet the question which the Negro is asking of both: "What are you going to do for us?"

Not necessarily does the Negro want the answer to be in terms of dollars and cents but rather would he have both parties become reborn in the spirit of those pioneers of this country who, in setting up this democratic form of government, gave to all men the constitutional guarantee of the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Negro voter would have both parties meet: the failure to enact a federal anti-lynching law with its consequent increase in the number of lynchings; the disfranchisement of Negro voters in the South and the increasing tendency not to appoint qualified Negro aspirants to higher federal offices other than Recorder of Deeds in Washington, Minister to Liberia and Justice of the Municipal Court in the District of Columbia.

The support that either of the parties will get from the [illegible] depend upon the actions of those parties on the issues set forth above.

June 9, 1936

NEGRO DELEGATES CARRY ON FIGHT

SUPPOSED ANNIHILATION G. O. P. PARTY HINGES ON BATTLE

CLEVELAND, June 9 (TP)—Negroes who were denied seats as delegates to the Republican National Convention decided today to carry their fight to the convention floor.

The negroes' first will make an appeal to the Credentials Committee. They will charge that their claims have been disregarded in order to favor what they called "lily white" delegations from southern states. If their appeal fails, they expect to rush the convention hall.

Speakers at the meeting indicated that the negro voters might trun against the Republicans unless the delegates get their rights. Dr. Charles Phillip of St. Louis said: "If negroes are refused the right of representation it means the death of the Republican party." In deep-throated voices his audience chorused—"Yeah Man!"

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation

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"I am very much surprised; that is too bad," was the comment of Thomas Dixon, noted playwright and author, who has been planning to paint to the convention a rosy picture of Republican prospects of carrying Southern states in his speech nominating Judge Isaac M. Meekins for the Presidency.

The caucus of the North Carolina delegation scheduled for this afternoon to determine a definite course in regard to presenting the name of Judge Meekins to the convention was postponed, but will be held before the nominating speeches begin tomorrow.

However, the indication now is that regardless of the outcome of the caucus, the name of Judge Meekins will be presented by Dr. Dixon at such length as the convention is disposed to hear him, as there is no time limit on nominating speeches. But at least half the delegation, headed by National committeeman Charles A. Jonas, is expected to go to Governor Landon, of Kansas, on the first ballot.

White supremacy has been one of the ruling passions with Dr. Dixon, a former minister who won fame as the author of "The Clansman," and other books on the Reconstruction era in the South.

But in view of the things that are happening here, Dr. Dixon can hardly carry that principle with him in his shift of this year from the Democratic to the Republican party, as much as he would like to do so. In fact, he stressed the Negro issue as one of his objections to the Roosevelt administration at the Macon, Ga., meeting of the Southern Association to Uphold the Constitution managed by Governor Talmadge, which marked the Dixon transition between political parties.

Evident determination of many members of the delegation to disregard their instructions for Judge Meekins has been apparent since the delegation first reached here, and has been increased as evidence multiplied of the almost certain nomination of Governor Landon on the first ballot.

On the other hand, N. Clarence Tozier, of Elizabeteh City, and other friends of Judge Meekins have been determined that he should have the honor of having his name placed before the convention, no matter how empty that honor might prove to be.

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Other southern delegations joined with Florida in its stand the negroes were not entitled to seats because they were not named as delegates by the regular state conventions. T. J. Kennamer of Birmingham, Ala., made the motion which defeated the negroes.

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Following the example set the previous night when all aspirants for the Presidential nomination withdrew in favor of Governor Alf. M. Landon of Kansas, after their names had been placed in nomination, Messrs. Nice, Edge and Little stepped forward personally and withdrew their names in the interest of party harmony.

Immediately after Colonel Knox's nomination, delegates started to leave the convention hall while the routine business of closing the session was carried out.

Raced Gained Some

From a racial standpoint, the Negro gained more this year than in previous years—with his inclusion in the national platform and with a definite death blow being delivered at "lily-whiteism" by the Negro leaders. But for the action of Ben Davis, one of three Negro members of the credentials committee of the convention, the fight would have been completely won and "lily-whiteism" in the party killed for all time.

The two most interesting sessions of the convention were the hearings held by the committee on credentials and the committee on resolutions, held Tuesday afternoon and evening and Wednesday. Negroes played important roles before both these committees and were responsible for the step forward made at the convention.

As a result of the activities of the Negro leaders who personally appeared before the resolutions committee, the following plank was inserted in the party platform:

Plank On Negro

"We favor equal opportunity for our colored citizens. We pledge our protection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particually in private industry, agriculture, emergency agencies and the civil service.

"We condemn the present New Deal policies which would regiment and ultimately eliminate the colored citizen from the country's productive life, and make him solely a ward of the Federal government."

While keen disappointment was expressed in all quarters that the fight for anti-lynching legislation was not recognized per se by direct reference to it in the platform, it was felt that in a small way the pledge to protection of his "personal safety" might have been made so as to satisfy Negroes and at the same time not alienate prejudiced Southern whites.

Credentials Committee

The most interesting session and the one which had the most direct bearing on the Negro was the meeting of the credentials committee which opened at 4 o'clock Tuesday and extended to 5.30 a. m. Wednesday. For the first time in recent years three Negroes had been named to represent their states on the committee. It was felt that this action of the party big-wigs came as a result of the threat which had been made Monday night of a wholesale bolt of the party by Negroes.

When the session opened Tuesday it was gratifying to see these Negro representative take their seats on the powerful committee. They were Colonel Roscoe Simmons of Illinois; Dr. LeRoy N. Bundy of Ohio, and Benjamin Davis of Georgia. The Negro delegates who had been ousted the previous week by the Republican National Committee felt at last that they would get justice.

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Messrs. Walden and Miller pleaded their case jointly while the case of the white delegates was pleaded personally by Ben Davis. Attorney Walden pointed out to the committee that Davis, himself, was responsible for his (Walden's) nomination as a delegate. While Walden proved his right to be seated to the satisfaction of all, it was felt that Davis' action in pleading the case of the white man was the main factor for the committee's 27-22 vote to seat Sommers.

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Mississippi Case

The tension manifest all through the hearings was broken when this case was called. The successful delegation in this case had been the Perry Howard group of 9 Negro and 2 white delegates over the white faction led by E. McC. Hawkins whose case was presented by Mrs. Julia Griffin, white, daughter of former Governor Sheldon of that state. Mrs. Griffin pleaded that white people in Mississippi where excluded from the party convention and racial bloc when she drew a laugh from the assembly when she declared: "We're disfranchised." Perry Howard and Dr. S. D. Redmond refuted the arguments advanced by the woman and white and three Negro delegates. The

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South Carolina Case

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Virginia as chairman and George P. Wentworth of Florida as secretary, was the fight of the Negro delegates from Florida against the all-white delegation which had been seated. With J. Leonard Lewis, brilliant young Negro attorney, acting as counsel, the Negro delegates charged that the party in Florida had barred Negroes from participating in the regular party conventions which were held in hotels where Negroes were not permitted to enter.

Mr. Lewis showed that in Duvan County where there were 4,232 registered Negro Republican voters as against 341 white Republicans, there was no representation or recognition given the Negro. After presenting his case and showing that Negroes were barred from the convention in the state, Mr. Lewis closed his argument with the plea: "We do not come here to beg sympathy from the committee, we only ask justice."

The white delegation's case was pleaded by Attorney Nathan R. Graham who introduced as evidence that Negroes were present at the state convention, a Negro by the name of Leon Anderson, and built his arguments around Anderson. In rebuttal, Attorney Lewis called Anderson a "common drunk and a bum" who had been paid by the whites to come to the convention and "betray his race."

A motion by Roscoe Simmons and Dr. Bundy that each of the contesting delegations be seated with a ½-vote apiece was ruled contrary to the party's regulations. After this the hearing chamber was emptied of all except the members of the committee who went into executive session, where after a stormy session the lily-whites were declared seated by a vote of 27 to 21. It was learned that the deciding factor was the action of Ben Davis who questioned the regularity of the Negro delegation.

When Davis came out of the room after the committee went into a brief recess, he was hissed and Simmons and Dr. Bundy were especially active and were bitter in their denunciation of the "lily-whites". They afterwards declared that they would have been successful in every case had it not been for Ben Davis who went back on them.

Press Well Represented

The Negro Press had more representatives at this convention than in all previous years and Negro reporters were extended every courtesy and consideration. On Wednesday evening Councilman Lawrence O. Payne gave a dinner for the visiting newspaper men in a private dining room of the Phillis Wheatley Association.

Among those present were: N. B. Young, St. Louis American; Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia; Ormond A. Forte, Cleveland Eagle; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call; C. E. Chapman, Continental Press; Ludlow W. Werner, The New York Age; Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press; Roy Garvin, Kansas City Call; Arthur B. Douglas, Jr., Cleveland Call & Post; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call & Post; Joseph V. Baker, Bureau on Negro Affairs, Philadelphia; Councilman John E. Nubbard; Luther R. White, Cleveland Eagle; Alderman E. Jordan of Evanston, Illinois; N. D. Brascher, Robert S. Abbott and A. N. Fields, Chicago Defender; West A. Hamilton, Washington, D. C.; Commissioner Claybourne George of Cleveland and George W. Harris of New York.

Visitors Feted

Visitors to the convention were the recipients of many social courtesies, outstanding among them being the reception at the Phillis Wheatley Association on Wednesday evening and the convention ball on Thursday evening at the beautiful Trianon Ballroom.

The Delegates

Among the delegates and alternates to the convention were the following:

ARKANSAS: Scipio A. Jones, Hot Springs; S. L. Greene, North Little Rock.

COLORADO: Dr. T. T. McKinney, Denver.

DELAWARE: Charles H. Colburn, Wilmington.

GEORGIA: Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta; Dr. Sol C. Clemmons, Macon; Dr. L. M. Hill, Atlanta; W. P. Harris, Athens.

ILLINOIS: Oscar DePriest, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Rev. L. K. Williams, Cornelia J. Pickett and J. Horace Gardner, all of Chicago.

KANSAS: Dr. W. M. Thomas, Leavenworth; A. J. Neely, Kansas City.

KENTUCKY: Walter Robinson, Hopkinsville.

LOUISIANA: James Lewis, Dr. J. A. Hardin, Thomas I. Galbreth and Emile L. Meine, all of New Orleans.

MARYLAND: Marse Calloway, Robert McQuinn, Baltimore; Jeremiah Hawkins, Brentwood.

MASSACHUSETTS: Mrs. Helen C. Whiteman, Boston.

MICHIGAN. Charles A. Roxborough, Robert J. Willis, Detroit.

MISSISSIPPI: Perry W. Howard, S. D. Redmond, E. L. Patton, all of Jackson; E. P. Booze, F. H. Miller and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, all of Mound Bayou; W. J. Box, Corinth; J. H. Quinn, Eupoa; C. T. Butler, Meridian; J. B. Woods, Hattiesburg; Rev. A. J. Brown, Vicksburg; Dr. D. C. Jackson, Columbus; S. W. Rogers, Oxford; Dr. C. H. Wheeler, Oklona; E. D. Triff, Hattiesburg; Charles H. Isaacs, Natchez.

MISSOURI: Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph; Harry R. Bracy, St. Louis; Samuel Lane, St. Louis; Duke Diggs, Jefferson City; Fred W. Dabney, Kansas City; Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY: Oliver Randolph, Newark.

NEW YORK: Bishop James W. Brown, J. Finley Wilson, New York City; George E. Wibecan, Brooklyn.

OHIO: Dr. LeRoy N. Bundy, Cleveland; John H. Rives, Dayton; John E. Hubbard, Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA: J. H. Stevens, Okmulgee.

PENNSYLVANIA: David T. Hart, Robert W. Henry and Linton C. Fisher, all of Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA: W. I. Peek, Anderson; T. H. Pinckney, St. George; W. L. McFarlan, Sr., Kingstree; C. G. Williams, Newberry; W. M. Howard, Darlington; A. J. Collins, Columbia; B. T. Smith, Spartanburg; E. W. Bowler, Winnsboro.

TENNESSEE: Robert R. Church, Lester H. Brenner, Memphis.

WEST VIRGINIA: William W. Sanders, Charleston.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Francis Wells, Jr., J. Franklin Wilson, both of Washington.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
June 11, 1936

G. O. P. STIFLES RACE QUESTION

Mixed Group Seated From S. C.; All Agree Then to Halt Contests

Cleveland, June 10 (AP).—J. W. Arnold, Georgia Republican national committeeman, led today's off-convention floor fight that successfully prevented the race question from becoming a major issue in the convention.

Confronted with minority reports from the credentials committee urging the seating of negroes from Florida and Louisiana, southern Republicans quickly went into action.

The credentials committee seated a mixed delegation from South Carolina headed by "Tieless Joe" Tolbert. The all-white southern faction found their South Carolina group planned a minority report in an effort to seat J. C. Hambright's faction. Hambright defeated Tolbert four years ago.

All of the minority reports were loaded with racial differences but by maneuvering adroitly, Arnold said, an agreement was reached among the contesting delegations to drop the fight rather than throw it to a convention vote.

The compromise gave to the mixed group control of South Carolina, but maintained all white organizations in all of the other Southern states contested.

"A minority report was in the making in favor of A. T. Walden, Atlanta negro, against Harry Sommers," Arnold said, "and it was necessary for us to take the leadership in eliminating the racial question from this year's convention.

"The white people are 100 per cent in control of the Georgia Republican party and we want to keep it that way. We have won our fight for Mr. Sommers and join with the other Southern states in their effort to gain white leadership."

Beach Combers

A small group of Negroes, with brazenness equalled only by their greed, are making enemies for their people through methods which should be brought to public knowledge and stopped. These political vultures work in both parties, offering themselves wherever they find anyone willing to buy. Promises, not performances are their stock in trade. If they were not engaged in public matters, they would be dubbed confidence men, which they are. One of them was overheard in a downtown hotel during the Cleveland convention portraying the injustices done his people. So transparent was his act that a white delegate from Pennsylvania commented that it was graft he was seeking, not justice.

The latest depredation by these selfish venal "leaders" is what happened at this Cleveland convention to Col. Arthur W. Little of New York. Col. Little is a good man, according to all who know him well. He wanted to be vice president. He knew that ambition in public matters required organization and effort. He was willing to pay the freight.

Unhappily it was these leeches who saw him first. His open purse paid the way of a number of Negroes to Cleveland, their railroad fare and expenses being "promoted" out of him by the vultures who had his ear and confidence. His money paid for a banquet. Two men nicked him for several thousand dollars each, one of whom not long since had sought and was promised a goodly sum from the Roosevelt administration, and the other of whom could not have delivered any votes to Col. Little because of previous pledges.

Politics is not a game of tit-tat-toe. But neither is it plundering. On certain coasts wicked men used to set false lights to lure vesssels on the rocks. Then they would garner in the wreckage, happy over their gain, though it cost the sailors' lives. They were "beach combers." And beach combers are these political confidence men who are giving Negroes a bad name wherever they succeed in finding a market for their promises.

Neither high title, past prominence nor any other appeal to public goodwill should keep Negroes from calling a spade a spade. **or a public cheat what he is. Fraternal office and political position are a promisory note given the public by men representing it. They must not be either beggars or blackmailers.**

Political-1936

Party Affiliation

Republican.

NEGRO LEADERS AT G.O.P. MEET

Perry W. Howard Named On Important Committee. Much Enthusiasm As Chairman Fletcher Predicts 1936 Victory

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30. — Following a meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington, D. C., recently leaders among Negro Republicans are very much enthused over prospects of a Republican victory in 1936.

It is being pointed out that signal recognition was given our group when Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, was placed on the rules committee, which has to do with the formulating of the policies, etc., of the party. It was at this meeting that Chairman Fletcher, head of the National Committee, told the fellows that the Republican organization had a nice surplus of money and could raise "plenty", or the necessary funds to prosecute a successful campaign.

Among those in attendance at this meeting were J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks; Charles E. Mitchell, Former Ambassador to Liberia; S. D. Redmond, State Chairman from Mississippi; Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Chicago; Former District Judge James A. Cobb, Colonel West A. Hamilton, former Recorder of Deeds George Coage; Mr. J. T. Risher and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Howard University.

TERRE HAUTE, I.
STAR

JAN 16 1936

COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUBS MAY COMBINE

Plans for combining all colored Republican clubs in Vigo County were discussed Tuesday night at a meeting of members of the South Side Negro Republican Club. Host to the meeting was John Edwards, at whose home the conference was held.

EL DORADO, KANS.
TIMES
JAN 9 1936

COLORED VOTERS TO HAVE MEETING

The Kansas Republican "Grass Rooters" colored organization will hold an executive meeting and political rally at the Frederick Hall, here, on January 18th, it is announced today. B. J. Johnson, of Wichita, state chairman of the organization, was here on Monday to make plans for the meeting.

"Our plan is to set an efficient working body to safeguard the rights of the negro citizen of Kansas before and after the 1936 election," Mr Johnson said. "Our aim is to inspire the spirit of Abraham Lincoln in all negro voters of this state."

In addition to the executive session, there will be a meeting for all colored voters on the same date. The local committee in charge of arrangements include E. L. Tomlin Wilmer Neely and Charles Waller There will be a meeting of colored women to make plans for the occasion on Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Alice Dixon, 627 North Atchison Street.

Those who will attend the meeting are: B. F. Johnson, Wichita, chairman; Mrs. Troy Mitchell, Topeka, first vice-president; William D. Harrison, Hutchinson, dsecon vice-president; Rev. J. S. Mutler, Troy, third vice-president; Rev. B. E. Jones, Arkansas City, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Alice Dixon, El Dorado, fifth vice-president; Mrs. Mary Coleman, Kansas City, sixth vice-president; Maurice Jones, Wichita, secretary; Dr. Mary J. Powell, Wellington, assistant secretary; and L. F. West, Arkansas City, treasurer. Also in attendance will be the executive committee composed of William Bradshow, Topeka; George W. Gray, Atchison; William Dixon, El Dorado; Beatrice Childs, Kansas City; Attorney Bell, Leavenworth; Fred C. Helms, Wichita; Dr. F. O. Miller, Wichita, Mrs. Anna Huggins, El Dorado; and Rev. J. R. Johnson, of Hutchinson.

'GRASS ROOT' MEETING ON FEBRUARY 12

Kansas G.O.P.'s to Celebrate Birthdays of Lincoln And Douglass

WICHITA, Kas. — The Negro Grass Rooters convention, composed of Kansas Republicans, will hold a joint celebration of the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass here on February 12.

Plans were made by the state executive committee which met in Eldorado Friday.

The convention will open at the St. Mark M. E. church, Murdock and Indiana avenues, with an afternoon session at 2:30 o'clock. At 6 p.m., the convention banquet will be held in the dining room of the church. An evening program will be held at 8:14 p.m. in the main auditorium of the church.

Promised Large Attendance

Members of the executive committee representing four of the congressional districts were in attendance at El Dorado and gave the state chairman, B. F. Johnson assurance that they will have large delegations from their respective districts. Butler county is chartering a bus to accommodate 40 persons. Cowley county will have 25 or more and Wellington and Coffeyville each will have 10 or 12 present.

Those who are out of town and expect to be present for the banquet or wish further information are requested to communicate with the secretary, S. M. Jones, 535 N. Main street, Wichita, or B. F. Johnson state chairman.

Many Speakers

Speakers who will appear on the program will be J. A. Hamlett Jr. Kansas City, Kas.; Dr. W.H. Blount state representative; William M. Bradshaw, Topeka; Mrs. Ida M Bates, Wichita; Mrs. Tracy Mitchell, Topeka; Mrs. Beatrice Childs, Kansas City, Kas.; Rev. J. S. Butler, Troy; Dr. F. O. Miller, Attorney Fred C. Helm, S. M. Jones Wichita; Attorney William D. Harrison, Hutchinson and other prominent speakers.

Greenville, S. C. News
January 30, 1936

NEGROES AND THE G. O. P.

Though South Carolina is usually rated as the "most Democratic" state in the Union, it boasts—if that's the proper term—of two separate and distinct Republican party organizations, both of which claim to be expecting the recognition of the national party.

While numerous South Carolinians doubtless regard the "Hambright" organization as more representative of such Republican party sentiment as there is in the state, there is no question that "Tieless Joe" Tolbert and his group have not conceded defeat and there is probably some chance that they may get the ear of the powers that be in the national party.

Question may arise, for instance, as to the relative degree of attention given by these South Carolina organizations to the negroes of the state in the matter of participation in party affairs. Impression is that the Hambright group is more of a "lily white" organization than is the Tolbert outfit, though we recall no definite statement concerning its policy on that score. The national Republican party, of course, is not greatly concerned about the negro vote in South Carolina, nor does it probably feel that it has any chance whatever of capturing South Carolina in the next general election. But its attitude toward the negroes in this state may be a matter of great political importance in connection with the negro vote in eastern and western states where the negroes may frequently hold a balance of power.

Republican party strategists may regard it as worth something in those areas of the country to see that recognition is accorded to southern state organizations that give the negro a pretty good show.

HAMMOND, IND.
TIMES

MAR 20 1936

COLORED REPUBLICANS WILL MEET TONIGHT

At a meeting being sponsored by the central district political leaders, republican colored voters of Lake county will gather in the Croatian hall at 2300 Washington street, in Gary at 8 o'clock tonight. Plans will be made for their participation in the May primary election.

GARY, IND.
POST-TRIBUNE

MAR 19 1936

NEGRO REPUBLICANS TO MEET IN GARY FRIDAY

Negro republicans of Lake county will hold a convention at 8 o'clock tomorrow night in Croatian hall, 2300 Washington, to choose a candidate to run for state representative, Clarence Walker, who will preside, announced today. The convention is being sponsored by the precinct committeemen and committeewomen of the central district.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWS

0 1936

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Kepublicans Name Local Delegates To National Conv.

The long-awaited answer to the question as to who would be the Negro delegates from Harlem to the Republican National Convention came Saturday when at a meeting presided over by County Chairman Kenneth V. Simpson, the Rev. I. W. Brown, pastor of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, was named delegate from the 21st Congressional District, and Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson was named alternate delegate from the 19th Congressional District. Present at the meeting at which they were named were the Republican leaders of the Assembly Districts which comprise the congressional districts.

It was reported that Rev. Brown was named delegate by Charles W. B. Mitchell, executive member of the eastern half of the 21st A. D., who objected to the naming of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, prominent dentist, on the grounds that Dr. Roberts was head of an insurgent group of Republicans, the Harlem Republican Club. Rev. Brown was then proposed and unamimously chosen.

County Chairman Simpson came in for criticism from some of the leaders for naming William M. Chadbourne, treasurer of the county organization, as the other delegate from the 21st Congressional District. Mr. Chadbourne, a resident of the 15th Assembly District, was proposed by Mr. Simpson who said that the treasurer should go to the convention as a delegate and that the 21st District was the only district where a full slate had not already been picked. By his stand, the county chairman killed the hopes of the Negro voters of the district who thought that they might get either the two delegates or at least an alternate from the district also.

The 21st Congressional District is composed of the 13th, 19th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Assembly Districts and while the whites outnumber Negroes in point of population, the Negroes constitute at least 75 percent of the Republican vote of the dist. It was felt by Negro leaders that the same percentage should prevail in the selection of delegates. However, the selection of Dr. Brown as the delegate was the only concession that the committee of nominations would make.

The county chairman also came in for criticism in the selection of Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson as an alternate delegate in the 19th Congressional District. The Elk leader is a legal resident of the 13th Assembly District but in the northern end which lies in the 21st Congressional District. The criticism was made that if Mr. Wilson had been named, he should have been named as an alternate in the 21st Congressional District in which he is a voter and that another Negro should have been named as an alternate in the 19th Congressional District.

Surprise was also expressed that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, was not named as a delegate from the 19th Congressional District from which district he has been a delegate to every national convention since 1888. The report said that supporters of Senator Borah objected to having Dr. Butler considered as a candidate, he having made several recent speeches against the Idahoan's candidacy.

While the New York delegation is supposed to go uninstructed and not pledged to any candidate for the presidential nomination, the failure to name Dr. Butler as a candidate on the grounds that he was anti-Borah is considered significant.

Whether or not the criticism will result in the naming of an opposition slate at the April primaries could not be learned, but it was considered likely that the opposition was so widespread that it might precipitate a primary fight, something to which the county chairman is averse.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS
MORNING UNION

JAN 11 1936

Martin Reelected At Annual Session

Colored Republican Club to Hold Lincoln's Birthday Banquet

Atty. William H. Martin was re-elected president of the Colored Republican Club at the annual meeting at 766 Dwight St. last night. Other officers chosen are: Vice-president, Mrs. Mollie E. Bonham; secretary, Romeo W. Elder; treasurer, Ebenezer Taylor; executive committee, Shirley Matlock, Bernard E. Cutler and Mrs Irene Cottle.

Completing its plans for its annual Lincoln's birthday banquet, the club announced that Atty. William Heathman, prominent Providence (R. I.) Republican, will be the principal speaker. The event will be held in Hotel Worthy Feb. 12.

Substantial progress in the membership drive was reported and it was also announced the club will hold a whist and bridge party at 106 Patton St., Friday evening, Jan. 17, to which the public is invited

SELECTION DEFERRED

A meeting in the Central Y. M. C. A. last night for the purpose of naming a sponsoring committee to arouse interest among Springfield citizens for the National Negro Congress at Chicago Feb. 14 resulted in a rollcall of less than a dozen persons and selection of a local group was deferred to Sunday, Jan. 19, the place of assembly to be announced later. L. A. Carlton was named chairman, and Miss Nan Dunn, clerk.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 3, 1936

Borah and the South

Let us Southerners, us South Carolinians give William E. Borah, senator of Idaho and candidate for the Republican nomination for president, his due.

Of all Northern men distinguished in public life, Democrats or Republicans, he is the best friend of the South in respect of the question that most acutely affects the South, that heretofore, for seventy years, has made it Democratic, the "race question in its political aspects."

Senator Borah holds that the Southern states, all the states, should control and manage their own affairs.

Senator Borah voted against the Wagner-Costigan bill transferring trials for lynching to federal courts (the anti-Southern bill) when all the DEMOCRATIC senators of the North were supporting it. Two Democrats from border states south of the Mason and Dixon line voted for the bill.

This bill was drawn by Walter White negro leader, of New York. If the president was opposed to it he did not take the trouble to say so when Southern senators hard pressed, were defeating it, for the time, by a filibuster.

Walter White, representing a society of Northern negroes, telegraphed Senator Borah inquiring what he would do about the bill if it were passed and he were president, and Mr. Borah shot back the answer that he would veto it.

One of the principal American newspapers published for negroes, a Baltimore weekly, speaks of Mr. Borah as "pro-lynch Borah"—that is what he gets for his fidelity to the constitution and his incidental friendship for the Southern people.

Names mean little to The News and Courier. We remember men like Don Cameron of Pennsylvania and Wolcott of Colorado, Republicans, when they were saving the South from Henry Cabot Lodge's "force bill." We purpose to tell the South Carolinians of their obligation to Senator Borah whether he calls himself "Republican" or not, and we say that of Northern men in the United States senate, Democrats or Republicans, he is the most useful and outspoken friend of us Southerners, us South Carolinians. If we cannot be grateful to him for it we are a sorry and a degenerate breed.

Memphis 'Black, Tan' GOP Crowds Out Lily Whites

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—(Special)—"Lily white" Republicans "Lilly white" Republicans of Shelby county who called county convention of 'all Republicans" for last Saturday, made their due appearance but found to their utter dismay that they had been blocked out of their convention hall by hundreds of "black and tans" who packed the room to its standing capacity two hours before the meeting was scheduled to begin.

The "black and tans elected their own convention officers and proceeded with election of delegates to the state convention in answer to the "lily white" convention call, while the "lily whites" moved into another room and the officers who had called the convention presided at an electon of convention delegates, and other business.

As usual in Republican politics of Shelby county, the result of yesterday's conventions will be two sets of Shelby delegates at the state convention and a fight on the floor for recognition. The usual county convention fight between the two factions was missing yesterday, due to the fact that two rooms were used for the conventions.

Deputies Ban Fight

Use of two rooms was due to deputy sheriffs and policemen who refused to clear a way so that Republican officials who had called the convention could get into the convention room, according to W. P. Chenault of the "lily whites."

The lily whites" resent their nickname on the ground that it tends to keep away Race Republicans who are as much desired by one faction as the other, but there were members of the Race in both conventions yesterday.

"We had 25 to 30 Negroes in the convention room and 100 of our Negro members were in the other conventions," Chenault said. "They couldn't get out—they were intimidated by Shelby county deputies and Memphis policemen." He said more than 200 attended the "lily white" convention. The "black and tans" said about 40 attended the "lily white" session.

Race members outnumbered the whites at least 10 to one in the "black and tan" convention, and the attendance was 300 or more.

Political-1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Pots Begin Boiling As Republicans Rift

HOUSTON.—Finally the flames are burning and the political pots beginning to boil. Alphonse Mills, leader of the Democratic party, has opened offices in the northwest corner of 409½ Milam. Republican headquarters are on the south side of the same building.

Mills, busy putting up signs and placards, predicts overwhelming victory for Roosevelt in Texas. The Republican headquarters say Landon will give Roosevelt a run for his money.

Everything is peaceful in the Democratic camp except a bit of worry over the departure of Attorney J. M. Nabrit, the brain trust of the Democratic headquarters.

Republican Rifts

There's a rift in the Republican ranks. It came about over the handling of the money. Not so long since the Republicans journeyed to Chicago to atttend the kick-off meeting and see how much they could wrangle for Texas. Manuel (Dutch) Dibble of Port Arthur had been elected state treasurer and expected to receive whatever funds were coming into Texas. But the story goes that C. F. Richardson and L. B. Kinchion, Sr. had other plans. Dutch Dibble was unknown to Perry Howard, Roscoe Simmons. Elisha Scott, Rev. L. K. Williams and Bob Church, et al, national big shots, who have influence where it counts.

Dibble's friends say that at a party where everybody partook freely of the spirits, Richardson and Kinchion got a promise from Perry Howard, et al, to send the cash for Texas direct to Richardson and Kinchion.

They are supposed to have told Perry Howard. Bob Church and Simmons that R. B. Creager, national committeeman, couldn't be trusted to handle the cash allotted for use among Negroes.

Dutch Dibble "hollered" like a bit dog against any switching of the funds from the right channels. He "hollered" so long and loud he was heard in Topeka and Brownsville.

The orthodox procedure is to send all money to the state through the national committeeman. Creager is it in Texas- Dutch was right. Also Creager isn't passing any of his prerogatives to anybody at this setting. So Richardson and Kinchion didn't get the cash.

Now the grapevine says Creager has the check—yes, and they say it's for $25,000. We wonder if the Republicans are really going to spend that much trying to get the Negro vote. But all and each say $25,000 it is. At this writing no part of the cash has reached Negro headquarters Dibble supporters say many things about Richardson and Kinchion. One radical says they won't get a nickel and may get the boot.

Richardson's friends say a nobody like Dibble can't expect the consideration of men nationally known like Richardson and Kinchion, and that Richardson will eventually get the money.

In the swift movement are missing the fact that Alphonse Mills is undisputed leader of the Democrats in Texas. By sheer weight with white Democrats he has been shunted into leadership. His position is so firm none dare challenge him.

THE GAME OF KENT

FRANK R. KENT, Republican feature writer, plays his "Game of Politics" in the **Boston Herald, Baltimore Sun** and other papers and we play a game with Mr. Kent. Readers will remember our answer to one of Kent's misguided articles a few weeks ago. It would seem as if the G. O. P. chiefs had spanked Mr. Kent for antagonizing certain colored newspapers and a number of prospective voters. So Kent is trying to pull himself out of the mess he has made. He blandly informs his public that a damaging blow has been struck at the Republican Party by a wholesale desertion of colored voters to the Democratic ranks. He moans at Roosevelt's machinery and tries to point to large relief numbers—sixty per cent of us in fact—as the cause.

Again Mr. Kent is barking up the wrong tree. If he would know the main reasons for the desertion they are in the main caused by writers like himself and his New York colleague Miss Dorothy Thompson who loosely turn out articles that not only insult our intelligence but are offensive and at times impertinent. Further there has been the deliberate slurring of the colored race in order to attack President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Negro voters have not forgotten that it was Republican money that paid to have pictures of Mrs. Roosevelt and colored officials circulated through the Negro-hating South to try and prejudice her husband's chances there. And they have not forgotten Kent's own roasting of Secretary Ickes for his attendance at a Negro gathering and his outspoken words on lynching.

The stones thrown by Kent and other G. O. P. scribblers are returning to hit them in the face. They now throw up their hands and moan that the Negro balance of power is lost to their Party. We are again glad to learn that the Negro vote will decide the issue and if it is not decided in favor of the Republican candidate, the G. O. P. Councils may rightly go after Kent's scalp for his pen did them more harm than good.

Mr. Kent should pinch himself and wake up to see that the Negro of today is not the same as he whom Lincoln emancipated. For one thing, the new Negro has learned more of the white man's nefarious schemes and rank hypocrisy in this game of politics. The Negro of 1936 is quite a smart politician himself and not all the Kents on the elephant's back are going to fool him.

Robert R. Church Named On G.O.P. Executive Group

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—(ANP)—Robert R. Church, Republican chieftain from Memphis, sat on the Executive committee of the Republican National committee at sessions held Tuesday in the Palmer House downtown. It was the first time this century that a Negro had been so honored.

The Memphian, who is one of the leaders in the current national campaign, held the proxy of J. Will Taylor, Tennessee's national committeeman. None except two of his close friends, Perry Howard and Roscoe Conkling Simmons, knew he would sit as a member of the committee.

This group, charged with the direction of all angles of the campaign, is composed of leaders of the party and includes Charles D. Hilles, Daniel Pomeroy, Walter Hallahan of West Virginia; Harrison Spangler of Iowa; Bertha Bauer of Illinois; Warren of California; J. Henry Rorabeck of Connecticut; Ball of Indiana; Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons of Newport.

Prize winners in declamation contest receive their awards from John W. Haigis, Republican candidate for Governor. Contest sponsored by Haigis for Governor Associates was held in conjunction with a Republican Rally at Ruggles Hall, Roxbury, attended by nearly 1,000 colored voters. Left to right are Irene Azier, Back Bay, fourth prize; Henry Harris, Cambridge, third prize; William Ellis, Roxbury, second prize; Lucille Norman, Roxbury, first prize, and Mr. Haigis.

Republicans Budget $250,000 To Woo Back Negro Vote; Total Of $8,000,000 To Be Expended

Journal and Guide Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The budget of the Republican National Committee calls for the expenditure of $250,000 for the colored division in the Presidential campaign, Henry P. Fletcher, former chairman and now counsel of the Republican National Committee, revealed last week.

Amounts already budgeted by the Republican National Committee total $8,636,000, of which $2,000,000 has already been collected.

Other items in the budget reported by Mr. Fletcher are: $1,750,000 for public relations (radio, billboards, etc.); $750,000 for the research division; $284,000 for naturalized citizens; $100,000 for the agricultural division; $100,000 for the labor division; $500,000 for the speakers' division; $82,000 for the women's division, and $1,250,000 for aid to State committees.

It is estimated that the Democrats will spend fully $5,000,000.

NEGRO CONTINGENT SATISFIED WITH RETENTION OF HAMILTON AS HEAD OF G. O. P. COMMITTEE

SIMMONS OPPOSED SOCIAL SECURITY LAW; MRS. BOOZE ALLEGES SHE WAS IGNORED

Howard Says "You Can't Beat Santa"

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—(ANP)—Meeting to evaluate the extent of its losses during the last campaign and to decide upon its leader for the next four years as well as to lay plans to raise funds to cover the huge deficit which the party faces, members of the Republican National Committee met at the Palmer House here Friday.

Some 175 persons attended the meeting, 75 of whom were committee members. Among the political chieftains of color noted were Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi; Mrs. [illegible] Booze, national committeewoman of Mississippi, and her husband, Eugene Booze; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, who sat with the proxy of the member from California, and Robert R. Church who held the proxy of Congressman Will Taylor of Tennessee.

Considerable satisfaction was evident among most of these colored representatives when the resignation of Chairman John Hamilton was refused by a vote of 74 to 2, thus establishing approval in a sense, of the methods employed in the past campaign and of the set-ups developed, including the colored division.

Several of the colored participants spoke. Mr. Howard made an effective speech during which he declared that Chairman Hamilton had demonstrated "high and liberal leadership" and further asserted that with the "ten billion dollar handicap" under which the Republicans fought, neither George Washington nor Abraham Lincoln could have been elected over Roosevelt.

Roscoe C. Simmons urged the retention of Mr. Hamilton in his present post and stressed the importance of those in the saddle paying more attention to recalcitrants of the type of Hamilton Fish, New York congressman who was leading the opposition to Hamilton. Mr. Simmons declared that the "Old Guard" ought to take Mr. Fish and similarly dissatisfied gentlemen more into their confidence.

Mr. Simmons' blade was two-edged, however, because one of the points in Mr. Fish's attack on Hamilton was the assertion that if he were permitted to remain as chairman it would be interpreted by the country as meaning that the party was opposed to the social security law. Simmons in his talk said adroitly that colored domestics were excluded from the law and that the social security measure should be condemned for that reason if no other.

Mrs. Booze rose and intimated that she felt she had been grossly neglected during the late campaign. She had not been permitted as much activity as she had anticipated and had been chiefly left on the outside of the colored set-up. She had come to the session intending to resign she said, but had become so imbued with the fevor and optimism of the gathering and the evident intention of the party to carry on vigorously that she had decided to remain in harness and to work as hard for party success as she had done for the past 12 years. Her husband, Eugene Booze, who is said to be bitter toward the manner in which he and his help mate were deflected prior to the November election, started to make a plea for new leadership. Privately, Mr. Booze is said to have expressed the opinion that the Negro end of the Republican party needs revamping entirely with new blood injected and new and modern methods adopted, which will appeal to youth and

Chairman Hamilton's office, the next four years, developing a present. Those close to Mr. vigorous program of education and ky who is accounted one of organization through the off year hrewdest and most astute of congressional campaign and lead- young political leaders devel- ing up to 1938. during the past campaign, that he favors the develop- of a permanent colored or- zation which will carry on for cer between the colored division,

stress economic and social needs of the race rather than sectional characteristic and discreet silence was prejudice. He was halted in his during the open sessions but was racks and deprived of the floor active in personal conferences through a clever parliamentary about the floor. Dr. L. K. Wil- maneuver by Roscoe C. Simmons, liams, chairman of the Negro Di- who moved a previous question vision, did not attend the gather- and was sustained by Committee- ing. Robert J. Kratky, white, of man Ralph Williams of Oregon, St. Louis, who was the liason offi- who was presiding.

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Howard Says "You Can't Beat Santa"

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—(ANP)—Meeting to evaluate the extent of its losses during the last campaign and to decide upon its leader for the next four years as well as to lay plans to raise funds to cover the huge deficit which the party faces, members of the Republican National Committee met at the Palmer House here Friday.

Some 175 persons attended the meeting, 75 of whom were committeemen and committee members. Among the political chieftains of color noted were Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi; Mrs. [illegible] Booze, national committeewoman of Mississippi, and her husband, Eugene Booze; Roscoe Conkling [illegible], who sat with the proxy of the [illegible]ber from California, and Robert [illegible] Church who held the proxy of Congressman Will Taylor of Tennessee.

Considerable satisfaction was evident among most of these colored representatives when the resignation of Chairman John Hamilton was refused by a vote of 74 to 2, thus establishing approval in a sense, of the methods employed in the past campaign and of the set-ups developed, including the colored division.

Several of the colored participants spoke. Mr. Howard made an effective speech during which he declared that Chairman Hamilton had demonstrated "high and liberal leadership" and further asserted that with the "ten billion dollar handicap" under which the Republicans fought, neither George Washington nor Abraham Lincoln could have been elected over Roosevelt.

Roscoe C. Simmons urged the retention of Mr. Hamilton in his present post and stressed the importance of those in the saddle paying more attention to recalcitrants of the type of Hamilton Fish, New York congressman who was leading the opposition to Hamilton. Mr. Simmons declared that the "Old Guard" ought to take Mr. Fish and similarly dissatisfied gentlemen more into their confidence.

Mr. Simmons' blade was two-edged, however, because one of the points in Mr. Fish's attack on Hamilton was the assertion that if he were permitted to remain as chairman it would be interpreted by the country as meaning that the party was opposed to the social security law. Simmons in his talk said adroitly that colored domestics were excluded from the law and that the social security measure should be condemned for that reason if no other.

Mrs. Booze rose and intimated that she felt she had been grossly neglected during the late campaign. She had not been permitted as much activity as she had anticipated and had been chiefly left on the outside of the colored set-up. She had come to the session intending to resign she said, but had become so imbued with the fevor and optimism of the gathering and the evident intention of the party to carry on vigorously that she had decided to remain in harness and to work as hard for party success as she had done for the past 12 years. Her husband, Eugene Booze, who is said to be bitter toward the manner in which he and his help mate were deflected prior to the November election, started to make a plea for new leadership. Privately, Mr. Booze is said to have expressed the opinion that the Negro end of the Republican party needs revamping entirely with new blood injected and new and modern methods adopted, which will appeal to youth and stress economic and social needs during the past campaign, of the race rather than sectional characteristic and discreet silence that he favors the development prejudice. He was halted in his of a permanent colored organization tracks and deprived of the floor during the open sessions but was through a clever parliamentary in personal conferences which will carry on for maneuver by Roscoe C. Simmons, about the floor. Dr. L. K. Williams, chairman of the Negro Division, who moved a previous question and was sustained by Committee-man Ralph Williams of Oregon, who was presiding.

Robert R. Church preserved a young political leaders developing a present. Those close to Mr. Kratky who is accounted one of the shrewdest and most astute of congressional campaign and leading up to 1938.

Robert J. Kratky, white, of St. Louis, who was the liason officer between the colored division,

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation

Republican

Ousted At G.O.P. Confab

Dr. J. S. Love (left) and D. Talmadge Webster, of Hattiesburg, Miss., paused in Chicago Monday on their way back home after their delegation was denied seats at the National Republican convention in Cleveland. The delegation headed by Perry W. Howard was seated. Mr. Webster stated his faction is fighting to restore to the Race its franchise and predicts that within the next few years at least 75 per cent of the 51 per cent of the Race population in the state will be regular voters.

BEN DAVIS, "LILY-WH...

OUT IN CLEVELAND LAST week, three Negroes were named by their state delegations to membership on the powerful credentials committee of the Republican National Convention. It was unprecedented in recent years and bid fair to answer the threat made by Negroes to bolt the party because of the growing ascendancy of "lily-whites" in the South.

With mingled feelings of pride and of hope for justice, the ousted Negro delegates entered the chambers where the credentials committee held their sessions. They presented their cases with such oratorical splendor and judiciousness as to win, for them the plaudits of even the most biased Southern whites. They retired into the ante-room to await the decisions. They were confident of success because three Negroes were on the inside to protect their interests. They heard the decisions and they were stunned when they discovered that they had lost, the votes in each instance ranging from 27-21 to 26-22 in favor of the "lily-whites." and then they learned the reason for the adverse decisions. One of the three Negroes who, himself, had known in previous years what it meant to be discredited by "lily-whites," had suddenly gone "lily-white," had gone back on his race. He had confounded the other two Negro members, Dr. LeRoy N. Bundy of Ohio and Roscoe Simmons of Illinois, by working at cross purposes with them in the hearings. He had openly defended and presented the case of a white delegate, Harry Sommers, before the committee against the interests of A. T. Walden, a Negro. He had gone back on the very man whose nomination he had made as a delegate. He had opposed the seating of a Negro delegation from Florida on the question of "regularity" when such recognition would have meant more honors for the race with the probable selection of a Negro as national committeeman from that state. And his arguments in the executive sessions, according to Dr. Bundy and Mr. Simmons, did more than anything else to influence the committee in its actions of upholding the "lily-whites."

That Negro who suddenly went "lily-white," who went back on his race, who sunk so low in the estimation of everyone, was none other than Ben Davis of Atlanta, Ga. He left the sessions of the credentials committee a marked man, shunned, hissed and branded a "traitor" by the ousted Negro delegates.

At the very moment when the Republican National Convention was prepared to do its utmost to win back to its fold the hundreds of thousands of Negroes who deserted it four years ago, even to go a long way in an effort to right the wrongs done in former years to include a strong plank on the Negro in its platform, a Negro stood in the way.

And what was the net result of what promised to be an epoch-making convention for the Negro? The credentials committee and the convention seated the "lily-white" delegations in every instance except in Mississippi, and the resolution committee, by bringing in a vascillating plank on the Negro, said in effect: "What the hell is the use of doing any more or going any further? Negroes stand in their own way anyhow and then expect us to fight their battles for them."

The time has come when pusillanimous, knee-bending, submissive Negroes of the Ben Davis ilk are known for what they are and should be prevented from holding back the wheels of progress. Too often do they get the ears of those who can help us most. Too often do they hold us back. Too often do they sell us short. Unfortunately, we have them to contend with, but fortunately, however, we will find them out. And when we do we pledge a battle to the finish against them to the end that this race of ours shall move forward to new heights, unimpeded by leeches who would suck out our very life's blood.

ing out his own people for a couple of drinks" and characterized him as a traitor to his race.

"When those people who follow you as a leader consider your actions at this recent convention, what do you think their opinion of you will be?"

SEND PROTEST TO REPUBLICAN CONV.

New York Age

New York N.Y.

Fred R. Moore, editor and publisher of The New York Age, has telegraphed Col. Lafayette Gleason, secretary of the Republican State Comittee and secretary of the National Republican Convention at Cleveland, along with several other New Yorkers at the Convention, a strong protest against the action of the Credentials Committee of the convention in seating "Lily-white" Republicans from the South in preferance to the legally elected Negro delegates. The editor's telegram to Col. Gleason was as follows:

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Davis admitted that he had participated in the convention which elected as delegates A. T. Walden, Negro attorney, and Norman I. Miller, a white business man, as his alternate. He admitted that he himself had called the other gathering a "rump convention" which chose the opposition delegates. But he argued that later he became convinced that Georgia should stop coming to convention with a contest to see which group of delegates should be seated. Therefore he was taking this position. The committee failed to see how race and color entered into a dispute in which a Negro took such a position and decided against Contestant Walden.

At the same session a contest was heard from the fourth district in Florida, where the difference was strictly over principle and not over the persons. The Florida district had sent delegates chosen in a convention which went on record as declaring membership in the Republican party limited to whites." Not only by resolution did it bar Negroes, but it met in a white hotel in Orlando into which a Negro did not dare go. One woman was admitted so long as her race identity was not recognized, but was put out when it was discovered.

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The overwhelming predominance of Negroes in Republican politics in the South has been due to the almost universal preference for the Democratic party by white people. In 1928 the Hoover administration thought the time opportune for making inroads on "the solid South." Walter F. Brown, postmaster general in the Hoover cabinet, and national committeeman for Ohio who was defeated for reelection to that party post last week, was the administration emissary sent to organize a lily-white party in Dixie. It was said very generally at Cleveland last week that the original suggestion came from Ben Davis. This much is known: first, that Davis' career in Georgia encouraged the formation of a lily-white party in that state; second, that Davis was in high favor with the Hoover administration which generally speaking was most unfriendly to Negroes, the administration's attempt to make Parker of North Carolina a supreme judge, its treatment of Negro gold star mothers, and its coldness to the Negroes who helped its 1928 majority being in sharp contrast to its cordiality toward Davis.

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The young new Lieutenant Davis has been lauded widely for his accomplishment and there is little which might be said here that would not be repetition. The conductor of this department extends to Lieutenant Davis the sincerest wish for future success, not only in the career which he has so ably carved out for himself but also in every other field of life into which he may venture. To Col. Davis we offer congratulations upon being the father of such a son. To Ben Davis, jr., the radical, we offer commiseration for having to witness his father's folly in blotting what had heretofore been a fine record.

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"As a veteran politician and one who keeps informed of current events and policies in the political field, you must have known that the present condition of the Negro is one which crys for remedial action. As a member of the race itself, and considered one of its leaders, it is hardly conceivable that you should have been ignorant of the new-found determination upon the part of your own people to fight for what they needed. When the charges of "lily-whiteism" first broke over the convention, you, as a member of the Credentials Committee, could not but help be apprised of them.

"When the counsel for the Negro delegations presented their cases before the Credentials Committee, you heard them. But when the committee went into executive session to decide on the questions, you, who yourself nominated Col. A. T. Walden, also a Negro as a delegate at the Georgia State convention, arose to oppose him in favor of a white man. When the Credentials Committee is said to have been ready to seat the Negro delegation from Florida, it was you who rose to oppose it on the grounds of a "regularity" as a result of which the race group lost by a vote of 27 to 21. Your actions throughout the deliberations are said to have played a large part in bringing about those decisions which were against the Negro delegations.

As a result of your attitude, the fight of Negro Republicans to obtain an actual voice in the affairs of the party have been once again set back. At least two more Negro National Committeemen almost a certainty had the protesting delegations been seated, were lost. More than that, you offered a brilliant performance of that 'Uncle Tommish" type of Negro who curries favor with the whites at the expense of his own race, a character that the race has been trying to destroy for a long time.

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As a result of your attitude, the fight of Negro Republicans to obtain an actual voice in the affairs of the party have been [illegible] was introduced as a "witness" to testify to the fact that the all-Florida delegation had been chosen at a convention which [illegible] "closed" against Negroes as had been charged. Thus without a certainty had the protesting delegations been seated, were was not "c[illegible] lost. More than that, you offered a brilliant performance of that ness, Leon Anderson, was never actually called to testify but, during 'Uncle Tommish" type of Negro who curries favor with the whites the presentation of the case before the Credentials Committee, J. at the expense of his own race, a character that the race has been Leonard L[illegible], head of the Negro delegation from Florida, declaretd trying to destroy for a long time. that Anderson was nothing more than a "drunken bum who was sell-

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Political-1936

Republican

Party Affiliation

THE G. O. P. SIDESTEPS

WITH the tumult and the shouting of of the Republican National Convention happily ended, we are all far enough removed today from the flood of ballyhoo to appraise the political situation and attempt to ascertain, when all is said and done, what did the Negro get out of the great hullabaloo?

Despite the fact that there is a good deal of wild talk going around about how "splendidly the Negro fared in the G. O. P. platform planks," a close check-up fails to reveal anything to us—except some generalities which may be interpreted as applying to any minority group. On the other hand, we feel that it is significant to find that no mention has been made in the platform about the party's attitude with regard to the lynching menace. Not one word is said about it!

We know and understand, of course, that in all the years of Republican control of the government, not a single, purposeful gesture had been made to curb the mob spirit. A lot of buck-passing palaver was indulged in—about "state's rights" and the "unconstitutionality" of a federal anti-lynch law—and every four years at convention time, it had become a habit to insert some empty plank, based on obvious insincerity, about the party's intention to stamp out the lynching evil.

But, alas, not a word was said this year—not even as an "appeaser" or a "sop" to keep the Negro in line. Maybe, the G. O. P. does not give a tinker's dam about us—or maybe, knowing our regularity, they have ceased to worry—but count us in!

Coupled with the new G. O. P. tendency to play with the "lily-whites" in the South, this latest ignoring of the Negro should give even the most hardened Republican Negro voter, who has become accustomed to vote regularly and straight for every sort and condition of Republican, cause for serious reflection—especially if he looks about him and sees how the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, has opened up avenues for Negroes which never have existed in all the long years of Republican administations!

More anon.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 12, 1936

Tieless Joe Demotes the Lily Whites.

We cannot claim to have tears to shed for the losers in the contest at Cleveland for recognition as representatives of the "regular" Republican party in South Carolina. The Hambright or Lily White delegation won the first round and was temporarily seated but "Tieless Joe" Tolbert (he is also entitled to the sobriquet "Tireless Joe", had some pull and won final recognition.

We are not concerned in the technical or legalistic points bearing upon the claims of either side, but just as a matter of general understanding of conditions, past and present, it seems to us that if Tolbert's following does not represent the "regular" Republican organization in this state there is no such organization.

Through weather fair and foul, "Tieless Joe" has led the Negro contingent of the party for more than a third of a century; he headed and bossed the organization when, literally, not enough white Republicans to form a corporal's guard were willing to come out into the open and march under the G. O. P. flag.

In later years, for the sake of appearances and for what was regarded by the party's national bosses as political expediency, Tieless Joe was steam rollered. But not for long was he crushed. Now, he has risen again.

In turning down the Republican delegation from South Carolina on which there was not one Negro, and in seating the Tolbert delegation especially representing the Negro Republicans, the Cleveland convention acted with good political judgment. For the time being all hope of establishing a strong white Republican party in the South has been abandoned. When that hope was strong the disposition was certainly cause such recognition would certain to lose many more Negro votes in the states where every vote counts, Illinois, Ohio, Republican part, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, where their votes are counted and count, it would have been a political blunder for the Cleveland convention to have refused recognition to a leader of the South Carolina Negro contingent of the party so well known as is Tolbert.

Joe knew what he was about.

With Negroes already leaving the party to ignore Negroes and cast them into the trick. outer darkness. But this year the That fact gave recognition of the Lily Whites could in the conven- not hope to win a single vote for the —and they did Republican party's nominees, while Tolbert and his friends in the lever—and

Seen at the Big Convention

By W. L. PORTER

Interesting among the delegates and visitors to the G. O. P. National convention here this week, is the presence of Clarence L. Vena, well known politician of Toledo, who assured this writer that he is here to lend whatever aid and influence he can to bettering the cause of the Negro. Mr. Vena believes that this can best be done, when personal ambition and petty jealousies are kept in the background.

* * *

George E. Wibecan, is from Brooklyn, N. Y., and is here as an alternate with the New York delegation. Negro Elks the nation over will remember him best as the Past Grand Exalted Ruler of that Order, and will know that the same fighting spirit that characterized him in battling his way to the top in the Elk's organization, will stand him in good stead if necessary to carry-on at the G. O. P. Convention.

* * *

Attorney S. D. Redmond, is a Jackson, Miss., delegate. His first wife was the daughter of the late United States Senator Hiram Revells. Attorney Redmond has an extensive practice in Jackson and throughout the state, as well as considerable property holdings.

* * *

Charles E. Mitchell, of New York City wanted to be on hand to use whatever influence he had to see that the Negro got all that was coming to him at this convention. So Mr. Mitchell comes to Cleveland with the N. Y. delegation and was received by the audience of the monster mass meeting Monday night as former United States Minister to the republic of Liberia.

* * *

Just when we were about satisfied that we would meet no one from the State of Alabama, up pops Mr. James E. Kelley, Grand Secretary of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., whose residence is in Birmingham. Mr. Kelly spoke hopefully and encouragingly of the future of his state.

* * *

Ambling on, we ran into J. B. Woods, of Hattiesburg, Miss., who is a dealer in general merchandise, oils and gasoline, as well as the chairman of the Sixth Congressional District for the Republican Party. We learned that Mr. Woods made his first money in the Insurance business having aided in organizing the Mississippi Benefit Life Insurance Co., founded by the late Wayne W. Cox and Dr. A. W. Attaway. From another source we learned that Mrs. L. E. Woods, wife of the district chairman, is one of the most accomplished women of the state. Mr. Woods is rated among the largest Negro property holders of the state.

* * *

John Washington, Jr., nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, and who is now holding a secretarial position at Tuskegee Institute, and O. S. DePriest, son of the Illinois ex-Congressman, were among the late arrivals.

* * *

W. C. McGee, editor and publisher of the Lansing Eye Opener, of Lansing, Michigan, and N. B. Young, Jr., editor of the St. Louis American were two of the brilliant writers covering the Convention.

* * *

Col. E. L. Patton, of Jackson, Miss., is beyond question the most colorful character of our group at the convention. Col. Patterson prides himself in the fact that he has been a delegate to every Republican Convention since 1896, and came right to town and got

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Political-1936

Party Affiliation

Republican

THE G. O. P. SIDESTEPS

WITH the tumult and the shouting of the Republican National Convention happily ended, we are all far enough removed today from the flood of ballyhoo to appraise the political situation and attempt to ascertain, when all is said and done, what did the Negro get out of the great hullabaloo?

Despite the fact that there is a good deal of wild talk going around about how "splendidly the Negro fared in the G. O. P. platform planks," a close check-up fails to reveal anything to us—except some generalities which may be interpreted as applying to any minority group. On the other hand, we feel that it is significant to find that no mention has been made in the platform about the party's attitude with regard to the lynching menace. Not one word is said about it!

We know and understand, of course, that in all the years of Republican control of the government, not a single, purposeful gesture had been made to curb the mob spirit. A lot of buck-passing palaver was indulged in—about "state's rights" and the "unconstitutionality" of a federal anti-lynch law—and even four years at convention time, it had become a habit to insert some empty plank, based on obvious insincerity, about the party's intention to stamp out the lynching evil.

But, alas, not a word was said this year—not even as an "appeaser" or a "sop" to keep the Negro in line. Maybe, the G. O. P. does not give a tinker's dam about us—or maybe, knowing our regularity, they have ceased to worry—but count us in!

Coupled with the new G. O. P. tendency to play with the "lily-whites" in the South, this latest ignoring of the Negro should give even the most hardened Republican Negro voter, who has become accustomed to vote regularly and straight for every sort and condition of Republican, cause for serious reflection—especially if he looks about him and sees how the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, has opened up avenues for Negroes which never have existed in all the long years of Republican administations!

More anon.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 12, 1936

Joe knew what he was about.

Seen at the Big Convention

By W. L. PORTER

Interesting among the delegates and visitors to the G. O. P. political blunder for the Cleveland National convention here this week, is the presence of Clarence L. Vena, well known politician of Toledo, who assured this writer that he is here to lend whatever aid and influence he can to bettering the cause of the Negro. Mr. Vena believes that this can best be done, when personal ambition and petty jealousies are kept in the background.

* * *

George E. Wibecan, is from Brooklyn, N. Y., and is here as an alternate with the New York delegation. Negro Elks the nation over will remember him best as Grand Exalted Ruler of that Order, and will know that the same fighting spirit that characterized him in banking his way to the top in the Elk's organization, will stand him in good stead if necessary to carry-on at the G. O. P. Convention.

* * *

Atorney S. D. Redmond, is a Jackson, Miss., delegate. His wife was the daughter of the late United States Senator Hiram Revells. Attorney Redmond has an extensive practice in Jackson and throughout the state, as well considerable property holdings.

* * *

Charles E. Mitchell, of New York City wanted to be on hand to use whatever influence he had to see that the Negro got all that was coming to him at this convention. So Mr. Mitchell comes to Cleveland with the N. Y. delegation and was received by the audience of the monster mass meeting Monday night as former United States Minister to the republic of Liberia.

* * *

Just when we were about satisfied that we would meet no one from the State of Alabama, up pops Mr. James E. Kelley, Grand Secretary of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., whose residence is in Birmingham. Mr. Kelly spoke hopefully and encouragingly of the future of his state.

* * *

Ambling on, we ran into J. B. Woods, of Hattiesburg, Miss., who is a dealer in general merchandise, oils and gasoline, as well as the chairman of the Sixth Congressional District for the Republican Party. We learned that Mr. Woods made his first money in the Insurance business having aided in organizing the Mississippi Benefit Life Insurance Co., founded by the late Wayne W. Cox and Dr. A. W. Attaway. From another source we learned that Mrs. L. E. Woods, wife of the district chairman, is one of the most accomplished women of the state. Mr. Woods is rated among the largest Negro property holders of the state.

* * *

John Washington, Jr., nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, and who is now holding a secretarial position at Tuskegee Institute, and O. S. DePriest, son of the Illinois ex-Congressman, were among the late arrivals.

* * *

W. C. McGee, editor and publisher of the Lansing Eye Opener, of Lansing, Michigan, and N. B. Young, Jr., editor of the St. Louis American were two of the brilliant writers covering the Convention.

* * *

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With Negroes already leaving the Republican party in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, where their votes are counted and count, it would have been such recognition would certainly cause the party to lose many more Negro votes in the states where every vote will be sorely needed. That fact gave Tolbert and his friends in the convention fulcrum and lever—and they did not hesitate to use it.

Through weather fair and foul, "Tieless Joe" has led the Negro contingent of the party so well known as is Tolbert.

Despite the fact that there is also entitled to the sobriquet "Tireless Joe", had some pull and won final recognition.

We are not concerned in the technical or legalistic points bearing upon the claims of either side, but just as a matter of general understanding of conditions, past and present, it seems to us that if Tolbert's following does not represent the "regular" Republican organization in this state there is no such organization.

In later years, for the sake of appearances and for what was regarded by the party's national bosses as political expediency, Tieless Joe was steamrollered. But not for long was he crushed. Now, he has risen again.

In turning down the Republican delegation from South Carolina on which there was not one Negro, and in seating the Tolbert delegation especially representing the Negro Republicans, the Cleveland convention acted with good political judgment. For the time being all hope of establishing a strong white Republican party in the South has been abandoned. When that hope was strong the disposition was to ignore Negroes and cast them into outer darkness. But this year the recognition of the Lily Whites could not hope to win a single vote for the Republican party's nominees, while men could exert on the political future of this party and of the race if they could get together and stick together on a program which had for its inspiration only the good of the race. The Republican Party is going to need the Negro vote this year and its leaders are said to be in a mood to listen to reason in their dealing

with the group. Reports are rife that in spite of the triumph of the eastern leaders who manipulated the seating of "lily-white" delegations almost exclusively during the contest hearings last week, saner counsel has prevailed and the credentials committee will reverse the original findings. Hopes are especially held out for Florida and Louisana.

After a fashion the Negroes are attempting to get together. A protest meeting was held Friday night and another Monday night. There, two miles away from headquarters there will be fervid oratory about what we as a people ought to do. If the leaders can stop thinking about who is going to manage the colored end of the campaign for a while and turn the meeting into a serious discussion of the ills facing Negro Republicans instead of trying to garner favor and prestige toward landing themselves in a job, something may result. The schedule of speakers sounds strangely familiar however. Finley Wilson, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Oscar DePriest, W. C. Huestion and Leroy Bundy billed as the orators of the occasion.

* * *

The $50,000 Phillis Wheatley Association was the scene of a dinner given by the Landon-for-President group from Kansas to a few of their friends and co-workers. Among those who spoke were Bishop Bray of Chicago, Senator Wm. E. King, of Illinois, U. A. Graham, Topeka, Earl Lawson, Leavenworth, Prof. P. G. Porter of Leavenworth, T. E. Barbour of Oklahoma City, Editor W. C. McGhee of Lansing, Mich., Rev. J. H. Brandham of Chicago, Miss Jane Hunter and Dr. L. K. Williams.

* * *

Another dinner of note was the one given by Thomas W. Fleming, Cleveland's first councilman, for Col. Arthur W. Little of New York. Numerous sattelites attended the affair which proved to be a bounteous and brilliant occasion. One of the striking courtesies shown visiting delegates was the garden party tendered at the palatial home of Congressman and Mrs. Chester C. Bolton, in Cleveland Heights. Mrs. Bolton, one of the wealthiest women in the country, was most charming and cordial in the role of hostess.

* * *

One of the interesting analogies of this convention is the candidacy for vice-president of a distinguished and wealthy white man which is being promoted almost exclusively by Negroes. He is Colonel Arthur S. Little of West Virginia and New York, former commander of the 15th New York division, the black "Hell Divers" who made such a record in France. Finley Wilson and Perry Howard are managing his campaign, the latter, it is said, having discovered the colonel's possibilities and passed the word on to Mr. Wilson for mutual cooperation and expert exploitation. George W. Harris, publisher of the New York News always a staunch supporter of Col. Little is also doing all he can do to aid. But the most colorful angle of the Little candidacy is that supplied by Dr. J. R. A. Cross land of Missouri for the express purpose of boosting Col. Little for vice-president. They are quartered at the Majestic Hotel, with their expenses and fare paid by Col. Little. These are no ordinary political hangers-on, but a number of professional and substantial people of the state who have made the trip and they are working mightily for the colonel as though they really thought he had a chance. Messers Wilson and Howard are reported to have been retained by the Colonel at $100 per week since January, 1935.

* * *

Many of the persons who were delegates and visitors to the Republican National Convention will leave here wondering whether they actually visited a political institution or a get to-gether of all the big-time Negro Elks of the country.

From Akron, we had with us Dr. F. H. Strawbridge, prominent physician and surgeon, and officer of the Elks; Clarence L. Vena, of Toledo; Leonard H. Forman, 32nd degree Mason and official of Rubber City Lodge of Elks, 233, Akron; Jas. S. Russell, Exalted Ruler of the same Lodge, C. H. Wooding, tax council and prominent Elk of Washington, D. C.; James E. Kelley, Grand Secretary of Elks, of Birmingham, Alabama; Past Grand Exalted Ruler, Wibecan of Brooklyn, N. Y., and of course the present Grand Exalted Ruler, Finley Wilson.

Republican National Convention or call it what you will, everybody is going home and tell the people they had a jolly good time.

Tampa, Fla., Times
June 10, 1936

FLORIDA NEGROES ARE DENIED SEATS

Delegation Chosen at State Convention Wins Contest

Cleveland, June 10.—(AP)—The Florida delegation, cheered by victory over Jacksonville Negroes who sought admittance as delegates, went to the Rpublican convention floor today with no trouble at all.

The Negroes said through their spokesman, J. Leonard Lewis, they were being excluded from the Republican party councils in Florida. A 50-minute hearing before the credentials committee ended with a 28 to 21 vote to seat the all-white delegation chosen at the State convention in Orlando.

Other Southern delegations joined with Florida in its stand the Negroes were not entitled to seats because they were not named as delegates by the regular State conventions. T. J. Kennamer of Birmingham, Ala., made the motion which defeated the Negroes.

Lewis first said an appeal would be made to the general convention, but Nathan R. Graham, Tampa, said later Lewis reported he had abandoned the plan.

Florida planned no further delegation caucus until Thursday when presidential nominations are to be made. Members said the delegation would vote 10 to 2 for Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 12, 1936

14 GEORGIA VOTES CAST FOR LANDON; PLATFORM LIKED

Ben Davis Disappointed Over Lack of Anti-Lynching Plank

BY GLENN RAMSEY

CLEVELAND, June 12.—(AP)—Georgia's white members of the delegation to the Republican convention were 100 per cent for the 1936 platform, but a negro delegate was disappointed over failure to include an anti-lynching plank.

All fourteen Georgia votes were cast for Governor Landon of Kansas.

National Committeeman J. W. Arnold not only approved the platform in its entirety but also the amendments proposed in a telegram from Governor Landon, expanding on minimum wages for women and children, and the gold standard.

Ben Davis, Atlanta negro and former Georgia national committee man, praised the platform as "constructive statesmanship," adding:

"But it does not provide any remedy to suppress lynching by the power of the Federal Government."

Davis was among negro Republican leaders who carried on a fight before the platform committee for such a plank.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
June 4, 1936

WHITES TO DIRECT G.O.P. OF GEORGIA

Negroes Out of Delegation First Time in History.

Patronage Set-up Restored to Counties—Hager to Direct Central Group.

ATLANTA, June 3 (AP).—Georgia republicans, for the first time in the party's state history, are going to the national convention at Cleveland June 9 representing an organization 100 per cent. white controlled.

The recent state convention reduced the membership of the central committee, governing body in Georgia from 110 to fifty-five and provided an executive committee of fifteen actively to conduct its affairs.

All officers and members of the executive committee are white.

Only five Negroes are on the state central committee.

In adopting this set-up, the convention switched from the twelve-year leadership of Josiah T. Rose to that of Clint W. Hager, of Atlanta, former United States district attorney.

Hager, as chairman of the central committee, with the other officers and executive committee, is in active control of republican affairs in Georgia. The big committee seldom meets oftener than every two years, the executive committee having power to act in its stead.

Hager Chairman of Meeting.

Hager, who had a hard fight to defeat Rose in the Fulton county convention and in the state gathering, was chairman of the latter meeting's executive committee, which adopted revolutionary regulations.

"In our recent state convention," Hager said today, "the delegates for the first time in Georgia republican party activity, ran the convention.

"The new state committee was set up by them and gave the party the 100 per cent. white leadership, which even the Negroes realized, was necessary to have a militant republicanism in this state. We have that now."

The convention, under Hager's rules, returned local patronage to party adherents in affected counties.

Where strictly local jobs are to be available when the republicans return to power, recommendations are to be made by the county committee, together with the district chairman. If they are in agreement, no further action will be necessary.

If there are disagreements the executive committee's action is to be final. State-wide positions are to be recommended by the executive committee.

Political—1936
Party Affiliation.

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Illinois Repubicans Name DePriest Delegate at Large

Springfield, (Special)—One of the most dramatic episodes which has ever taken place in a political convention of Illinois occurred here on Friday of last week when the Republicans smashed their previously agreed-upon slate of delegates-at-large, composed entirely of white men and women, and inserted the name of Oscar DePriest in recognition of the half million colored voters of the state.

The man who furnished the dramatic episode was none other than the dashing young ex-service man and Republican nominee for governor, Wayland Brooks. His name was on the slate, and there was general agreement that he logically was entitled to go as a delegate to the national convention. But he was the first to sense the justice of the claims of the colored delegates as made in a stirring speech by Senator William E. King, brilliant leader of the colored electorate of Chicago.

Senator King took the platform when the list of delegates was reported and made the plea for recognition of his race, and said the failure to include one of his race in the list of delegates-at-large would be a serious slight to colored party supporters. Following Senator King's speech the Hon. Wayland Brooks took the floor and said:

"The Republican party made it possible for the colored race to participate in our state and national government. The Republican party has always been the champions of participation of in government by all people. I realize the colored race has been steadfast in its devotion to the Republican party. I wish, therefore, to withdraw my name as a delegate and, in doing so, urge that my place go to some member of the colored race."

There was prolonged cheering of the speech, following which the eloquent Roscoe Conkling Simmons took the platform. He made a characteristic brilliant speech in which he heaped encomiums upon Mr. Brooks and referred to him as one of the nation's greatest men. He then placed the Hon. Oscar DePriest in nomination and the selection of the colorful former congressman was made unanimously. Additional recognition on the delegation was given the colored race in the selection of the Rev. L. K. Williams as alternate delegate-at-large.

The white delegates selected include some of the most noted men in the United States. Among them are former Vice President Charles G. Dawes. Edward A. Hayes, former national commander of the American Legion and the Hon. Otis F. Glenn, nominee for United States Senator. The convention endorsed the Col. Frank Knox for President and in its resolutions called for the passage of an anti-lynching law.

Party's Nominee For Governor Withdraws From Slate To Give Recognition To Colored Man

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 19 1936

WANT ST. LOUISAN DELEGATE AT LARGE

At a luncheon meeting at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., to which the Negro Committeemen and Committeewomen of St. Louis, together with some of the political leaders of the city were invited, the group went on record as supporting some Negro from St. Louis for delegate at large at the Republican State Convention which convenes in St. Louis April 27. Judging from talks by those who participated, the St. Louis delegation to the State Convention and whatever influence they can draw upon, will be solidly behind such a movement.

Among those present were Committeeman S. J. Lane from the 19th Ward; Committeewoman Mrs. Lucy Gilmore of the 23rd Ward; Committeewoman Mrs. Hazel McKnight from the 4th Ward; Mrs. George Scott, representing Mrs. Luella Shobe of the Sixth Ward; Louis Landry, Dr. C. H. Phillips, Atty. Harry Bracy, Walthall Moore, Josiah Thomas, Atty. John A. Davis, N. B. Young, J. E. Mitchell and Mr. Newman.

This meeting was called and presided over by Langston Harrison, Committeeman of the Sixth Ward.

Topeka Plans For 100,000 at Notification

Canvasses Dormitories, Halls, Private Homes to House Visitors to Landon Fete Thursday

22 Special Trains Already Engaged

Nominee Puts Finishing Touches on Speech as 110° Heat Kills Corn

By Ernest K. Lindley
A Staff Correspondent

TOPEKA, July 18.—Both Governor Alfred M. Landon and the City of Topeka appear to be prepared for the Republican Presidential notification ceremony Thursday. All of the resources of the city and neighboring cities and towns have been mustered to care for the expected crowd of 100,000 visitors.

After a light morning at his office, the Governor went to his home to put the finishing touches on his speech. He expects to pass tomorrow resting—somewhere in a cool spot. He has had a full week of conferences with visitors. For thirteen days, ever since he got back from Colorado, the temperature has risen above 100 degrees. Today it hit 110 degrees for the third time in four days. The heat has burned up the Kansas corn crop, and taken the starch out of a good part of the population. But the Republican Presidential nominee has remained calm and looks entirely fit.

And, despite the heat, the local arrangements committees have pushed ahead with their preparations to handle a record-breaking crowd of visitors. College dormitories, gymnasiums, clubhouses and private homes have been canvassed for beds. About 4,000 guests will be taken care of over night in the auditorium and banquet hall of the Masonic Temple. A dormitory has been set aside for Negro visitors at Washburn College, while other Negroes will be cared for in the houses of Negro residents of the city.

Members of the notification committee, the Republican National Committee, newspaper men and a few other distinguished visitors are being taken care of in the hotels.

Every individual who has accepted an invitation to come has been assigned a room and put in contact with his host, according to the local arrangements committee. Hotel space has been reserved in hotels in Emporia, Lawrence and Manhattan, as well as in Kansas City. Many people will sleep in the twenty-two special trains which are already scheduled. Thousands of visitors in automobiles will be taken care of in tourist camps and in cots to be placed in the stadium of the University of Kansas, twenty-seven miles away at Lawrence. If this weather continues, cots in the open air will be the most desirable sleeping quarters.

All the local churches are planning to keep cafeterias open all day to supplement the regular food-dispensing facilities of the city. Several of the special trains from various points in Kansas are carrying their own commissaries in baggage cars as well as in regular dining cars. Merchants all through the city are planning to put water coolers in front of their stores. Temporary bubbling drinking fountains are being attached to all downtown fire hydrants.

All shopkeepers have been asked to put up signs designating rest rooms.

The Kansas Corporation Commission has barred all intrastate trucks from the main highways into Topeka from midnight, Wednesday night, until early Thursday morning and has requested interstate trucks to keep off. All residents of the city have been asked to keep their automobiles at home so that the downtown space will be available for parking visitors' cars.

The flags and bunting are going up on the main streets, and the paraphernalia for the big "prairie states" parade is beginning to arrive. All that is still needed to set the stage for the celebration Thursday is a good rain in the next two or three days followed by a clear sky and a temperature of not not more than 100 degrees.

Hears Peace Program

Governor Landon's chief visitors today were Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, and Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association. Mr. Van Kirk placed before the Governor the peace program of the leaders of thirty-four national peace organizations. Its main provisions are:

"A national defense policy based on defense of our soil from invasion, not for the protection of our interests abroad; strengthening of neutrality legislation to include an embargo on supplementary war materials, settlement of international disputes by pacific means through support of the Kellogg pact and membership in the World Court; a reciprocal trade agreement program; stabilization of currency through interest agreements; control of the munitions industry; continued participation in the work of the international labor office in the social, economic and humanitarian activities of the League."

"The American people are not divided on the peace and war problem," Mr. Van Kirk said. "They want peace, and they demand peace, and they will reward that political leadership which best evidences its purpose to bring to an end the age-old curse of war and preparation for war.

"Particularly is this true of the youth of the nation. Some ten million young people are eligible to cast their first vote this year. These young people are sick and tired of war, and they will follow a political leadership that can be counted upon to meet the challenge of peace in a positive and constructive manner. The World War caused the economic depression from which all nations are suffering today. Fear of another war, combined with extreme economic and political nationalism, is continuing this depression. The situation can be saved only through world cooperation."

Mr. Eichelberger said that, "irrespective" of party platform pledges on foreign affairs, the next President will face world problems "greater in their scope than those faced by any other President, with the possible exception of Woodrow Wilson.

"No one can deny that the United States is now in the first phase of the next war," he continued, "for we are preparing for it as rapidly as any nation. Our history belies our ability to avoid the actual waging of war. Under any circumstances we should suffer the results of it."

There is scarcely a domestic issue, he asserted, that is not affected by the world situation.

Mr. Eichelberger said his group was not pressing for immediate American "In the light of these facts," he said, "the next President will be called upon for a high degree of co-operation with and constant conference to solve certain broad economic and social problems, without which the world cannot have political peace."

entry into the League of Nations. The United States could co-operate with other nations in many ways without belonging to the League, he said.

Governor Landon kept to himself his own views on the subject.

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Governor Landon's chief visitors today were Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, and Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association. Mr. Van Kirk placed before the Governor the peace program of the leaders of thirty-four national peace organizations. Its main provisions are:

"A national defense policy based on defense of our soil from invasion, not for the protection of our interests abroad; strengthening of neutrality legislation to include an embargo on supplementary war materials, settlement of international disputes by pacific means through support of the Kellogg pact and membership in the World Court; a reciprocal trade agreement program; stabilization of currency through interest agreements; control of the munitions industry; continued participation in the work of the international labor office in the social, economic and humanitarian activities of the League."

"The American people are not divided on the peace and war problem," Mr. Van Kirk said. "They want peace, and they demand peace, and they will reward that political leadership which best evidences its purpose to bring to an end the age-old curse of war and preparation for war.

"Particularly is this true of the youth of the nation. Some ten million young people are eligible to cast their first vote this year. These young people are sick and tired of war, and they will follow a political leadership that can be counted upon to meet the challenge of peace in a positive and constructive manner. The World War caused the economic depression from which all nations are suffering today. Fear of another war, combined with extreme economic and political nationalism, is continuing this depression. The situation can be saved only through world cooperation."

Mr. Eichelberger said that, "irrespective" of party platform pledges on foreign affairs, the next President will face world problems "greater in their scope than those faced by any other President, with the possible exception of Woodrow Wilson.

"No one can deny that the United States is now in the first phase of the next war," he continued, "for we are preparing for it as rapidly as any nation. Our history belies our ability to avoid the actual waging of war. Under any circumstances we should suffer the results of it."

There is scarcely a domestic issue, he asserted, that is not affected by the world situation.

Mr. Eichelberger said his group was not pressing for immediate American "In the light of these facts," he said, "the next President will be called upon for a high degree of co-operation with other nations in many ways without entry into the League of Nations. The United States could co-operate with and constant conference to solve certain broad economic and social problems, without which the world cannot belonging to the League, he said. Governor Landon kept to himself his own views on the subject. have political peace."

NEGROES GET POSTS FOR LANDON DRIVE

Francis E. Rivers Named Head of Campaign Group for the Entire East.

WIBBECAN STATE LEADER

Eaton Charges That an Attempt Is Being Made to 'Use the Pulpit as Spokesman for New Deal.'

The appointment of Francis E. Rivers, Negro lawyer and former Assemblyman from Harlem, as director of the Negro voters unit of the Republican national campaign in the East, was announced yesterday by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Eastern manager of the Landon-Knox campaign.

At about the same time, Melvin C. Eaton, State Republican Chairman, announced that George E. Wibbecan of Brooklyn would head the Negro voters division of the New York State Republican Committee. The appointee is president of the New York State Colored League and was endorsed by John R. Crews, Republican leader of Kings County.

Mr. Rivers is a graduate of Yale College and Columbia Law School. During the World War he served overseas as a first lieutenant of infantry. In 1930, while serving in the Assembly, he took part in establishing the Tenth Municipal Court District in Harlem.

Mr. Rivers, when interviewed at Republican headquarters at 41 East Forty-second Street, declared that he had found much dissatisfaction with the New Deal among members of his race.

Sees Opposition to Roosevelt

"I would say that not more than 10 per cent of the Negroes of this country will vote for the administration, which has practically forced the Negro out of useful occupations and on the relief rolls," he declared.

The AAA and the NRA, he continued, had forced the Negro out of agricultural pursuits and made his wages so low in industry that he had been forced onto the relief rolls. The Republican platform, he said, stood squarely for justice to the Negro.

Mr. Martin said that conferences with Negro leaders in all sections of the country had convinced him that a large majority of the Negro vote, particularly in States where it held the balance of power, would support Governor Landon.

Among the visitors to Eastern headquarters were William R. Castle Jr., Under-Secretary of State in the Coolidge and Hoover administrations, and James B. Reynolds, who served for a short time as Acting Secretary of the Treasury under President Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Martin conferred with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who recently indicated willingness to accept the Republican nomination for Governor to oppose Governor Lehman. The subject of the conference, Mr. Martin said, was a speaking program contemplated by his visitor. Colonel Roosevelt said he expected to talk in Maine in September and to make speeches in several large cities in the East and Middle West. He predicted that Governor Landon would carry New York.

About 100 members of the New York Young Republican Club converted into a Landon-Knox campaign rally the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of their new clubhouse at 32 Broadway. A huge Landon-Knox banner, depicting the Kansas sunflower and the Republican elephant, was unfurled across Broadway.

Roosevelt Tactics Assailed

At his press conference at headquarters at 41 East Forty-second Street, Mr. Eaton accused the Roosevelt administration of trying to "use the pulpit as its spokesman for the New Deal program." The administration, he said, has been using the recently-enacted Social Security Act as a vehicle for promoting discussion of social reform "in New Deal terms" by the nation's clergymen.

Mr. Eaton exhibited a copy of a circular letter addressed to "The Ministers of the Presbyterian Church" by Walter J. Campbell, chief of the educational division, information service, of the Social Security Board. Only praise for President Roosevelt is embodied in the letter, Mr. Eaton said.

Mr. Eaton will confer with party leaders at Saratoga Springs on Monday, in Albany on Tuesday. At these meetings campaign plans and financing will be discussed. Clarence R. King, Republican leader of Onondaga County, and Charles A. Blackwell, chairmen of the United Republican Finance Committee, also will be present.

ANNOUNCE NEGRO CAMPAIGN MGRS.

Major Parties Begin Their Fight For Negro Votes

CHICAGO, Ill. — Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican National Committee announced Monday that the 1936 campaign among Negro Republicans will be more intensive than ever before in the entire history of the party. "It will be educational in nature and will be conducted in harmony with modern Negro thought," he said.

"An innovation will be a Young People's Division, the personnel of which will be announced within the next week. It will be composed of the greatest number of young people ever called into political service. They will come from every section of the land and represent every element of young America," the announcement said.

Western Division appointments as announced by Chairman Hamilton are: L. K. Williams and R. R. Church, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, director of the Speakers Bureau; Robt. S. Abbott, chairman, Public Relations and Press; Mrs. Lethia Fleming of Cleveland, Ohio, director of Women's Department, and Perry W. Howard, national committeeman, general advisor. Eastern Division appointments will be announced later.

Assistants, heads of departments, field workers, contact officials and personnel of the Organization Bureau will be announced at the end of the week. Ninety per cent of these will be wholly new to political activities and will be summoned from every state in the Union.

CREAGER TALKS TO NEGRO G.O.P. ISLAND GROUP

Association Pledges Support To Landon And Knox

GALVESTON.—(Sp)—Pursuant to a call issued by a group of Negro Republicans of Texas, a meeting was held in this city last Friday evening for the purpose of taking steps to project a statewide organization, as an affiliate of the regular Republican state organization.

Hon. R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Republican national committeeman from Texas, addressed the gathering and endorsed the movement to organize the colored Republicans of the state, and stated that the regular state organization would welcome and be glad to cooperate with the colored division.

Short talks were made by several white and colored Republicans, who predicted victory for the Landon-Knox ticket on November 3.

The conference decided to issue a call for a statewide meeting in San Antonio, at Colored Library, Monday, August 12, at 10 a.m., at which time a permanent organization will be perfected. Mr. Creager will address this meeting, and T. P. Lee of Houston, state chairman, is also expected to be present.

The Republican State Convention will meet in the same city Tuesday, August 11, at the Gunther Hotel, and the management has announced that Negro delegates will be accorded all convention rights just as delegates of other races.

LANDON CHIEF NAMES NEGRO CAMPAIGNERS

Williams, Abbott and Simmons and Others Chosen for West

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Mrs. Fleming of the women's department will be surrounded by the leading women of the country, who will be selected from among the great social, religious and fraternal bodies among the women. Women will be recognized in the party councils as never before.

Assistants, heads of departments, field workers, contest officials and the personnel of the organization bureau will be announced at the end of the week. Ninety per cent of those will be wholly now to political activities and will be summoned from every state in the union.

A planning board is being formed. Leaders, consisting of men and woman, young and old, from the fields of religion, education, business, professions and journalism will be invited to serve on this board, so that the Republican National Committee may have the best advice obtainable. It is the desire of Chairman Hamilton that every element of Negro life have representation and earnest consideration in this campaign.

Chairman Hamilton held many conferences on what is regarded as work second in importance to no other work to be done for the Republican cause. He has had the advice and assistance of Arthur M. Curtis of Missouri, director of special organizations for the Republican National Committee, and Robert Kratky, assistant to Curtis, both of whom are popular with Negro Republicans.

Chairman Hamilton's choice of lieutenants falls upon men and women of wide prominence who are known for their support of the Republican party.

Political - 1936

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

Kelly Miller Says

By KELLY MILLER

Secretary Ickes, in an address before the Urban League of Chicago, advised his hearers that the Republican party had been exploiting the colored vote ever since Emancipation.

The facts are so trite and commonplace that such a reminder seemed hardly necessary. Economically, industrially and socially the colored man was ruthlessly exploited by the institution of slavery for a quarter of a thousand years, after which white capital continued to exploit black labor and does so till this very day.

Grateful to G.O.P.

The Republican party, in the heyday of its grandeur and glory, freed the colored man, made him a citizen and clothed him with the elective franchise. As a result of this benefaction, he followed the fortunes of the Grand Old Party through the instinct of gratitude.

This political allegiance became expected as a part of the tribute demanded by his emancipators. The Republican party relied upon colored re-enforcements as a natural part of the co-efficiency of its strength. It felt that its initial benefit relieved it of all further obligation.

Played Upon Fear

The Grand Old Party played upon the colored man's credulity and fear. It flattered him with pre-election promises which it had no intention of fulfilling. It frightened him with fear of calamity to his race should the Democratic party gain national power.

By such cunning means the Republican party has exploited the colored vote for over half a century.

Democrats Still Worse

But Secretary Ickes presented only one side of the picture. This distinguished statesman has had experience and observation in both political camps. He must have been fully aware of the fact that the Democratic party has exploited the colored man even more ruthlessly than its Republican rival.

That exploitation has been both open and covert, but masked exploitation is more debasing to the exploited and more discreditable to the exploiter than direct and open exploitation.

Ever since the overthrow of the Reconstruction Governments, the Democratic party has profiteered at the expense of the suppressed colored vote and has used the power thus obtained to subordinate and humiliate those to whom it rightfully belonged.

Checks Futile

Sagacious Republican statesmen sought to forfend this misuse of suppressed power by writing the curtailment of representation in the Fourteenth Amendment. But, alas, this provision has been a dead letter from the day of its enactment.

The flagrant nullification of political rights goes merrily on with the contrivance of Democrats and the connivance of Republicans.

There are eight million citizens in the Southern States on whose suppressed representative power some thirty or forty white representatives owe their seats in Congress and twice the number in the electoral college.

Tarred with Same Brush

In vain, the Democratic pot and the Republican kettle bandy ugly epithets among themselves. They are both tarred with the same brush.

A solid lily-white Republican delegation to the national convention from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama with the voice of a million black voters effectively suppressed, represents the same kind of exploitation as the local governments of these States without a single colored representative.

Men and Measures Count

Secretary Ickes's address would have been more convincing had he been perfectly frank and presented both sides of the picture. The issue which faces us in the approaching Presidential election will not be solved by crimination and recrimination between exploiters.

Discounting all of this, or holding it in abeyance, we will vote for the men, measures and movements best calculated to serve the welfare of the nation of which we form a part.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
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REPUBLICANS HOLD ELECTION

Louisiana Group Names Delegates To National Convention

Louisiana Republicans yesterday, in convention, elected delegates and alternates to the national convention at Cleveland in June. Those chosen were William W. Tuttle and John P. Conway, both of New Orleans; Dr. John H. Lowery, Negro, Donaldsonville, and Dr. R. M Brown, Negro, Baton Rouge, delegates, and Edouard F. Henriques, Edmund E. Talbot and Frank B. Smith, Negro, all of New Orleans, and J. Sidney Brazier, Negro, Donaldsonville, alternates.

Mrs. Jane Perrin was endorsed for Republican national committeewoman at the meeting at la Francaise hall, 928 South Rampart street. A committee on resolutions was appointed by Mr. Henriques, who was elected chairman, and will include P. M. Flannigan, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Tuttle, Frank B. Smith, Arthur H. Brown, Negro, Jules P. Demesmer, Negro, and Rev. W. Scott Chinn, Negro.

Mr. Conway opened the meeting as temporary chairman. Dr. D. A. Lines, chairman of the credentials committee, reported that 410 accredited delegates represented the 64 parishes in the state. Mr. Henriques was then elected chairman and Dr. Felton Brown, Negro, secretary, and Frank B. Smith, assistant secretary. The nominating committee consisted of Paul Marshall, Mr. Conway, Robert Franklin, Negro, Rev. Chinn, M. A. Franklin, Negro, Cecile Daniels, Negro, Dr. Lowery and William Washington, Negro.

Spaulding Raps De Priest Tie

Planet 3-14-36

Durham, N. C., March 10—(ANP)—C. C. Spaulding, head of the North Carolina Muutal Life Insurance Company and chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Business League, this week stated he was listed as general chairman of the Oscar DePriest Campaign Committee purely through error.

Mr. Spaulding stated he had received a letter from the former Illinois Republican Congressman on December 20 asking that he serve as general chairman but he replied that he would not be able to become a member of the committee. Since then he has not heard from the organization Mr. Spaulding declared.

HAMILTON FISH—BORAH

Courier 3-13-36

The position recently taken by Congressman Hamilton Fish, republican of New York, with regard to Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who is a candidate for President of the United States, and Negroes of this country, amuses us. First of all, Congressman Fish, like many other white people, would impress the people of the nation that he "knows the Negro" and therefore is in a position to speak for them. The truth of the matter is Mr. Fish does not know the Negro, and the more we study his speech, in an effort to cram Senator Borah down the Negro's throat, the more we realize how little he does know about our group.

Ordinarily, we think the colored people of the country have looked upon Mr. Fish as a pretty fair man, but, unfortunately, we had seen the man before he became obsessed, desperately so, with the idea that, if Senator Borah could be made the nominee of the Republican party for the President of the United States he, Fish, would have a good chance to become the nominee of the party for Vice President or, if, perchance, he missed the nomination for Vice President of the United States, he would be in line for a high cabinet position. This obsession, of course, has changed Hamilton Fish. He is no longer the man we thought he was—if he ever was. He, like Ephraim of old, is "joined to his idols," which includes swallowing Senator Borah with hook, line and sinker, with all of Borah's Negrophobia and his southern prejudices.

Mr. Fish, in his desperation to have the Negroes of the country believe that Borah is the proper man for President of the United States, makes an endeavor to repudiate the Negro press. In a recent speech, he said:

> I resent the cowardly and unfair attacks that are being made on Senator Borah in the colored press of the country, because they are hitting below the belt and are not founded on facts. Are they being inspired from Democratic sources through the use of political patronage, or do they emanate from the secret councils of the Old Guard and reactionary politicians who have never done anything for the colored people except to exploit them?

Again, this is where Mr. Fish shows his ignorance regarding the Negro. He doesn't understand that it is this press that keeps our group informed and that the publishers are those who are more interested in the colored group than he could ever be. He will probably never understand our position because he has never been subjected to the injustices and slander to which the Negroes have been subjected. In other words, he has never been known as "colored."

Senator Borah's record in Congress as was recently exposed by Louis L. Redding in the April issue of the Crisis shows him to be blinded by racial prejudice and unfriendly to causes which would make the Negroes free in this country. His recent statement that he would veto an anti-lynching bill if he were President of the United States, his expression in Congress that it was a mistake to give the Negro the ballot, his further expression that he would vote the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment; his calling the Negro troops traitors on account of the Brownsville affair and saying many other things which are cited in Mr. Redding's arti-

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SIXTH WARD NAMES TWO DELEGATES TO GOP CONV.

Atty. Harry R. Bracy And Mrs. E. Slaughter Gamble Delegate And Alternate. Republican Factions In Ward Getting Together

Oil was poured on the troubled waters which had arisen in the Sixth Ward Republican ranks Monday, March 23 at the Congressional Convention when the warring factions compromised whereby the Progressive Republican Organization, led by L. L. Landry, seated four delegates, while the regular Sixth Ward organization, led by Langston Harrison seated five.

The differences among the representatives of the Sixth Ward came to a climax last Friday night when the ward conventions were held for the purpose of electing delegates to the congressional and state conventions. Constable Harrison, who is committeeman of the Regular Sixth Ward Republican Organization, called a meeting and proceeded to elect delegates to the two conventions. In the meantime the faction led by Landry met and elected delegates to the two conventions also. This action brought a contest to the congressional convention, which resulted in the 5-4 compromise.

At the convention two delegates were elected to the National Convention which convenes in Cleveland June 9th to select the party's nominee for President of the United States.

Attorney Harry R. Bracey and Frederick Stueck (white) were elected delegates and Richard Gruner (white) and Mrs. Elizabeth Slaughter Gamble were elected alternates. Thus there were two white and two colored persons elected to the National Convention.

Commenting upon the convention it was stated that the manipulation which resulted in getting the 50-50 break or the colored voters of the district was through the influence of Langston Harrison, committeeman from the Sixth Ward, as both Mrs. Gamble and Attorney Bracey are voters in his ward.

Following the convention, as little groups gathered here and there, discussing the results of the meeting, optimistic expressions of the future of the ward were heard, opinions being frequently expressed that in a very short time all the factions will be together for the success of the G.O.P. under the leadership of Committeeman Harrison and Committeewoman, Mrs. Luella Shobe.

SHREVEPORT, LA.
TIMES

MAR 21 1936

Dr. Roundtree G. O. P. Candidate

Says Negro Voters Should Have Representative At Cleveland

The Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, well-known Negro clergyman and lecturer, has announced his candidacy for delegate-at-large to the coming Republican National Convention. In a statement he says:

"I am a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, which meets in Cleveland, Ohio, June 9. We have 125,000 colored voters in this State who have to a large extent heretofore been identified with the Republican Party, and it is but just and proper that they should have representation.

"I know much about the sentiment of the colored people. They are asking for even-handed justice and fair play. I submit my candidacy in their interest."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 16, 1936

Ousting Negro Delegates

"At any rate, among the untrue and vicious charges is that Senator Borah used his influence to unseat colored delegates at the Republican National Convention. The answer is that Senator Borah has not been on the committee on credentials since 1912, at which time he favored the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, and naturally supported the colored delegates who were supporting him. The ousting of colored delegates took place in recent years under the Hoover Administration, and Senator Borah had nothing whatever to do with it.

"Senator Borah is a liberal, and as such is for a square deal for all classes of Americans. He has always opposed persecutions of all racial and religious groups, as witnessed by his denunciation of the interference with religious liberty in Mexico and the persecution of the Jews in Palestine a few years ago. He is opposed to intolerance in all forms. He has not a drop of racial prejudice in his make-up. The 12,000,000 colored American citizens can be assured of a square deal from him more than any other living Republican.

"He comes nearer to upholding the humanitarian principles of Abraham Lincoln and the Americanism, fearlessness, and square-deal policies of Theodore Roosevelt, than any man now in public life."

Only Republican to Save a Negro

"He is probably the only living Republican statesman who ever saved a colored man from being lynched by an infuriated mob. Back in 1903, at the risk of his life, he saved James Quarles, a colored man, from being taken from the jail at Nampa, Idaho, by a mob seeking to kill him for having shot a white deputy sheriff. Senator Borah and a deputy sheriff, armed to the teeth, got the colored boy out of the jail, after the mob had broken the door down and marched him through 2,000 people with drawn pistols and put him on a waiting engine and caboose and got away before the mob had the nerve to attack. Later the boy was freed on a plea of self-defense.

"Men with racial prejudice do not risk their own lives to save the life of a Negro. Senator Borah, as a fearless liberal, will see that the 12,000,000 colored people are given a square deal and economic justice, and that is all they have ever asked.

"I realize that there is an inspired campaign on to turn the Negro voters against Senator Borah. It is understandable as an attempted offset to the rising tide of popularity and political strength manifested toward him by the American people.

"Let me, as a long-standing friend, say to the colored people that Senator Borah's position in upholding the Constitution is a tremendous service to them. As Al Smith says, the Constitution is the civil Bible of America, representing the rights of the minorities, racial and religious. The American Negro has more at stake through undermining or destroying the Constitution than any other group. The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments are safeguards and guaranties for the civil rights of 12,000,000 colored Americans. Once the Constitution becomes a scrap of paper, these guaranties may be wiped out overnight. When such a day comes the colored people under an unfriendly administration may be treated as the Jews now are in Germany, outlawed, deprived of civil and economic rights and liberties, and even denied the right to hold jobs in the Government service or to trade with white people.

"My advice to the 12,000,000 colored American citizens is to stand steadfast by the Constitution and all defenders of the Constitution and particularly by Senator Borah, who is the greatest and most fearless expounder and upholder of the Constitution in the United States."

I can not at this time recall any member of the Republican Party who has the slightest chance whatever against Franklin D. Roosevelt, destined to be the Democratic nominee in the November elections. About the only man the Republicans can name who has even a ghost of a chance is Senator Borah. While the people of the South will remain true to their traditional Democratic allegiance, they appreciate Senator Borah's opposition to the Federal Anti-Lynching Bill, and they feel kindly toward the distinguished statesman for his attitude.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT GOP CONVENTION

Among the delegates and visitors at the National Republican Convention in Cleveland are the following, stopping at the Majestic Hotel:

Missouri

W. H. Banks, Mattie Brown, Harry Bracey, William Butler, Dr. Crossland and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Dr. T. A. Curtis, H. T. Crosby, J. A. Davis, Dr. Nixon, Rev. L. F. Green, Monroe Gilmore, Mrs. E. Gamble, James Hollis, C. Hubbard; Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson, A. A. Johnson, F. D. Kenner, Col. L. Knox, E. A. Lacey, W. A. Mourant, Rosa C. Oliver, James D. Pohnsey, E. F. Parker, Dr. C. H. Phillips, M. S. Smith, Joseph Thomas, E. A. Watkins, E. W. Watkins, Maggie White, Miss Weissman, Ray Williams.

Kansas

Ben Brown, Clarence Bradshaw, L. W. Bell, Dr. W. A. Branham, Bishop Hamlett, Floyd Kerfman, Mrs. Tracy Mitchell, Mr. Porter, Joseph Thompson, Dr. William Thomas, Bishop W. T. Vernon.

Mississippi

C. T. Butler, C. Burrell, Rev. A. W. Brown, Perry Howard, Fred A. Miller, L. E. Patton, J. H. Quinn.

Nebraska

John Adams, Sr.; John Adams, Jr.; M. A. James.

Kentucky

Walter Robinson.

West Virginia

J. H. Taylor, John Wooster, Miss Edwards.

New York

L. W. Werner, Bradford Perry.

Louisiana

V. E. Perkins, James Lewis, J. H. Lowery, Dr. Hardin.

District of Columbia

Judge W. C. Hueston, Mr. Calloway, W. Woostine, J. Finley Wilson, James Kelly.

Oklahoma

Mr. Barbour.

Illinois

William King, Rev. L. K. Williams, Oscar DePriest.

Ohio

Clarence Van.

Delegates and visitors registered at the Phyllis Wheatley association.

Mississippi

Miss Zeeaflin Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Booze.

Illinois

W. A. Booker, Nahum D. Basher, A. N. Fields, Claude A. Barnett, W. A. Daniel.

Missouri

Editor and Mrs. A. C. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Garvin.

New York

William Goodell.

Washington, D.C.

Col. West A. Hamilton, George W. Harris, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall

Kansas

Beatrice L. Childs, Annabell Sawyer.

Georgia

Attorney A. T. Walden.

Registered at the Hotel Cleveland, Chicago: Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TIMES

FEB 27 1936

New Deal Aids Negro, Says Sec. Ickes Here

BLASTS NEW DEAL CRITICS

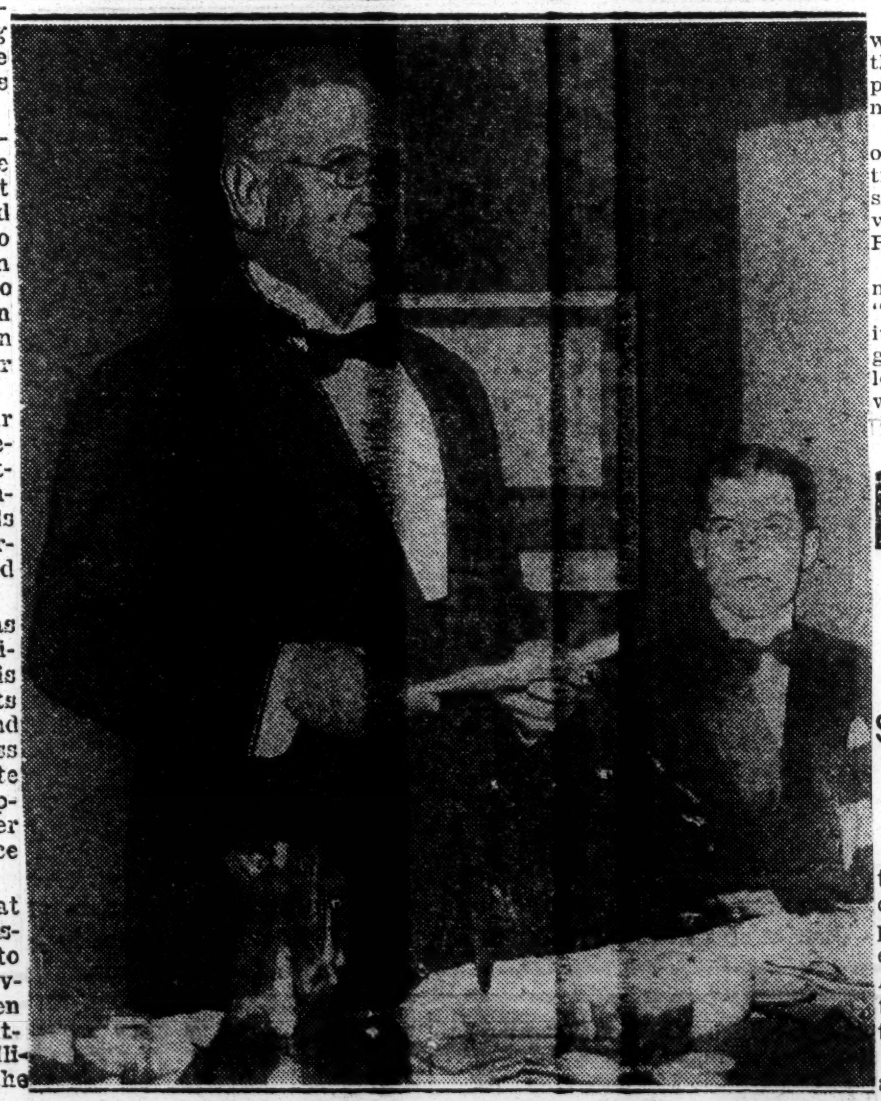
Sec. of Interior Ickes was returning to Washington today following a quick trip to Chicago in which he touched off two political bombshells against New Deal opponents.

The sharp-tongued cabinet member made a significant bid for the Negro vote when he declared that the republican party had tolerated economic exploitation of the Negro in repayment of his huge election service. Ickes traced the Negro struggle against exploitation in an address before the Chicago Urban league's 20th anniversary dinner last night.

"From the time of the civil war until 1932, the republican party deliberately and in cold blood exploited the Negro," he said. During campaigns they were solicitous friends of the race, Ickes added, but afterward the economic exploiter could have his will of the Negro.

He contended that the race was not misled when it voted for President Roosevelt in 1932, since "this administration has regarded its obligation to feed and clothe and give shelter to the Negro as no less pressing than its duty to the white man." The secretary stressed opportunities given the Negro under the PWA and its slum clearance program.

Earlier Ickes had blasted away at former President Hoover as possessed by "jitters" and unwilling to recognize signs of business recovery. He challenged big business men with the reminder that their "vaunted initiative, capacity and intelligence" had brought them to the brim of ruin in 1932.



(TIMES Photo)
Sec. of Interior Ickes at 20th anniversary dinner of Chicago Urban league's club where he touched off verbal bombshells against administration critics.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
February 27, 1936

N es Betrayed Between lection Years, Ickes Tells Chicago League

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes charged tonight the Republican party had repaid the "tremendous" election services rendered it by American Negroes by permitting their economic exploitation between campaigns.

The cabinet member said in an address for delivery at the twentieth anniversary meeting of the Chicago Urban League:

"During political campaigns the Republicans were the solicitous friends of the race," he continued, "but between campaigns it was a different matter; then the economic exploiter could have his will of the Negro."

These "economic exploiters," he said, "generally speaking, have been members of the Republican party."

The great debt of the Republicans to the Negro scorned in this manner, the secretary said, included: the returning of Republican majorities in the southern states during the "reconstruction era" immediately following the War Between the States, the nomination of "in many instances" since then of presidents of the United States who could not have been nominated without the aid of Negro Republican delegates from the southern states; and the casting by the rank and file of the race of their votes almost unanimously for Republican candidates.

Race Turning to New Deal

All these favors, the speaker said, were predicated on a belief taught the Negro that "the Republican party by its unaided efforts had manumitted him from slavery."

A growing tendency to regard that obligation liquidated, Ickes continued, culminated in 1932 in thousands of the members of the race voting for a New Deal and President Roosevelt.

Asserting their hopes were not misplaced, the New Deal leader said "this administration has regarded its obligation to feed and clothe and give shelter to the Negro as no less pressing than its duty to the white man."

February 27, 1936

ICKES DISCUSSES NEGROES' PLIGHT

Says Republican Party Permitted Their Exploitation Between Campaigns

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All these favors, the speaker said, were predicated on a belief taught the Negro that "the Republican party by its unaided efforts had freed him from slavery."

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S.C. Lily-Whites Elect Delegates

Tribune
4-7-36
Washington

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP)—Ten delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in Cleveland were elected by the Hambright, or lily-white, faction of the GOP in South Carolina, when members of the faction from all sections of the state gathered here.

While no Negroes were among those elected as delegates and took no part in the proceedings, five sat in the rear of the convention hall and "viewed the proceedings from afar." They were headed by James A. Brier, of Greenville, who declared he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention four years ago, and that he "simply wanted to look on."

Under the leadership of Joe "Tie-less" Tolbert, another state convention will be held here this week, in which Negro Republicans are expected to participate and several elected as delegates to the National Republican Convention, at which a battle for recognition will be staged by the opposing factions.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION met here last Wednesday, 4, bringing two thousand delegates. The meeting was filled with enthusiasm and showed every sign of a "cut and dried affair." It had been pre-arranged and prepared to last analysis. They centered their power around Gov. Alf. M. Landon for presidential candidate to be offered and pledged to cleave to him until it is thoroughly decided that he cannot make it. They selected as delegates to the National G. O. P. Convention in Cleveland, O.: Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka; William Allen White, Emporia; Mrs. E. C. Little, Edwardsville; and Henry J. Allen, Topeka. Alternates: Frank Hauke, Cottonwood Falls; B. P. Weeks, Maryville; Joe Beeler, Jewell; Joe Mercer, Topeka. In a resolution they endorsed Alf. M. Landon for president; John Hamilton for National Committeeman; paid tributes to late Senator and Vice President Curtis; commended Senator Capper, Congressmen P. Lamberston, U. S. Guyer, Frank Carlson and Clifford Hope for their faithful and helpful service to the people of Kansas. They pledged and rededicated themselves to the party. They did their best to safeguard the party in a big way, but it is still unthoughtful to have the balance of power in the Negro and not show one sign that his work and votes are appreciated. With the strong pull by the other party and conditions as they are, it seems that they forgot a tree cannot grow without the roots and voters are the roots and sometimes it takes all the roots to save the tree. TheNegro should have been considered some way some how. We are afraid that this meeting made more Democrats than they could have made for themselves.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.
INTELLIGENCER

MAR 3 1936

COLORED REPUBLICANS HERE ARE ORGANIZED

At a meeting in the home of Mrs. Laport Ward last night, Edwardsville colored Republicans organized and elected officers for the coming primary and fall elections.

The officers elected were Mrs. Mabel Washington, president; Mrs. Della McMurray, secretary; Mrs. Lila Webb, assistant secretary; Mrs. Laport Ward, treasurer, and Rev. Ed. Thompson, director of activities.

After the election, plans were made for the netx business meeting and for the appointment of precinct workers. The next meeting will be held March 6.

CAIRO, ILL.
EVENING CITIZEN

MAR 3 1936

POLITICAL CLUB TO MEET

The Colored Republican Club will meet at the home of its president, Walter Woods, 417 Fourteenth street, at 8 o'clock tonight. In calling the meeting, he announced there would be business of importance to consider.

South Carolina Lily Whites Elect G. O. P. Delegates

COLUMBIA, S. C., March (ANP) Ten delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in Cleveland, were elected by the Hambright or Lily White faction from all sections of the State gathered here.

While no Negroes were among those elected as delegates and took no part in the proceedings, five sat in the rear of the Conventon hall and "viewed the proceedings from afar." They were headed by James A. Brier, of Greeneville, who declared that he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention four years ago and that he "simply wanted to look on."

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GARY, IND.
POST-TRIBUNE

MAR 20 1936

TO REGISTER NEGROES AT REPUBLICAN RALLY

Gary Negro republicans who will be disqualified from voting in the May 5 primary, unless they register or re-register, will be accommodated with this service if they attend a general G. O. P. voters' meeting in Croatian hall, 2300 Washington, tonight accompanied by two witnesses, sponsors announced today.

The rally, starting at 8 p. m., is being sponsored by the republican precinct captains of the central district.

Aside from the effort to qualify unregistered voters or others who, due to change of address or change of name must file registration transfers in order to re-establish eligibility for voting, the chief purpose of the meeting will be to select a Negro candidate for state representative, according to Charles Walker, who will preside.

A registration booth where all information pertinent to registration or registration transfers will be available will be operated in the hall throughout the meeting, Walker said.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

APR 14 1936

NIBLACK STANDS ON PUBLIC RECORD

G. O. P. Candidate for Prosecutor Nomination Addresses East Side League.

John L. Niblack, candidate for the Republican nomination for county prosecutor, speaking at a meeting Monday night, said he wishes his previous record in public office to speak for itself.

Addressing the East Side Republican League of Colored Women at Nineteenth and Bellefontaine streets, Niblack called attention to his experience as a deputy prosecutor, as a member of the state legislature and as a participant in the city manager and Citizens School Committee movements.

"I served three years as deputy prosecutor under William H. Remy and I am familiar with the duties of the office," he said. "That alone is worth something to the public if it sees fit to nominate and elect me. I am familiar with the crime situation from the three angles of a criminal case, in addition to having prosecuted every kind of case from first-degree murder to profanity. I have represented defendants occasionally in the last few years and have served as special judge and judge pro tem. in criminal cases.

"I was in three sessions of the Indiana legislature from 1929 to 1932 and I say, without fear of contradiction, that in all that time I served the great voiceless mass of the people instead of the lobbyists and selfish interests. And I might add with some pride that the people renominated me in 1932, although just in time to get me in the road of the Roosevelt landslide.

"I took an active lead in the city manager and Citizen School Committee movements for better government and I now offer my further services to the public of this county on the same basis—respect for my oath of office and efficient administration of the prosecutor's office in an impartial service to all the public."

VICTOR

HARRY A. BRACY

St. Louis attorney who has been named as one of the two regular delegates from the Eleventh Congressional district of Missouri to the National Republican convention. Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, former Sixth Ward Committeewoman, was selected as an alternate.

Political – 1936

Republican

Party Affiliation

NEGROES AND THE G. O. P. CONVENTION

We suffered with those of our brethren who attended the National Republican Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, during the week. Judging the events which took place from a distance, it looked to us as though Negro delegates and visitors found it necessary to keep jumping, lest their race be side-tracked by the leaders who had control of the party affairs. While it is true it that they succeeded in not being tirely eliminated from the position they have held for the past forty years yet they suffered a severe blow as a result of the coalition of the Walter Brown-Hoover contingents of the lily whites" of the South. It was a constant fight from beginning to end for the men and women of our race to keep their heads, as it were, above the waters which threatened their party standing throughout the convention.

Little time did they have to fight the New Deal or to point out any of its weaknesses, as such weaknesses have affected the colored people of the nation, because they were kept busy "running for the lily whites" and their leaders. We suffered because of their embarrassment.

Those who stood on the sideline with an impersonal attitude and watched the passing show, saw a very definite trend on the part of the leaders of the Republican party to eliminate the Negro from the party councils, particularly in National politics, thereby building up a white man's party in the South. "It works like slow poison," was the comment of the observer. It is noticeable that each four years since nineteen twenty-eight, the ranks of the Negroes in party leadership have grown thinner. One report has it that only Perry W. Howard of Mississippi is left to tell the story and it looks as though he is fighting "with his back to the wall." and it is only a question of four more years whether the Republican party wins or loses and he too will go the way of the others.

We make this comment in no derision of our brethren who are fighting for the rights of our group in the ranks of the Republican party, we are rather pleased to see them face the difficult task with fortitude and courage. We want them to have a place of power in a major political party in this country. It is right and as it should be. Those of us who are of a different political faith should do likewise—fight for the full rights of citizenship. Ere another week the leaders of the Democratic National Convention will swarm Philadelphia. We will want to see members of our race, yes, the leaders of our race, who are of the Democratic political faith, there and take an active part in the affairs of their party because the time may come when the Negroes in the Democratic party may find themselves coming to a National Convention protesting against "lily white" Democrats coming into that party as usurpers just as the Negroes in the Republican ranks are complaining of today.

At this writing we have not been able to see a copy of the Republican platform adopted at its convention in Cleveland. But the mere stereotyped statement "the Republican party favors the anti-lynching bill the equal protection of the laws for all its citizens," will not suffice in times like these. There must be some concrete evidence of a change of heart for the better treatment of the Negro shown somewhere; and whereas the party's choice to make the race against President Roosevelt, at this writing, has not been chosen (but we presume it will be Governor Landon) the people will judge the new candidate by his backers.

IN A STRATEGY HUDDLE

These Chicagoans caught gathered in a hotel-room huddle in Cleveland shortly before George F. Harding won for national Republican committeeman over Frank L. Smith are, left to right, Mr. Harding, former Rep. Oscar DePriest, C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois Republican candidate for governor, and Louis L. Emmerson, former Illinois governor.

Final Negro Delegate List At G. O. P. Convention In Doubt; 'Lily Whites' Fight

CLEVELAND, June, (ANP)—The two outstanding impressions of Convention activities in this gaily bedecked city are the large number of Negroes who have been chosen by the various states to participate as delegates to the big convention and the under-cover, but persistent rumors among arriving delegates and officials that Governor Landon of Kansas will be nominated on the first ballot.

Two states have selected Negroes as delegates-at-large. Oscar DePriest of Illinois, former member of Congress and a candidate for re-election to that office is a delegate-at-large, following the voluntary withdrawal of C. Wayland Brooks, the party's candidate for governor of Illinois.

Dr. J. R. E. Crossland of Missouri is the other colored man elected to represent his state at the convention, which shows the determination of the G. O. P. to recognize those political centers where Negroes vote and where their votes are counted.

Those high in party councils estimate that a total of 1,00[illegible] delegates will be seated but it is still a moot question as to the [illegible] final personnel of the Negro delegate list, because of the usua[illegible] and inevitable contests of Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern delegates, to be seated over the protest of the Lily-white members of the delegations.

Win First Skirmish

The first of the convention skirmishes revolving about the seating of delegates came to a head Thursday, when the Republican National Committee, called upon for a decision in the contested seating of the Negro and white Florida delegates, cast its ruling in favor of the Lily-Whites.

An uproar among the colored contingent followed and the delegation, headed by J. Leonard Lewis, in an insistent demand of their rights, announced they would carry the contest to the credentials committee on the floor of the convention next Tuesday.

The delegates ousted by the National Committee when the[illegible]0 colored delegates will have official [illegible]tion was seated as a whole. Na-representation when the gavel of the [illegible] Committeeman Howard, whose temporary chairman opens the con[illegible]tion also includes some white vention. It was learned that Benja[illegible]rs, presented his claim to re-min P. Davis, delegate-at-large and [illegible]n before the National Commit-A. T. Walden, fifth district delegate [illegible] a stirring address in which he won their seats with the other mem[illegible] his state's unwavering suppor bers of the Georgia delegation.

Others at Big GOP Pow-Wow

Among the other delegations whose qualifications are representatives to the Convention will be passed upon by the National Committee, and failing there will be taken to the credentials committee at the opening session, are the following:

COLORADO—Dr. T. T. McKinney, Denver, first district alternate.

KANSAS—A. J. Neely, Kansas City, second district alternate; Dr. W. M. Thomas, Leavenworth, first district alternate.

KENTUCKY—Walter Robinson, Hopkinsville, delegates-at-large.

LOUISIANA—Paul L. Marshall, so-called Black and Tan group; Wallace Marine, New Orleans, first district alternate; John D. Brown, New Orleans, second district delegate; W. Scott Chinn, New Orleans, second district alternate, Jerrell Creech.

[illegible] other delegates-at-large Mississippi, E. P. Booze, Rev. Brown, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Oldham, D. S. D. Redmond, Marguerite Legon Arnett E. L. Patton. District delegates are: W. J. Box, A. M. Patn, F. H. Miller, H. H. Quinn, Butler, J. B. Woods, A. M. mond. Dr. D. C. Jackson, S. odgers, W. W. Gilbert, Dr. Wheeler, C. D. Parker, E. D. and Charles Isaac.

The announcement that the delegation had been seated, prophets and newsmen predicted that a total of between 55 and

Lewis, D. D. Powell, Leon M. Giles, ng of his de[illegible] David H. Dwight, Miss Bertha M. White and Capers Bradham.

Twelve other Florida delegates, also hit by the committee's decision. Observers here declared that if some considera[illegible] tion were not given the ousted delegates fom Florida, their Northern brothers will take official notice of the fact at the November election and register their protest at the polls. Florida Republican Lily-White policy is well known.

Mississippi Delegation Seated.

The Mississippi delegation, headed by Perry W. Howard, won recognition Georgia delega[illegible] political prop[illegible]

Political—1936

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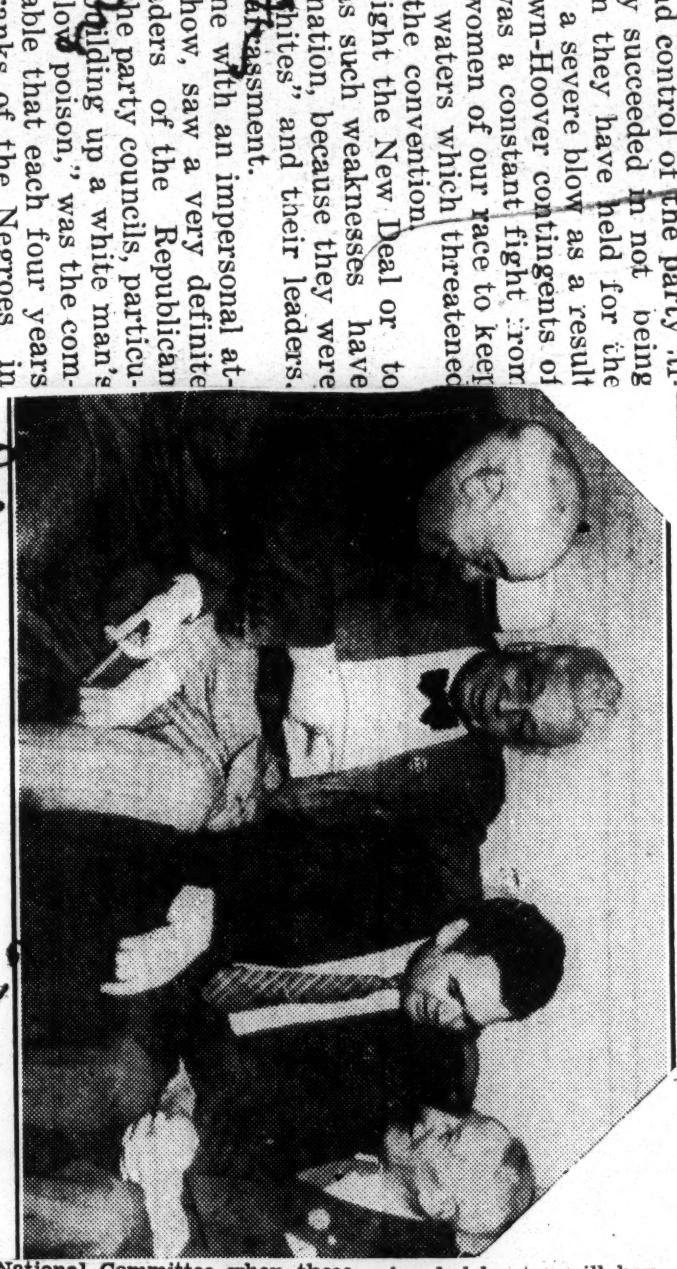

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The other delegates-at-large from Mississippi, E. P. Booze, Rev. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, J. H. Oldham, D. S. D. Redmond, Mrs. Marguerite Legon Arnett and E. L. Patton. District delegates are: W. J. Box, A. M. Patterson, F. H. Miller, H. H. Quinn, C. T. Butler, J. B. Woods, A. M. Redmond. Dr. D. C. Jackson, S. W. Rodgers, W. W. Gilbert, Dr. C. H. Wheeler, C. D. Parker, E. D. Trigg, and Charles Isaac.

With the announcement that the Georgia delegation had been seated, political prophets and newsmen predicted that a total of between 55 and 60 colored delegates will have official representation when the gavel of the temporary chairman opens the convention. It was learned that Benjamin P. Davis, delegate-at-large and A. T. Walden, fifth district delegate won their seats with the other members of the Georgia delegation.

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An uproar among the colored contingent followed and the delegation, headed by J. Leonard Lewis, in an insistent demand of their rights, announced they would carry the contest to the credentials committee on the floor of the convention next Tuesday.

The delegates ousted by the National Committee's ruling are, James H. Lewis, D. D. Powell, Leon M. Giles, David H. Dwight, Miss Bertha M. White and Capers Bradham.

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Two states have selected Negroes as delegates-at-large. Dr. J. R. Crossland of Missouri is the other colored man nominated for the first ballot. His state at the convention, which counted. Governor Landon of Kansas will be

Negroes vote and where their votes are

Logansport, fourth district delegate; John R. Perkins, Baton Rouge, sixth district delegate; Dr. B. V. Donato, delegate-at-large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, Opelousas, seventh district alternate; F. D. Benjamin, Moreauville, eight district alternate.

LOUISIANA — Jahncke-Jackson, Lily-White group: James Lewis, New Orleans, delegate-at-large; Dr. J. A. Hardin, New Orleans, delegate-at-large; Thomas I. Galbreth, New Orleans, alternate-at-large; Emil L. Meine, New Orleans, alternate-at-large.

MISSOURI—Duke Diggs, Jefferson City, second district alternate; Fred Dabney, Kansas City, fourth district alternate; Harry Bracy, St. Louis, eleventh district delegate; Miss Elizabeth Gamble, St. Louis, eleventh district alternate; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph, delegate-at-large; Samuel J. Lane, St. Louis, alternate-at-large.

NEW YORK—Rev. James W. Brown, New York City, twenty-first district delegate.

OKLAHOMA—J. H. Stevens, Okmulgee, alternate-at-large.

ARKANSAS—Scipio A. Jones, of Little Rock, fifth district delegate.

Republicans Seat Lily-Whites Over Heated Protests

Bolt Looms as Convention Ousts Objectors from Four States.

TIELESS JOE LOSES; CHURCH IS WINNER

Pacifier Sought for Vexed Southerners.

By Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND — Threats of a wholesale bolt from the Republican ranks into the Democratic camp were expressed here Monday as the GOP national convention got under way, due to refusal of the Republican National Committee to seat delegates from Florida, Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina.

Grievances of 200 ousted delegates from lily-white southern states were aired at a meeting in the Western Reserve Republican Club, 2164 E. 55th Street, at which time Leroy N. Bundy, local councilman and delegate, predicted the bolt.

First Skirmish Won

The feud between rival delegations for seats opened at the first meeting of the committee at the public hall, last week, when the claims of the Florida contingent, header by J. Leonard Lewis of Jacksonville, were disallowed. Lewis charged that only lily whites were allowed to take part in Florida county and State conventions. In spite of this, however, the committee voted to seat the twelve lily whites from Florida.

Then came the Georgia fight. Harry Sommers, white, won out over A. T. Walden, with Norman I. Miller, alternate for Walden, charging from the floor that Sommers was chosen by delegates "who met without call or any legal authority." This marked the second victory for the lily whites.

12 Louisianans Lose

Twelve contested seats in Louisiana were next aired. Dr. J. A. Hardin of New Orleans, State central committeeman, protested at the Western Reserve Republican Club meeting that Louisiana was not to be classed with Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Dr. Hardin contended that the lily white Louisiana delegation seated after a bitter fight, actually had more colored members than the group which opposed it.

"In the case of Louisiana," Dr. Hardin said, "what is called lily-whitism is just a smoke screen to inflame racial sentiment. . .I am prepared to make affidavit that colored persons attended the meeting of the State central committee and were treated the same as the other delegates. We ask that the people of Cleveland and the delegates seek the truth before passing judgment in the case of Louisiana."

Bob Church Wins

Robert R. Church, delegate from the ninth Tennessee district, was seated over John E. McCall, white, who charged that Democratic deputy sheriffs kept white voters away from the polls.

One of the most picturesque figures in southern Republican politics, Tieless Joe Tolert, 74, of Ninety-six, S.C., whose political activities reach back to reconstruction days, lost out in his contest against the South Carolina delegation headed by J. C. Hambright, national committeeman. Hambright won his position and his first victory over the veteran Tolbert in 1932.

Former Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago charged that Walter F. Brown national committeeman from Ohio, is "the father of lily-whitism."

As the convention formally opened with a bitter taste in the mouths of southern delegates of both races, corridor gossip had it that the opposing delegations were to be given "equal victories" during the convention to prevent the threatened wholesale bolt to Democrat ranks.

The threat sent from the Western Reserve Republican Club was discussed by veteran observers and the consensus of opinion was that the unseated delegates will receive some sort of recognition in order to pacify them.

VISITORS, DELEGATES IN CLEVELAND FOR G.O.P. CONVENTION

By OLLIE STUART
Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND — Crowding the Majestic hotel, the Phillis Wheatley Association building and overflowing into many private homes and family hotels, delegates and visitors to the GOP convention have been much in evidence here all this week.

Registration books show the names of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Henry, Philadelphia; Mrs. Helen S. Whitman, Boston; William Nielson, Mrs. Charles E. Norris, Baltimore; James W. Brown, Lafayette B. Gleason, George Wibecan, New York City; Linton C. Fisher, Philadelphia;

From Washington

West A. Hamilton, Dr. Herbert A. Marshall, J. Franklin Wilson, John R. Hawkins, W. C. Hueston;

Perry W. Howard, Miss.; Robert R. Church, Memphis; Benjamin Davis, Atlanta; Leonard Lewis, Miss Ertha M.M. White, Jacksonville; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Booze, Mound Bayou; Miss Mears A. Folse, Baton Rouge; Josiah T. Settle, Memphis; Francis Wells, Washington;

From Rhode Island

Oscar DePriest, the Rev. L. K. Williams, Roscoe C. Simmons, J. H. Branham, Chicago; James A. Suggs, James Stockett, Newport, R.I.; West A. Hamilton,

William M. Bradshaw, P. G. Porter, J. Arthur Hamlett, U. A. Graham, Mrs. Tracy Mitchell, B. H. Brown, W. M. Thomas, J. G. N. Soanes;

From St. Louis

Harry Bracey (delegate), Dr. T. A. Curtis, J. A. Davis, Dr. Dixon, Mrs. Blanche L Edwards, Mrs. E. Gamble, James Harrison, Mr. and Mrs W. Johnson, Dr H. Phillips, Josiah C. Thomas;

From New York

Perry Bradford, L. W. Werner, (New York Age). Mrs. Maggie White, St. Louis; J. Finley Wilson, New York City.

Guests registered at the Phillis Wheatley Association Sunday were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Garvin, Kansas City, Mo.; William Godell, New York City; Marse Callaway, Baltimore; George Harris, New York City; Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr., Washington.

Among other visitors Sunday were: James A. Briar, the Rev. James W. Brown, New York, Judge James A. Cobb, Washington; Oscar DePriest, Chicago; Stanton DePriest, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Henry, William Nelson, Mrs. Charlotte S. Ramey, W. W. Sanders, Charleston, W.Va.

Dixie Republicans Seek Strength Through Unity

CLEVELAND, Ohio (ANP.) — Unity of colored and white G.O.P. forces in the South is one of the principles upon which the proposed new Southern Republican Conference, conceived here Monday night, will seek to strengthen the party below the Mason and Dixon line.

Hundreds of delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention, representing both races and every State in Dixie, attended the meeting at which R. B. Creager, White, national committeeman from Texas, outlined the purpose of the new body, stressing the right of every man and woman to full citizenship.

Howard Applauded

Speakers included National Committeeman Arnold of Georgia E. E. Calloway of Florida, Fred Miller of Mound Bayou, Miss., and National Committeeman Perry Howard of Mississippi.

Prolonged applause greeted Mr. Howard's speech, in which he cited the futility of any attempt to build up the party in the South without taking into consideration the six and one-half million colored residents of that section.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
June 10, 1936

Fla. Negroes Refused Seats in Convention

Cleveland, June 9 (AP).—The Republican convention credentials committee refused tonight to seat a group of Jacksonville Negroes as delegates from Florida.

The vote was taken in executive session, but the division, if any, was not announced. The Negroes contended they were denied the right to participate in the Florida state Republican convention at Orlando.

While delegates, tentatively seated as the national executive committee rejected the Negroes' pleas, denied there was any discrimination. They contended the Negroes did not apply for admission at Orlando, and that they had not regularly elected any delegates to that convention.

Opelika, Ala. News
June 10, 1936

NEGRO DELEGATES ARE DENIED SEATS

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White, delegates, tentatively seated earlier as the national executive committee rejected the negroes' pleas, denied there was any discrimination. They contended the negroes did not apply for admission at Orlando, and that they had not regularly elected any delegates to that convention.

George P. Wentworth, Pensacola, was elected secretary of the credentials committee and sat with Chairman Walter Hallanan of West Virginia in presiding during the protest hearing.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
June 10, 1936

NEGROES CHARGE GOP COLOR LINE

Anti-Lily White League Places Complaints Before Credentials Committee.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—(AP)—A complaint that the Republican national committee based its decisions in several delegate contests "on the colors of the contestant" was placed today before the credentials committee.

The complaint came from the National Anti-Lily White league, headed by Dr. Leo N. Bundy of Cleveland, a negro Ohio delegate-at-large.

The league complained particularly about the national committee's decisions in the Florida, Louisiana, and Georgia (fifth district) cases.

"We believe if the decisions of the national committee are permitted to stand that they will lose to the Republican party millions of colored people's votes, "the league said.

In each of the three contests cited, rival Republican factions charged their opponents with "illegality" and "irregularity" in selection of delegates.

The committee seated Harry Sommers of Atlanta as the fifth Georgia district delegate, the John F. Harris (Palm Peach) slate from Florida and the John E. Jackson (New Orleans) delegation from Louisiana.

Walter S. Hallanan of Charleston, W. Va., national committeeman, was elected credentials committee chairman.

The natoinal committee already had decided contests for 56 seats.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Republican. — (Elector-at-Law.)

COLORED LEADER IS ELECTOR-AT LARGE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 27—(C)—Arthur Q. Martin, undertaker 392 Carlton avenue, was named last week Republican "Presidential Elector-at-Large," matching the naming of Dr. Godfrey Nurse as Presidential Elector by the Democrats. Mr. Martin is the first Elector-at-Large since 1872, when Frederick Douglass, received the honor. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, now in the Roosevelt camp, was Republican Presidential Elector in 1932.

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Socialists.

NORMAN THOMAS ASKS NEGROES TO SUPPORT SOCIALIST PARTY IN HIS SAINT LOUIS ADDRESS

SAYS IT OFFERS THE NEGRO "NO MORE NOR LESS THAN IT OFFERS THE WORKERS OF EVERY RACE"

Makes Pledge To Fight All Discrimination

(At The Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1936)

"We in America have paid an enormous price for the accursed institution of black chattel slavery. To this day the shadow of the plantation hangs over us. One of the reasons why it has been hard to build up an effective solidarity of the workers is because they have been divided by race feeling. Planters and employers have unscrupulously played off one race against another in order that by dividing they might govern. When it has suited their convenience they have replaced white workers with colored and then have cunningly played on the resentment of white workers in the name of racial solidarity.

"We are the only nation which ever freed a race from slavery without giving it so much as an inch of ground to call its own. A civil war of which slavery was one cause gave to slaves their legal freedom in a region poverty stricken by war and cursed by the memories of defeat and the devastation of the conquerors. The rights and interest of the colored people in years of so-called freedom, almost as much as in years of slavery were at the mercy of the passions and interest of the dominant whites. These whites through generations of slavery and after slavery was ended, preached racial purity in the name of white supremacy, but forced upon the Negro the blending of blood which has made the Afro-American biologically the heir of two races, not one.

"The lynch law, originally used against the Negroes, by a natural and inevitable process, is today used against the white man. Whipping and murder, originally used to keep the Negro "in his place," are now used, especially in the cotton country, against the white sharecroper. The victims of the Florida floggings have been whites, not Negroes. The sadism of Arkansas planters in the service of their economic interest did not spare the lash when the victims were a clergyman and a Southern white woman—let the story of Reverend Claude Williams and Willie Sue Blagden be the proof.

"More and more it is becoming clear that in its essence the Negro problem in America is a peculiarly acute form of the general problem of human exploitation. The Negro suffers most because he is farthest down on the economic ladder and can be most easily identified when he starts to rise. Take it all in all, the marvelous thing is that against such odds the colored people of the United States have made such astonishing progress.

"But because the Negro race is so overwhelmingly of the working class, and because it is the most exploited part of that class, the Negro race ought to have a peculiar interest in changing the whole system of exploitation, and the warped and twisted loyalties which have accompanied it. I am often asked what the Socialist party offers the Negro. It offers him neither more nor less that it offers the workers of every race. But that very equality is precisely what he has not received at the hands of his American fellow citizens.

"No race likes to be patronized. We offer to the Negro the place that he and his fellows can earn for themselves, but we offer them the chance to earn it! The Communist proposal of "self determination in the black-belt" is bad American, bad Socialism and bad sense. It interferes with the normal development of brotherly relations and the right sort of working class solidarity. The Negro is part of American life and American culture. To it he has made great contributions and will make more. He wants freedom of opportunity, not segregation.

"Specifically, we Socialist pledge ourselves to fight against discrimination wherever it raises its ugly head in the labor union or in the state. We want to end Jim-Crowism. We want anti-peonage laws and a federal anti-lynching law with teeth in it. We think it a disgrace to the Administration and to Congress that the threat of filibuster prevented the passage of an anti-lynching law, which, although inadequate, might have helped to end the deep shame of America.

"On the positive side, we rejoice in the progress that is being made in the labor movement toward a brotherhood of the races in one great struggle for freedom. There is still work to be done. That it can be done and done under the most difficult circumstances is proved by the extraordinary progress within the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. Socialists are proud to have had some share in initiating that union and in aiding it. We do not run it. It governs itself. We rejoice in the brotherhood of races within it, and we rejoice the more because it has been a natural development brought about by the plain good sense of the workers themselves.

"Security for ourselves and our children, the conquest of poverty, progress in education, peace and freedom—these all depend upon an end of racial intolerance and discriminations. What we want is a unity of workers which crosses line of race and nation and creed, a unity which may respect difference of race and culture and may give room for noble emulation in hastening the progress of mankind.

"We appeal to the Negro to support Socialism and to join the Socialist party fundamentally for the same reason and in the same way as we appeal to the white man. We do not seek to bribe him with jobs or to cultivate his favor by condescending patronage. We seek his comradeship in the great struggle which must join us all if we would win peace and plenty, justice and freedom, for ourselves and our children."

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation

Socialist Party

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 27 1936

Socialist Presidential Candidate Clenches Fist and Sings

Herald Tribune photo—Acme

Norman Thomas in center of rejoicing crowd at the Socialist national convention in Cleveland

Socialists Balk At Red Tie-Up For Campaign

Thomas Prevents a New Split by Urging Convention to Shelve Issue

Platform Hits New Deal

Asks Constitutional Amendment to Protect Labor

By Paul Tobenkin
A Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND, May 26.—The nineteenth national convention of the Socialist Party of the United States was concluded here today with the adoption of the 1936 Presidential platform, which includes a proposal for a constitutional amendment to safeguard social legislation, and limitation of the powers of the Supreme Court.

Other major developments at today's session were:

1. Restatement of the party's declaration against armed insurrection as opposed to Socialist principles.

2. Adoption of a resolution affirming the willingness of the party to work for a genuine nation-wide farmer-labor party.

3. Decision to co-ordinate the action of Socialists in trade unions to carry out the policy of the party.

4. Election of a new national executive committee.

5. Postponement of recommendation of joint action with Communists after a personal plea by Norman Thomas, who was nominated for President yesterday, not to hinder the Presidential campaign.

Adopt Nine-Point Program

The major points on which the Socialist party will appeal to the public for support are incorporated in a nine-point program, which includes public ownership and operation of mines, railroads and other key industries; an immediate appropriation of $6,000,000,000 for unemployment relief; passage of the American youth act; increases in income and inheritance taxes, and labor legislation, including the thirty-hour week.

On the question of agriculture, after stating the traditional principles of the Socialists on that point, the platform proposed a two-point immediate program:

"That immediate relief be provided for debt-laden working farmers by advancing credit to working farmers in such carrying charges as do not threaten the farmer with the loss of his farm; and

"We propose that farm prices be stabilized at cost of production to the working farmer, such stabilization to be made by representatives of organized workers, farmers and consumers."

The final two points of the program are demands for the preservation of civil liberties and opposition to war and Fascism.

Delay Action on Reds

At the closing minutes of the convention the question of joint action with the Communists threatened again to split the party, with one member of the national executive committee threatening to resign his position. After a plea by Mr. Thomas, it was agreed that a referendum on joint action should be held on December 1, 1936.

The majority report on the Communist question proposed that joint action be permitted in instances where organied labor and other groups would be in the union, but barred any integral unity with the Communists except in emergency situations.

The statement in the Socialist platform preceding the specific points of the Socialist policies assailed as failures both the New Deal and the old deal. Under both Republican and Democratic regimes, the platform said the United States has drifted increasingly toward insecurity, suppression and war.

It illustrated the Socialist view that any real recovery under capitalism is impossible, and that the capitalist economic system inevitably breeds war and dictatorship.

"In socialism and in socialism alone will we find the solution of our problem," the platform states.

Armed Insurrection

On the question of armed insurrection, that section of the declaration of principles adopted two years ago in Detroit, which has been one of the fundamental causes of the split in the party, the convention adopted an amendment to the party's constitution. This amendment definitely commits the party to opposition to armed insurrection. On the other hand, it permits the Socialists to defend their principles once they get into office.

The text of the revised statement on this point follows:

"The ability of the Socialist party to continue to rule and build socialism once it has won partial power will depend upon the active support of the masses of the nation. The Socialist party, therefore, firmly believes in the strengthening and maintenance of existing democratic institutions through which the Socialist will of the masses may be cultivated and expressed. The policy of armed insurrection as a minority against a stable state machinery is romantic impossibilism, entirely inconsistent with membership in the Socialist party. Advocacy of such a policy is rejected by the Socialist party.

"The Socialist party, however, will never surrender cheaply the human liberties and democratic rights for which generations of American workers have paid so dearly, nor will it permit the will of the masses to be frustrated by Fascist dictatorship. In defense of the workers' rights and in enforcement of the democratically expressed will of the masses, the Socialist party calls upon the workers to stand ready to meet reactionary violence with every weapon at their disposal."

For Farmer-Labor Party

The resolution for a farmer-labor party was passed over considerable opposition. Its opponents contended that if the Socialist party were really Socialist, there was no need for joining any group that might be considered reformist.

The contention of those who favored the farmer-labor party was that the vast majority of the workers and farmers and the lower middle classes "are not yet imbued with a definite Socialist philosophy," but would be willing to support a farmer-labor party.

"The fact remains," the majority report said, "that a labor or farmer-labor party seems to be an inevitable stage in the development of American labor's political consciousness."

Indorse Industrial Unionism

The declaration on Socialist trade union policy, in addition to advocating Socialist action in unions, came out for industrial unionism, and urged that Socialist party members seek to educate their fellow workers along the lines of independent political action.

There was much opposition to this policy. One speaker, John McKay, of Washington, said that such action would create groups similar to Communist "cells" which could only split the trade union movement.

The proponents of the resolution, led by Murray Gross, of New York, contended that the Socialists must educate their fellow trade unionists in order to gain "the eventual emancipation of the working class."

The question of united front with Communists, long recognized as one of the major problems confronting the Socialist party, reached the floor of the convention twenty minutes before the time agreed upon for adjournment.

The majority report, which would sanction joint action with Communists on a considerable scale, was read first, and then a minority report, virtually prohibiting such united fronts. A motion was made to substitute and adopt the minority report. This was defeated, and the sentiment was obviously for acceptance of the majority report. The conservative element, however, led by Darlington Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, warned that the adoption of the resolution would split the party.

Threatens to Quit Party

"As for myself," Mr. Hoopes said, "I don't want to leave the party. But if you adopt this majority report I shall certainly resign from the national executive council to which I was just elected."

Mr. Thomas took the floor, and, after indicating that he supported the majority decision, pleaded for the compromise of delaying a referendum until next December in order not to hurt the national campaign. This was accepted.

The final important action of the convention was the election of a new national executive committee. Before this was done, however, it was decided to abolish the office of chairman of the N. E. C. and raise the membership of the committee from ten to eleven. The new national executive committee consists of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hoopes, Devere Allen, of Connecticut; Maynard C. Krueger, of Illinois; Albert Sprague Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Daniel W. Hoan, of Wisconsin; Franz Daniel, of Tennessee; Powers Hapgood, of Indiana; George Rhodes, of Pennsylvania; Max Delson, of New York, and Max Raskin, of Wisconsin.

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Eight years ago the people of this country voted to continue the capitalist old deal. The purpose of this deal was to preserve the rights of the few who own most of the nation's wealth. Under the old

Political - 1936

Party Affiliation

Socialist Party

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Eight years ago the people of this country voted to continue the capitalist old deal. The purpose of this deal was to preserve the rights of the few who own most of the nation's wealth. Under the old deal, the economic machine was

plunged into the worst depression in our history.

Four years ago the voters of the United States threw their support to the New Deal. They elected to office Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democratic party. The New Deal, like the old deal, has utterly failed. Under it, big business was given almost unheard-of powers. Untold wealth was destroyed. Prices rose. Profits advanced. Wages lagged. Twelve million men and women are still jobless and hunger and destitution exist throughout the land.

Under the New Deal attacks have been made on our civil liberties, more vicious than at any period since the days immediately following the World War. Gag and loyalty bills have been rushed through our legislatures. Labor organizers have been seized, kidnaped, maltreated, killed. The militia has been used to crush attempts of labor to organize. Lynching, race discrimination and the development of Fascist trends have continued unabated. Against these infringements of human rights, the Democratic Administration has kept an ominous silence.

Cites Cost of Defense

Under the New Deal we are now spending on our Army and Navy three times as much as before the World War, the purposes of which are the suppression of unrest at home and the protection and expansion of American imperialism abroad.

Under the capitalist old deal and the capitalist New Deal America has drifted increasingly toward insecurity, suppression and war.

Insecurity is but the logical result of the workings of capitalism, for under capitalism, new and old, the many work for the owners of the machines and land. The owners will not employ the workers unless they expect to extract a profit. Labor is forced to divide up its earnings with the owning group. With their scanty wages the workers are able to buy only a part of the goods which they create. Goods pile up. Factories close. Workers are discharged. The country finds itself face to face with another depression.

Assail Growing Debt

In the past, after a period of hard times, we could depend upon the settlement of the West, the development of new foreign markets and the rapid expansion of our population to revive industry. These forces can no longer be depended upon as formerly to keep the system going, while our gross and unjust inequality of wealth, our monopoly prices and our growing debt structure are sowing the seeds of more tragic depressions in the days ahead.

Our capitalist system is also sowing the seeds of dictatorship. As unemployment increases under capitalism, the masses, to save themselves from starvation, are compelled to make even greater demands on the government for relief and for public jobs. These demands are resisted by the propertied classes fearful of higher taxes. Restlessness grows.

Demand for greater appropriations increase. The struggle between the House of Have and the House of Want becomes ever more intense. Big business seeks to deny the masses of their constitutional rights. Fascist trends develop, trends that only a powerful and militant labor movement on the economic and political fields can successfully stay.

Militarism a Menace

Militarism, likewise, under a declining capitalism, becomes an ever greater menace. As unrest increases, the masters of industry seek to use the military forces as the bulwark of reaction at home. They support higher military budgets. They look toward imperialist adventures abroad as a means of diverting attention from the unrest at home, and of gaining new markets, new investment areas, new sources of raw material. A race begins that can have but one ending —an international war. The Japanese zeisure of Manchuria and Italy's invasion of Ethiopia are but examples of the forces at work under capitalism. These adventures may well be the forerunner of another world conflict.

In socialism, and in socialism alone, will we find the solution of our problem. Under socialism the socially necessary industries would be socially owned and democratically administered by workers, consumers and technicians. The farmer working on his own farm would be secure in its possession. The workers would no longer be forced to pay tribute to private owners. They would be able to buy back the goods they created. Industry, finding a market for these goods, would run without periodic breakdowns. Unemployment and the wastes of unplanned industry would cease. Our national income would double or treble. Every useful worker would be assured of high living standards, short hours, freedom and liberty and a chance to enjoy a good life. Industrial autocracy and war would pass. An economy of scarcity would give way to an economy of abundance.

Such a society cannot be attained without a mighty struggle. That struggle must be made by labor organized both on the economic and political fields, and dedicated to a co-operative world.

In their fight for power and Socialism, the workers and farmers must gain new strength and unity by their daily struggle against poverty and exploitation. To improve the conditions of life and labor and thereby to weld together the strength and solidarity of the masses, the Socialist party pledges itself to fight for the following demands in legislative halls and side by side with labor in field and factory and office.

Party's Immediate Demands

These immediate demands include:

1. **CONSTITUTION.** The adaptation of the Constitution to the needs of the times, among other things, through the farmers' and workers' rights amendment ending the usurped power of the Supreme Court to declare social legislation unconstitutional and granting the power to acquire and operate industries; through an amendment making future amendments less difficult and the child labor amendment.

2. **SOCIAL OWNERSHIP.** We propose the social ownership and democratic control of the mines, the railroads, the power industry and other key industries. The recognition in public ndustries of the right of collective bargaining.

3. **RELIEF, INSURANCE, JOBS.** We propose an immediate appropriation by Congress of $6,000,000,000 to continue Federal relief to the unemployed for the next year; the continuance of W. P. A. projects, at union wages; a Federal system of unemployment and old age pensions for persons sixty years of age or over, with contributions from the Federal government, such contributons to be raised from taxes on incomes and inheritances, as provided in the Frazier-Lundeen bill.

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE. We propose adequate medical care of the sick and injured as a social function, right and duty, and not as a private or public charity. This to be financed by taxation, similar to the public educational system or governmental functons, and to be democratically administered.

4. **YOUTH.** We propose the passage of the American youth act as the only legislation for youth relief favorable to the labor movement which will meet the immediate educational and economic needs of young people.

We propose Federal appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of public schools and of free city colleges to make possible a full education for every young person.

We propose the abolition of the C. C. C., the National Youth Administration and opposition to any similar attempts to deal with the economic problems of youth which threaten the wage and the living standards of organized labor.

5. **TAXATION.** We propose a drastic increase in income and inheritance taxes on the higher income levels and of excess profit taxes, and wide experimentation in land values taxation.

6. **LABOR LEGISLATION.** We propose the establishment of the thirty-hour week; the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes; the prohibition of company unions; company spying and private guards and gunmen, the prohibition of the use of the police, deputy sheriffs and militia and Federal troops in labor disputes.

7. **AGRICULTURE.** We propose the abolition of tenant and corporation farming and the substitution of the use and occupancy title for family-sized farms, and the conversion of plantations and corporation farms into co-operative farms.

We propose that the marketing, processing and distribution of farm products be taken over by bona fide co-operatives and other agencies to be created for this purpose.

We propose that farm prices be stabilized at cost of production to the working farmer, such stabilization to be made by representatives of organized working farmers and consumers.

In the mean time we propose:

That immediate relief be provided for debt-laden working farmers by advancing credit to working farmers on such carrying charges as do not threaten the farmer with the loss of his farm.

That social insurance be provided against crop failures, the cost of such insurance to be covered by income, inheritance and corporation taxes.

8. **CIVIL LIBERTIES.** We urge the abolition of all laws that interfere with the right of free speech, free press, free assembly and the [illegible] activities of labor in its struggle for organization and power; the enforcement of constitutional guaranties of economic, political, legal and social equality for the Negro and all other oppressed minorities, and the enactment and enforcement of drastic anti-lynching and anti-Jim Crow laws.

9. **MILITARISM AND WAR.** We reaffirm the historic position of the Socialist party of the United States in opposition to war. We propose the drastic reduction of armament with a view to total disarmament; the elimination of military training from our schools; the abandonment of imperialist adventures of the military or economic nature abroad; the maintenance of friendly relations with Soviet Russia; and the strengthening of neutrality laws, to the end that we may ward off immediate wars while fighting for the attainment of a social order which will eliminate the chief causes of war.

Not a penny, not a man to the military aims of the government, unconditional opposition to any war engaged in by the American government.

The Socialist party calls upon the workers, farmers and all advocates of social justice to join with it in its struggle to widen the channels through which may be made peaceful, orderly and democratic progress; to resist all trends toward insecurity, Fascism and war; to strengthen labor in its battles for better conditions and for increasing power; to refuse to support the parties of capitalism, or any of their candidates, and to unite with it in its historic struggle toward a co-operative world.

Adds "Commonwealth" Plank

The convention adopted a plank, to be written by the National Executive Committee, and to include in substance the following commonwealth plan:

"For the purpose of ending the economic crisis which has brought untold suffering to millions and of restoring America on its forward march to greater opportunities for all, the Socialist party asks the participation of the American people in the establishment of the commonwealth plan, herewith described:

"The aim of the commonwealth plan is to provide an abundance of goods and services for the whole American people by means of a reorganization of the producing and distributive systems along such lines as will permit their capacity operation. More specifically, the plan will make possible:

"1. An approximate doubling of the present annual production of wealth in the United States, and its distribution broadly enough to permit the American people to buy what they would produce. Assuming no important change in the present price level, the proper use of the natural, mechanical and human resources of the United States, with the products fairly distributed, would allow each family a minimum income of $2,500 a year, rising to more than $4,000 a year as the plan would be put into full operation.

Guaranty of Jobs

"2. A guaranty of jobs to all persons by means of (a) the expansion of wealth production, (b) reduction in working hours, (c) voluntary retirement on generous pensions for all persons sixty years of age or more and (d) educational scholarships for young people.

"3. A guaranty of security to all persons through an extensive and generous system of old-age pensions, maternity benefits, unemployment and disability insurance, and free medical and dental care.

"4. A building and improvement program which would bring fine modern homes, within the reach of every family, which would provide all communities with sufficient schools, hospitals, parks and roads, and which would extend electrical power facilities to all homes in the city and on the farm."

Political - 1936
Party Affiliation.

Union Party.

Predicts Big Negro Vote For Union Party

Head of Colored Voters Unit Ends Tour

CHICAGO, Ill. — Thomas W. Myles, general chairman of the colored voters division of the Union Party, has just returned after a 25,000 mile trip through 21 states. He reported that from coast to coast the colored vote was rapidly swinging to Lemke and O'Brien of the Union Party ticket.

Mr. Myles addressed over 80 mass meetings of colored voters in his swing from the Atlantic to the Pacific and formed a national committee of colored voters for the Union Party. This committee consists of 60 citizens in 20 states.

"I predict that the 1936 election returns," said Mr. Myles, "will show a very definite trend away from the old parties. Speaking most conservatively, I would say that at least 1,500,000 colored citizens will vote for Lemke this fall."

Mr. Myles first gained national recognition when he was elected president of the International Boys League in 1922.

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Mr. Myles is setting up a special department in the colored voters division which will provide speakers and education material to clubs and organizations.

"For many years the politicians have made promises in order to catch the colored vote," said Mr. Myles. The Union Party is for fair play and is not against class, creeds and cliques but is for all Americans."

Alabama.

Political – 1936

Suffrage.

FOR POLL TAX REFORM

Editor The Advertiser:

Public-minded Alabamians who are interested in democratic government and in the preservation of democratic institutions will encourage the passage of the bill providing for the repeal of the cumulative poll tax requirement to be voted on in the House of Representatives Tuesday, April 7. However, by all means, the provision limiting the relief to those qualified to vote in 1933 should be stricken out.

Unquestionably, a requirement which disfranchises thousands of potential voters is undemocratic. Approximately 400,000 white persons are thus disfranchised, a large proportion of whom, although not reasonably able to pay large arrearages, would avail themselves of the opportunity to qualify upon payment of taxes for two or three years.

That fortunate person who has kept up his poll tax payments from year to year has enjoyed the privilege of voting in the elections held in those years. That is why he paid the poll tax. The person who has not paid his poll taxes for several years has foregone the privilege of voting in the elections of those years, and the privilege will forever be denied to him. He can never recapture the loss. Without question, it is discrimination for one person to be accorded the privilege of voting in the 1938 elections upon payment of only $1.50, while others must pay from $3 to $31.50, according to the number of years taxes are in arrears.

In Iowa, two of every five persons voted in the 1932 presidential election; in Alabama, only one in every seven. With approximately the same population, Iowa cast 1,012,452 votes in 1932; Alabama only 242,585. Such figures, to persons in other States, cast a reflection on the civic-mindedness of Alabamians, while in reality the fault lies in a system which should be condoned only by machine politicians.

In the 1932 presidential election, Alabama's eleven electoral votes, while representing 2,646,248 people of whom 1,701,414 are white and predominantly Democratic, actually represented only 207,000 Democratic voters. In 1928, twelve electors represented only 127,797 Democratic voters. By expanding the electorate Alabama could make a greater contribution to the Democratic Party in national politics.

The usual argument against poll tax reform is that it will endanger "white supremacy". In the light of the following facts, this argument does not seem to be well-founded:

In 1934, of Alabama's estimated 470,000 qualified voters, only 1,500 were Negro voters. In Lee County, of 3,200 qualified voters, only 17 were Negro. Surely more than these could have met the poll tax requirement.

Furthermore, of the 50,000 ex-service men who are exempt from paying poll taxes, approximately 20,000 are Negroes.

Undoubtedly more important factors than the poll tax hurdle have limited the number of Negro voters, and repeal of the cumulative poll tax feature would not tend to affect the number appreciably.

The amendment does not change the machinery for registration of voters and control of elections. Surely "white supremacy" will not be endangered.

Incidentally, poll tax reform will add materially to the moneys for the public schools. Friends of enlightened democratic government and of education will urge the Legislature to refer the bill amended as suggested above to the people for ratification.

CHARLES W. EDWARDS.

Auburn, Ala., April 4, 1936.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 9, 1936

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Auburn, Ala. CHARLES W. EDWARDS.

DEMAND RIGHT TO VOTE IN SOUTH

1st Regional Conference Of NAACP Branches Makes Declarations

MOBILE, Ala.—The first regional conference of branches of the N. A .A. C. P. closed here on Sunday night with the adoption of resolutions demanding the right to vote among other objectives sought.

Resolutions were also adopted advocating thrift and urging Negro veterans not to squander their bonus money; urging the development of Negro business, but insisting that Negro business maintain the same service as other businesses and give its employees security and decent wages; urging the church to practise the doctrine of brotherhood, and commenting on the Negro boys.

Other resolutions declared for equal jury service, equal educational opportunity, the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, the passage of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, farm ownership and a fair deal for sharecroppers and tenants and the wiping out of Jim Crow in unions with effective organization of white and black workers together.

Bibb J. Johnson, president of the Mobile branch was elected chairman; other officers were J. E. Perkins, secretary, Miss Johnnie M .Blount, assistant secretary, C. H. Myers, vice chairman, E. Luther Brooks, treasurer, J. B. LaFourche, director of publicity. The conference mass meeting was addressed by Charles H. Houston of the New York office, but Saturday was given over to a discussion of problems faced by Negroes in the Southern states.

A report on WPA discrimination in Baton Rouge brought out something new under the sun. The WPA was forced to set up a day nursery in Baton Rouge, but for spite it located the nursery seven miles from town and one mile from the highway. After persistent protest of the Baton Rouge branch to Washington and to the state administrator, the nursery was moved to a more convenient location.

Lynching was discussed as well as discrimination against Negro shop workers on the Missouri Pacific railroad. Jury service and the use of the ballot also were other topics occupying the afternoon as well as lynching.

It was decided to form a permanent regional conference and a committee was appointed to provide means of financing the same. The next regional meeting will be held in October in New Orleans.

Between The Lines

Sauce Bottle Clash And Race Issue Seen As Boon For Patrick

By Hubert Baughn

Most of the political experts see a pronounced swing toward Luther Patrick as Jefferson County's bitterest congressional campaign roars toward next Tuesday's showdown.

They declare this swing set in immediately following the sauce bottle clash in a downtown cafe between Rep. George Huddleston and Mr. Patrick, and was given new impetus when the Huddleston forces disregarded the real issues and lugged in the "scarecrow" of racial prejudice.

They believe voter-interest is at high pitch and that the runoff vote will be equally as large if not larger than that cast in the May 5 primary. A heavy vote will spell certain defeat for the veteran congressman, they assert.

The total vote in the first primary, with six candidates running, was 33,849. Many estimates of next week's vote now run as high as 35,000 to 36,000.

* * *

The congressman's backers realized he was in trouble when he polled less than 35 per cent of the total vote in the first primary.

A poll conducted by The Post before the first primary indicated

the congressman would receive approximately 45 per cent of the vote. His leaders felt this would aid him in securing the so-called "band wagon" vote, but that didn't happen.

A great many voters are known to have switched from Mr. Huddleston to Mr. Patrick since the former began making his appeals to race hatred.

A prominent Birmingham woman said today she voted for the congressman May 5, but added: "I cannot vote for him next Tuesday in view of the type of campaign he has conducted."

* * *

Mr. Huddleston emerged from the May balloting with a lead of 3762 votes over Mr. Patrick. The congressman received 12,134 votes; his run-off opponent 8372.

Foe Of New Deal

"While the congressman and his speakers are striving so frantically to make it appear that I am dominated by Mr. Mitch, why don't they tell the voters who are the masters of our present congressman?

"Mr. Huddleston has been the bitterest Democratic foe of President Roosevelt in Congress. The anti-New Deal groups hope to send out the word next Tuesday night that the President's policies have been repudiated down here in the Deep South. But they will not get the opportunity. Mr. Huddleston is going to be retired by the progressive voters of the Ninth District next Tuesday."

Mr. Patrick cited to his audience the votes of the congressman against major New Deal measures and compared his votes with those of Sen. Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, who is to be the keynoter at the coming Republican national convention.

Records On Same Plane

"Republican Senator Steiwer has voted with the Roosevelt Administration as many times as the Birmingham congressman," he declared. "It appears that Mr. Huddleston has been just as good a Republican as the Oregon senator and G. O. P. keynoter."

Mr. Patrick called on the congressman to "take time out from his campaign of race hatred and intolerance to tell the people what he has ever done for the Birmingham district during his 22 years in Congress."

"Mr. Huddleston," he continued, "had nothing but praise for Mr. Mitch and other labor leaders when they were supporting him. Now, however, when they are opposing him for deserting them he calls Mr. Mitch a 'Socialist' and says he is out to overthrow white supremacy. And these ridiculous statements are being made by Congressman Huddleston, the 'statesman.'"

To Back Party Program

The 42-year-old attorney again pledged himself to work for the best interests of the Birmingham district and to stand by the program of the party "that is about to send me to Washington."

Mr. Altman appealed to laboring people of the district "not to destroy their friend and benefactor who battled for them for more than 20 years." He said Mr. Patrick has "nothing to offer" and could accomplish little as a congressman.

Right Of Negroes To Vote In Ala. Democratic Primaries Carried To Court By Disqualified Candidate

8-15-36
Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Ala. Has First Colored Vote Case

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—**For the first time since Negroes were disfranchised 65 years ago, the right of Alabama Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries is an issue and may be brought to the courts for a ruling.**

This expected action is the result of a contest in which John A. Johnston and Tallie M. Loper are both claiming the Democratic nomination for commissioner in Washington county. Johnston originally was declared the winner by a margin of five votes in the June 9 primary.

Loper claimed, however, that eight or nine Negroes supported and voted for Johnston in direct violation of party rules. The loser appealed to the Washington County Democratic committee which immediately threw out several votes under contest and declared Loper the winner.

Then Johnston got in action. He appealed to the state committee which named a subcommittee composed of State Chairman John D. McQueen, Emmett F. Hildreth, Robert T. Goodwyn, Jr., Schuyler Richardson and Travis Williams to hear the contest. This group which heard testimony for two days, is expected to render a decision soon. Its opinion will be final as far as the state organization is concerned.

If Johnston loses, it is understood the case will be appealed to the courts. This factional dispute therefore looms as the only method in which the Negro's right to the ballot will be decided in a court of law.

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) —Alabama is to have its first vote case since colored people were disfranchised here sixty-five years ago, but the colored people themselves are not bringing it in an attempt to get the ballot.

The case is being brought as a result of a contest in which John M. Johnston and Tallie M. Loper are both claiming the Democratic nomination for commissioner in Washington County. Johnston won the nomination by nine votes, but Loper contends that nine colored people were allowed to vote for Johnston and he is seeking to have their votes thrown out on the grounds that it is illegal for a colored person to vote.

Alabama.

Political – 1936

Suffrage

Poll Tax Abolition in Alabama Vital in Fight for Democratic Rights

—By ROB F. HALL—

The news dispatches from the Soviet Union which indicate a steady broadening of democracy in that country throw, by contrast, an uncomfortable light on our own popular institutions in this country. For, in truth, while larger and larger numbers vote and participate in the government in the Soviet Union, in our country, especially in these Southern states, a constantly decreasing number are permitted to have anything whatsoever to say about the conduct of the government here.

In the 1932 presidential elections, only seventeen per cent of Alabama's adults voted. In Georgia, sixteen per cent of those of voting age voted, and in Mississippi, the percentage was as low as fourteen per cent. Each of these states has a poll tax and each, in one way or other, restricts the right of Negroes to vote.

In Louisiana, which has no poll tax but which also restricts voting by Negroes, twenty-three per cent of those of voting age cast ballots in the 1932 elections.

Thus we can see the two major obstacles to real popular government, to a genuinely democratic popular ballot—the poll tax and the disfranchisement of the Negro people. Taking at random three states which have neither poll tax nor voting restrictions against Negroes, this statement is easily confirmed. In Iowa, sixty-nine per cent of those of voting age voted in 1932; in Minnesota sixty-five per cent; in New York, fifty-eight per cent.

Permanent Disfranchisement

In Alabama, the politicians and the big money class have gotten the suffocation of democracy down to a fine art. Here the poll tax is cumulative, which means that before one can vote, he must pay all his arrears in poll tax. If he has never paid poll tax, he must pay $1.50 for each year since he was 21 and until the age of 45. This means permanent disfranchisement for the majority of Alabama's people.

Literacy and property qualifications are used primarily to prevent Negroes from voting. The Alabama Constitution gives as one of the qualifications for voting that the citizen must be able to read and write. But if he has $300, it is not necessary that he be able to read and write. However, in practice, these restrictions, as applied to Negroes, become much more stringent. Austin MacDonald, in American State Government and Administration (Crowell, 1934), says:

"The requirement for literacy as a qualification for voting is also effective (in preventing Negroes from voting). The constitutions of a number of Southern states specify that every elector must be able to read or write, or read the Constitution of the state, or portion of the constitution, and give a reasonable interpretation thereof. To give an interpretation that will satisfy the white election officials in question is not a difficult task for a white man but virtually impossible for a Negro."

Discrimination

Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church at Birmingham, a progressive, recently attacked the policy of discriminating against Negroes in the right to vote. Pointing out that there is nothing in Alabama's basic law to deny suffrage to the Negro, he showed how questions asked in registration were used to disqualify Negro voters. As an example, he said the following question was asked in Mobile of a Negro applicant for registration:

"Who was assistant secretary of the Navy under the thirteenth President of the United States?"

Charles W. Edwards, assistant registrar at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, in a plea for the abolition of the cumulative feature of the state poll tax law, hit upon the happy idea of comparing the situation in Alabama with that in Iowa, a state with approximately the same population, largely agrarian. In Iowa there is no poll tax.

"Only one in every seven Alabamians of voting age voted in the 1932 presidential election, while in Iowa, two out of every five potential voters cast ballots."

We have carried Mr. Edwards' idea a little further and compared the figures for two election years, 1928 and 1932. The figures are alarming:

NUMBER OF VOTING AGE AND PER CENT VOTING

State	Number of Voting Age*	Number Voting** 1928	Number Voting** 1932
Alabama	1,348,401	248,982	244,615
Iowa	1,506,129	1,006,854	1,042,859

	Per Cent of Voters To Voting Age 1928	1932
Alabama	18	17
Iowa	66	69

* 1930 Census
** World Almanac

From this table one can see first that eighty-three per cent of Alabama's adults are without the franchise, without the right to vote for which their forefathers shed good, red, American blood. One can see that in an average American state, Iowa, where there is no poll tax and no racial discrimination, only thirty-one per cent are not voters.

But more serious is the fact that while in Iowa, there is an **increase** in the percentage of the people who are voting, in Alabama there is a year-to-year **decrease** both in the actual number of voters and in the proportion of voters to population of voting age. Thus we have on the one hand a broadening of democratic institutions; on the other the steady destruction of that most important of democratic institutions, the popular ballot.

To those who think that ONLY the Negro people of Alabama are victims of this situation, let us study the figures again. Of the 1,348,000 of voting age in Alabama, 479,950 are Negroes, The remaining 868,163 are whites. Since only 244,615 voted in 1932, almost entirely whites, this indicates that our set-up in this State disfranchised about one million voters, a half million whites and a half million Negroes.

MacDonald in the book referred to above, says that **"Throughout the South, the poll tax is recognized as an effective means of carrying out a definite Southern policy—the disfranchisement of the Negro."**

Directors of Reaction

However, this is not the whole story. The landlords, mill owners and bankers who control the State machinery in Alabama and who are the directors of reaction in this State, are equally determined to prevent the white common people as well as the Negro from having any voice in government. They showed their hand quite clearly recently in an editorial published in the Montgomery Advertiser which is the chief organ of the landlords in the Black Belt of Alabama.

"The Advertiser objects to repealing the cumulative poll tax article," runs the editorial, **"for reasons that derive instantly from the facts of life as it is being lived at this time. The class that is disqualified from voting because it has not paid its toll tax includes, among others, those who are destitute, people who are living on relief or expect soon to qualify for relief—otherwise the unemployed, the unemployables and those who expect old-age benefits. We daresay that the number approximates 100,000 people, black and white."**

Noting the Townsend old-age pension movement in passing, the editorial continues:

"The Advertiser is convinced that the immediate removal of the cumulative poll tax burden would arm the dispossessed with a political power that responsible citizens cannot afford to grant."

The editor takes a slam at "demagogues" and then reiterates: **"The Advertiser's considered opinion is that the repeal of this article would invest the pauperized thousands of our people with the balance of power in Alabama politics. . . . The weakest and poorest cannot rule more wisely than the strongest and most thrifty."**

Graves Comments

Birmingham's "liberal" columnist, John Temple Graves II, pondered this editorial for three days before he decided to disagree upon its conclusion. He spoke of it as "a characteristically honest and reasoned editorial." "We always think twice before disagreeing with Grover Hall [editor to the Advertiser]" Graves wrote on April 20, "and we shall think three times before doing it now." However, in the **Age Herald** of April 23, Graves says that after "long and prayerful thought which its [the editorial's] distinguished source entitles it, we are obliged to reject it." Mr. Graves gave as his first reason the fact that under his poll tax reform, voters would still be required to pay back poll taxes for several years. His second reason was a little better; it included a defense, albeit not too strong, of the unemployed.

The obvious lesson is that the ruling class in Alabama is afraid of democracy because they are afraid of the demands of a people whom they are exploiting and oppressing, Negro and white. But it is precisely because the demands of the common people are so vital and so necessary to their wellbeing that the whole issue of the popular ballot and democratic institutions becomes so important.

Actual Starvation

The common people of Alabama, the workers, farmers and lower middle classes, need adequate relief. Pushed into the lowest category of WPA wage scales, their direct relief cut off entirely, with thousands of unemployed miners, steel workers and textile mill hands out of jobs, there is actual starvation here. There is also the abominable system of the wage differential under which Southern workers who are employed, receive less than Northern workers for the same work. And this despite the fact that government surveys show that costs of living in the South are not lower than in the country generally.

The people of Alabama require relief, old age pensions, social insurance, social legislation fixing maximum hours and minimum wages. They must have laws guaranteeing the right to organize and strike and legislation protecting and even establishing the fundamental civil liberties of free speech, free press, the right of assembly, etc. They must have land reform in a state where tenancy is the prevailing mode of agriculture and where landlordism systematically exploits and enslaves the share cropper, farm worker and small tenant.

Democratic Rights Issues

This is the state, it must be remembered, where the landlords of the Black Belt and the coal and steel barons of Birmingham (guided by their master, the U. S. Steel Corporation which owns T.C.I.) at present sit securely in the saddle. That is why the terror in coal and ore strikes, the systematic terror against Communists and leaders of the International Labor Defense, the thug brutality against union men, as in the recent attack on President Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers at Gadsden. This is the reason for the bloody lynch drives against the Share Croppers Union in the Black Belt.

Thus it can be seen that the winning of democratic rights for the majority of the people of Alabama is not an abstract, academic question. It is a vital measure for their immediate protection and a step towards getting conditions somewhat better than those of starvation and semi-slavery under which they now exist.

If the common people are denied the weapon of the ballot in winning better conditions and in getting their democratic rights what other weapon have they?

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Farmer-Labor Party

Alabama.

Political – 1936

Suffrage

Poll Tax Abolition in Alabama Vital in Fight for Democratic Rights

—By ROB F. HALL—

The news dispatches from the Soviet Union which indicate a steady broadening of democracy in that country throw, by contrast, an uncomfortable light on our own popular institutions in this country. For, in truth, while larger and larger numbers vote and participate in the government in the Soviet Union, in our country, especially in these Southern states, a constantly decreasing number are permitted to have anything whatsoever to say about the conduct of the government here.

In the 1932 presidential elections, only seventeen per cent of Alabama's adults voted. In Georgia, sixteen per cent of those of voting age voted, and in Mississippi, the percentage was as low as fourteen per cent. Each of these states has a poll tax and each, in one way or other, restricts the right of Negroes to vote.

In Louisiana, which has no poll tax but which also restricts voting by Negroes, twenty-three per cent of those of voting age cast ballots in the 1932 elections.

Thus we can see the two major obstacles to real popular government, to a genuinely democratic popular ballot—the poll tax and the disfranchisement of the Negro people. Taking at random three states which have neither poll tax nor voting restrictions against Negroes, this statement is easily confirmed. In Iowa, sixty-nine per cent of those of voting age voted in 1932; in Minnesota sixty-five per cent; in New York, fifty-eight per cent.

Permanent Disfranchisement

In Alabama, the politicians and the big money class have gotten the suffocation of democracy down to a fine art. Here the poll tax is cumulative, which means that before one can vote, he must pay all his arrears in poll tax. If he has never paid poll tax, he must pay $1.50 for each year since he was 21 and until the age of 45. This means permanent disfranchisement for the majority of Alabama's people.

Literacy and property qualifications are used primarily to prevent Negroes from voting. The Alabama Constitution gives as one of the qualifications for voting that the citizen must be able to read and write. But if he has $300, it is not necessary that he be able to read and write. However, in practice, these restrictions, as applied to Negroes, become much more stringent.

Austin MacDonald, in American State Government and Administration (Crowell, 1934), says:

"The requirement for literacy as a qualification for voting is also effective (in preventing Negroes from voting). The constitutions of a number of Southern states specify that every elector must be able to read or write, or read the Constitution of the state, or portion of the constitution, and give a reasonable interpretation thereof. To give an interpretation that will satisfy the white election officials in question is not a difficult task for a white man but virtually impossible for a Negro."

Discrimination

Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church at Birmingham, a progressive, recently attacked the policy of discriminating against Negroes in the right to vote. Pointing out that there is nothing in Alabama's basic law to deny suffrage to the Negro, he showed how questions asked in registration were used to disqualify Negro voters. As an example, he said the following question was asked in Mobile of a Negro applicant for registration:

"Who was assistant secretary of the Navy under the thirteenth President of the United States?"

Charles W. Edwards, assistant registrar at the Alabama Polytechnic Institutte, in a plea for the abolition of the cumulative feature of the state poll tax law, hit upon the happy idea of comparing the situation in Alabama with that in Iowa, a state with approximately the same population, largely agrarian. In Iowa there is no poll tax.

"Only one in every seven Alabamaians of voting age voted in the 1932 presidential election, while in Iowa, two out of every five potential voters cast ballots."

We have carried Mr. Edwards' idea a little further and compared the figures for two election years, 1928 and 1932. The figures are alarming:

NUMBER OF VOTING AGE AND PER CENT VOTING

State	Number of Voting Age*	Number Voting** 1928	1932
Alabama	1,348,401	248,982	244,615
Iowa	1,506,129	1,006,854	1,042,859

	Per Cent of Voters To Voting Age 1928	1932
Alabama	18	17
Iowa	66	69

* 1930 Census
** World Almanac

From this table one can see first that eighty-three per cent of Alabama's adults are without the franchise, without the right to vote for which their forefathers shed good, red, American blood. One can see that in an average American state, Iowa, where there is no poll tax and no racial discrimination, only thirty-one per cent are not voters.

But more serious is the fact that while in Iowa, there is an **increase** in the percentage of the people who are voting, in Alabama there is a year-to-year **decrease** both in the actual number of voters and in the proportion of voters to population of voting age. Thus we have on the one hand a broadening of democratic institutions; on the other the steady destruction of that most important of democratic institutions, the popular ballot.

To those who think that ONLY the Negro people of Alabama are victims of this situation, let us study the figures again. Of the 1,348,000 of voting age in Alabama, 479,950 are Negroes, The remaining 868,163 are whites. Since only 244,615 voted in 1932, almost entirely whites, this indicates that our set-up in this State disfranchised about one million voters, a half million whites and a half million Negroes.

MacDonald in the book referred to above, says that **"Throughout the South, the poll tax is recognized as an effective means of carrying out a definite Southern policy—the disfranchisement of the Negro."**

Directors of Reaction

However, this is not the whole story. The landlords, mill owners and bankers who control the State machinery in Alabama and who are the directors of reaction in this State, are equally determined to prevent the white common people as well as the Negro from having any voice in government. They showed their hand quite clearly recently in an editorial published in the Montgomery Advertiser which is the chief organ of the landlords in the Black Belt of Alabama.

"The Advertiser objects to repealing the cumulative poll tax article," runs the editorial, "for reasons that derive instantly from the facts of life as it is being lived at this time. The class that is disqualified from voting because it has not paid its toll tax includes, among others, those who are destitute, people who are living on relief or expect soon to qualify for relief—otherwise the unemployed, the unemployables and those who expect old-age benefits. We dare-say that the number approximates 100,000 people, black and white."

Noting the Townsend old-age pension movement in passing, the editorial continues:

"The Advertiser is convinced that the immediate removal of the cumulative poll tax burden would arm the dispossessed with a political power that responsible citizens cannot afford to grant."

The editor takes a slam at "demagogues" and then reiterates: **"The Advertiser's considered opinion is that the repeal of this article would invest the pauperized thousands of our people with the balance of power in Alabama politics. . . . The weakest and poorest cannot rule more wisely than the strongest and most thrifty."**

Graves Comments

Birmingham's "liberal" columnist, John Temple Graves II, pondered this editorial for three days before he decided to disagree upon its conclusion. He spoke of it as "a characteristically honest and reasoned editorial." "We always think twice before disagreeing with Grover Hall [editor to the Advertiser]" Graves wrote on April 20, "and we shall think three times before doing it now." However, in the **Age Herald** of April 23, Graves says that after "long and prayerful thought which its [the editorial's] distinguished source entitles it, we are obliged to reject it." Mr. Graves gave as his first reason the fact that under his poll tax reform, voters would still be required to pay back poll taxes for several years. His second reason was a little better; it included a defense, albeit not too strong, of the unemployed.

The obvious lesson is that the ruling class in Alabama is afraid of democracy because they are afraid of the demands of a people whom they are exploiting and oppressing, Negro and white. But it is precisely because the demands of the common people are so vital and so necessary to their wellbeing that the whole issue of the popular ballot and democratic institutions becomes so important.

Actual Starvation

The common people of Alabama, the workers, farmers and lower middle classes, need adequate relief. Pushed into the lowest category of WPA wage scales, their direct relief cut off entirely, with thousands of unemployed miners, steel workers and textile mill hands out of jobs, there is actual starvation here. There is also the abominable system of the wage differential under which Southern workers who are employed, receive less than Northern workers for the same work. And this despite the fact that government surveys show that costs of living in the South are not lower than in the country generally.

The people of Alabama require relief, old age pensions, social insurance, social legislation fixing maximum hours and minimum wages. They must have laws guaranteeing the right to organize and strike and legislation protecting and even establishing the fundamental civil liberties of free speech, free press, the right of assembly, etc. They must have land reform in a state where tenancy is the prevailing mode of agriculture and where landlordism systematically exploits and enslaves the share cropper, farm worker and small tenant.

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Thus it can be seen that the winning of democratic rights for the majority of the people of Alabama is not an abstract, academic question. It is a vital measure for their immediate protection and a step towards getting conditions somewhat better than those of starvation and semi-slavery under which they now exist.

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Farmer-Labor Party

At this time, what is required is a state-wide campaign, led by the trade unions and the farm organizations, demanding the abolition of the poll tax and calling for the right to vote for the Negro people. A rights is closely connected with the real campaign with real mass pressure can hardly fail to get results. However, if this fails, the workers and farmers of Alabama should call a general strike, shutting down every mill, withholding farm products from market until these elementary civil rights are granted.

A Farmer-Labor ticket has been placed in the second Congressional district. Locals of the miners and other unions in various parts of the state have endorsed the idea of a Farmer-Labor Party. And in Birmingham where the trade unions in their desire to defeat George Huddleston for the Democratic nomination were forced to their support behind a charlatan who spat in their little charlatan

faces before the campaign was over many eyes are being opened.

The Farmer-Labor Party is the path, however, which the common people of Alabama must travel in their struggle for better conditions, for democratic rights, and against the fascist reaction of the landlords and mill owners. Abolishing the poll tax and winning the right of the Negro people to vote are steps in this direction but they are also tasks before the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 7, 1936

FOR POLL TAX REFORM

Editor The Advertiser:

Public-minded Alabamians who are interested in democratic government and in the preservation of democratic institutions will encourage the passage of the bill providing for the repeal of the cumulative poll tax requirement to be voted on in the House of Representatives Tuesday, April 7. However, by all means, the provision limiting the relief to those qualified to vote in 1933 should be stricken out.

Unquestionably, a requirement which disfranchises thousands of potential voters is undemocratic. Approximately 400,000 white persons are thus disfranchised, a large proportion of whom, although not reasonably able to pay large arrearages, would avail themselves of the opportunity to qualify upon payment of taxes for two or three years.

That fortunate person who has kept up his poll tax payments from year to year has enjoyed the privilege of voting in the elections held in those years. That is why he paid the poll tax. The person who has not paid his poll taxes for several years has foregone the privilege of voting in the elections of those years, and the privilege will forever be denied to him. He can never recapture the loss. Without question, it is discrimination for one person to be accorded the privilege of voting in the 1938 elections upon payment of only $1.50, while others must pay from $3 to $31.50, according to the number of years taxes are in arrears.

In Iowa, two of every five persons voted in the 1932 presidential election; in Alabama, only one in every seven. With approximately the same population, Iowa cast 1,012,452 votes in 1932; Alabama only 242,585. Such figures, to persons in other States, cast a reflection on the civic-mindedness of Alabamians, while in reality the fault lies in a system which should be condoned only by machine politicians.

In the 1932 presidential election, Alabama's eleven electoral votes, while representing 2,646,248 people of whom 1,701,414 are white and predominantly Democratic, actually represented only 207,000 Democratic voters. In 1928, twelve electors represented only 127,797 Democratic voters. By expanding the electorate Alabama could make a greater contribution to the Democratic Party in national politics.

The usual argument against poll tax reform is that it will endanger "white supremacy". In the light of the following facts, this argument does not seem to be well-founded:

In 1934, of Alabama's estimated 470,000 qualified voters, only 1,500 were Negro voters. In Lee County, of 3,200 qualified voters, only 17 were Negro. Surely more than these could have met the poll tax requirement.

Furthermore, of the 50,000 ex-service men who are exempt from paying poll taxes, approximately 20,000 are Negroes.

Undoubtedly more important factors than the poll tax hurdle have limited the number of Negro voters, and repeal of the cumulative poll tax feature would not tend to affect the number appreciably.

The amendment does not change the machinery for registration of voters and control of elections. Surely "white supremacy" will not be endangered.

Incidentally, poll tax reform will add materially to the moneys for the public schools. Friends of enlightened democratic government and of education will urge the Legislature to refer the bill amended as suggested above to the people for ratification.

CHARLES W. EDWARDS.

Auburn, Ala., April 4, 1936.

MADISON'S VOTING SCANDAL

On June 9 there will be a primary election in Madison county. Wednesday The Huntsville Times, in a sizzling front page editorial, asesrted that "the ballot debauchery that has taken place in and around the Madison county courthouse" in the last few days "is creating such a stench that it smells to high heaven".

"It is common knowledge. It is not denied", says The Times. The odor is so strong and the practice so open and above board "that even the presiding circuit judge left his chambers yesterday to walk down" to the Times office with a written protest.

The Times goes on with its depressing story:

The probate judge's office is so crowded with applicants for disability certificates, to obtain exemption from payment of poll taxes, that it is difficult to carry on the regular business.

Able bodied men—young men as well as old—are getting these blank certificates, which they carry to shyster doctors, who, for a fee, are willing to perjure themselves debase their profession, and join in a conspiracy with ignorant or vicious crooks, by certifying that the holder is physically incapacitated, and therefore unable to pay a poll tax.

The vote sellers and buyers are virtually operating a curb market, not only outside, but even inside the courthouse.

There is open, active bidding for votes.

Prices for absentee ballots have skyrocketed. From $1 or $2, the sellers have worked the price up to as high as $13 or $14.

The normal number of absentee ballots is about 300. It will be surprising, if this practice is not broken up, if the number cast in the June 9 primary does not reach 1,000 or more.

The ignorant and the vicious are reaping a harvest at the expense of the thousands of decent, law-abiding citizens in this county who pize their suffrage, and who are willing to pay poll taxes to exercise their right of electing public oficials.

In the name of decency, cannot the sheriff be aroused to make wholesale arrests, and stop this wholesale debauchery of the ballot?

The jail ought to be filled with these political vermin, who are fast making elections in this county a mockery, so far as they represent an expression of the will of the free, untrammeled voters.

Vote-buying is an increasing evil in Alabama. It is a growing affliction to free government.

The Huntsville Times is to be congratulated upon the forthright manner in which it attacks the problem in Madison.

Registrars Report 165 Enrolled This Session

The county Board of Registrars will close its Summer session a week from today. According to announcement yesterday at the courthouse, approximately 165 persons have registered as voters since the board convened five weeks ago. A number of those appearing before the registrars at the present session were young men and women who have just reached voting age of 21. Others whose names were stricken from the poll list several months ago reregistered. Several other applicants transferred their citizenship from other states or other counties in Alabama.

Mrs. Jessie Nunnelee, chairman of the board, reminded those who are eligible in this county and whose names do not appear on the poll list to register before Aug. 8, as this will be the last meeting of the registrars this year.

Registrars Ending Last 1936 Session Saturday

The County Board of Registrars will conclude its final session of the year Saturday, Mrs. Jessie Nunnelee, chairman, announced yesterday. She urged qualified voters whose names are not on the poll list to qualify at the courthouse the next three days. "After Saturday, it will be too late to register this year," warned the chairman.

Mrs. Nunnelee said that upwards of 200 men and women have registered since the board began its Summer term nearly six weeks ago. A great many of these persons reached voting age during the last few months.

438 Registered As New Voters

Board Of Registrars Ends Last Session Of 1936; Trio Enroll On Birthday

The Montgomery County Board of Registrars added the names of 438 new voters to the poll list during the session which closed yesterday at the courthouse. As had been expected, Saturday was the heaviest rush encountered by the board in the Summer term of 30 working days, 116 men and women having registered during the day.

Three young women celebrated their 21st birthday Saturday by taking advantage of this one opportunity to get their names on the poll list this year. Under the latest ruling of the attorney-general's office, they were not eligible to register until yesterday.

According to Mrs. J. W. Nunnelee, chairman of the board, a number of persons above 60 years of age registered during the session, the oldest, a man, being 82. Although he has never voted in Montgomery County, he has exercises the right of suffrage in other communities where he resided before coming here. Several of the new voters are past 90 and a few gave their age at 70 and above.

During the session, the registrars presented two names to the Grand Jury for investigation for alleged perjury in seeking to become voters of this county. Both are said to have sworn to false statements to the board.

The registrars impressed upon the new electors the importance of voting in all elections Members of the board serving with Mrs. Nunnelee are Mrs. Gordon Wilson and the Rev. J. W. Reinhardt.

WHITE MAN DEFENDING NEGRO VOTE

It is said that "there is nothing new under the sun." To that, we may, or we may not agree, but anyway, down in Alabama according to newspaper reports, a white man has been called upon to defend several Negroes who voted for him in a recent election. This man, John M. Johnston, was elected commissioner on the face of returns by nine votes. His opponent, Tallie M. Loper, is contesting the election on the grounds that several Negroes voted for Johnston, charging that it is "illegal" for Negroes to vote in Alabama. In the meanwhile, Johnston is preparing to defend his right to hold this office by showing that the Negro has the right to vote and had voted in several other elections.

The outcome of this contest which is set for a hearing in Washington County, is being watched with a deal of interest because a white man, in order to defend his office, must defend the right of the Negro to vote in Alabama.

NEGROES TO MEET

Group Favors Paying Two Years Poll Tax To Vote

A mass meeting of Negro residents has been called for 7 p.m. Monday at Bryant Chapel A. M. E. Church near Wenonah Station to discuss pending legislation in Montgomery to modify the poll tax laws.

James T. Mason, in charge of the meeting, said the group would endorse House bill No. 113 which would give each person who pays two years' poll tax the right to vote.

Birmingham, Ala., News
December 18, 1936

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Poll List Purge Begins Monday

Board Of Registrars Will Start 20 Years Back, Asserts Mrs. Nunnelee

Mrs. Jessie W. Nunnelee, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, yesterday announced the board's intention of reviewing registration records of 20 years back for the purpose of purging from them the names of all who registered before they were 21 years old.

This action of the board, Mrs. Nunnelee pointed out, was predicated upon an opinion of Atty. Gen. Albert A. Carmichael, dated Dec. 17, 1935, in which it was held that any person registered before he was 21 years of age was illegally registered.

Mrs. Nunnelee's announcement was contained in a prepared statement to The Advertiser. She accompanied it with this explanation:

"In a recent issue of The Advertiser, under the heading, 'Minors who registered in '35 must do it over,' there appeared some misleading statements, as the ruling covered not only those of 1935, but all who registered before they were actually 21 years of age, regardless of the time they registered."

The work of purging the registration list would be started Monday, Mrs. Nunnelee said, explaining that members of the Board of Registrars would at that time ask Probate Judge W. W. Hill to deliver all of the board's records as far back as 1915, which have been preserved in the probate office.

Mrs. Nunnelee said:

"Some months ago Hon. William W. Hill, Judge of the Probate Court of this county, requested a ruling from the Attorney General of the State concerning minors who have been registered under rulings from former Attorney Generals with the knowledge that they would be 21 years old before the next general election. The Attorney General at the present time, A. A. Carmichael, ruled upon the request above mentioned, and his findings are so far-reaching that 20 past years will be affected.

"Mrs. Gordon Wilson, Rev. J. W. Reinhardt and I, not being familiar with legal, technical terms and, as members of the board desiring to understand and carry out the law, Mrs. Wilson and I went to the Attorney General's office after writing him a letter requesting an explanation of his ruling to Judge Hill.

Quotes Opinion

"Here is a copy of his ruling and letter to me, dated Dec. 17, 1935:

" 'Dear Madam:

" 'I have your letter of Dec. 9, 1935, which reads as follows:

" **'Referring to your opinion of Sept. 12, 1935, to Judge of Probate, W. W. Hill, of Montgomery County, declaring all registered voters, who registered under rulings of former Attorney Generals before they were actually 21 years of age, were illegally registered.**

" **'Please advise me how far back your ruling covers, so that I may know where to start purging the list of such voters. Also advise me as to whether or not the list of voters is illegal until the purging has been completed.'**

" 'In answer to the first inquiry, I am of the opinion that all persons who registration were based on constitu- were not legally registered and should be stricken from the poll list regardless of the date of said registration.

" 'The former opinions of this office dealing with the age requirements for registration were base don constitutional provisions. (Constitution of 1901, Sections 177, 178 and 181). See opinions to Judge of Probate, Montgomery County, on Sept. 12, 1935, and Feb. 18, 1935; Biennial Report of Attorney General 1928-1930, pp 649 and 672; Biennial Report of Attorney General, 1922-1924, p 299. Said opinions held that under the requirements of the Constitution one must be 21 years of age at the time of registration in order to be eligible for registration. The opinion to the Judge of Probate of Montgomery County on Sept 12, 1935, held that those who were registered before reaching 21 years of age should be stricken from the poll list in the manner provided by law.

" 'An Act of 1915 provided for the registration of voters, expressly provided for the registration of persons who would become 21 years of age before the registrars will convene again and before another election in the county. (Verbiage of Act). (Acts 1915, page 239, Section 22.) The Act was repealed by Acts 1920, page 124, which repealing Act made no provisions for the registration of minors. I am of the opinion that this Act was repealed because of its unconstitutionality. Biennial Report of Attorney General, 1928-1930, page 649; Biennial Report of Attorney General, 1922-1924, page 299.

" 'Since the age qualification for registration is governed by the constitution, statutory enactments in conflict therewith are of no force and effect. The 1915 Act, supra, being unconstitutional, has no bearing on the question involved.

" 'The premises considered, I am of the opinion that all those persons who were registered before reaching the age of 21 were not legally registered and should be stricken from the poll lists in the manner required by law. This is true regardless of the date of said registration. In other words, there is no time limit involved and the opinion referred to in your letter is applicable to all cases.

" 'I am of the opinion that your second inquiry should be answered in the negative. The mere fact that the poll list contains the names of some who are not legally registered does not invalidate the whole list.

" 'Yours very truly,

" 'A. A. CARMICHAEL,

" 'Attorney General.'

Affects Whole State

"In talking with Atty. Gen. Carmichael, we asked the question if this ruling applied only to Montgomery County. His reply was that it covered the entire State.

"Purging the list of such voters, which begins Monday, is going to be a laborious undertaking and will consume much time. It all seems unnecessary as practically all of those thus stricken from the list will be eligible for reregistration at the next session of the Board of Registrars, which will begin the fourth Monday in January, continuing for 10 days. The dates being from Jan. 27 through Feb. 6.

"The registrars having no regular office space, therefore, have nowhere to file their papers, so they are placed, according to provision by law in the hands of the probate judge for safekeeping. Therefore Monday morning when the Board meets, request will be made that the probate office deliver the registration papers dating back to 1915, in order that the purging may be begun.

"We are starting at the beginning and will go as far forward as possible in the meager time allowed for this work. Those who through lack of time for the work, cannot be stricken from the poll list, will remain thereon until 1938, which is the date set by law for the next purging. Montgomery is one of the largest and heaviest populated counties in the State, still it is operating on the same basis, so far as registration is concerned, as the smallest counties in the State. No provision is made under the law for extra help or extension of time."

Registrars Tag 1,367 Names In Poll Tax Purge

Scrutiny Of Records For 12 Years Reveals 665 Registered As Minors

545 Dead Ones

Hearing Set For Feb. 10; Board Endorses Plan For 4-Year Registration

Mrs. Jessie W. Nunnelee, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, announced yesterday afternoon that during a six-day scrutiny of all registration records available back to 1915, the board had compiled a list of 1,367 names which it proposed be purged from the county's poll list.

The board's examination of the records, undertaken under the Attorney General's ruling that all persons who registered before they were actually 21 years old were illegally registered, discovered the names of 665 voters who fell under this classification, Mrs. Nunnelee said.

The names of 545 dead persons were found and placed upon the list for purging. Under other classifications such as non-residency, and other disability, the board found 36 names. In addition to these the board found the names of 121 persons who had removed from the county.

A formal report on the board's activity during the week, pointed out that those whose names it was proposed to purge from the poll list might appear before the Board of Registrars on the second Monday in February (Feb. 10) to present reasons why their names should not be removed.

When the scrutiny of the records began on Monday it found that registration lists for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1925 were missing. The proposed purging therefore applies only to the years 1920, 1924, and 1926 through 1935 or 12 years.

Mrs. Nunnelee's report follows:

"Under a ruling, requested by Judge William W. Hill, and rendered Sept. 12 1935, by A. A. Carmichael, attorney general, which ruling declared that all persons who were registered before they were 21 years old, should be purged from the list, beginning at 1915, a request was made Monday by the Board of Registrars to the probate office for the original registration blanks, as by law these papers are filed there for safekeeping.

Some Records Missing

"It was discovered that no records of the years 1915 and 1919, inclusive, were to be found. Then further the records for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925, were also missing. The board therefore prepared a proposed list for purging of those records which were found, of the following years: 1920, 1924, 1926, and from there unbroken through 1935.

"Under the above mentioned ruling, 11 are proposed to be purged from 1920; 59 from 1924; 97 from 1926; 123 from 1927; 127 from 1928; 23 from 1929; 2 from 1930; 4 from 1931; 1 from 1932; 6 from 1933; 142 from 1934 and 70 from 1935.

"Non-residents proposed to be stricken from the list are 32; convicted of a crime 2; non-compos mentis 2; the dead to be taken from the list will number 545. Those who transferred from the county totaled 121.

"The names of those proposed to be purged from the poll list will appear in a local newspaper at an early date.

"All those proposed to be purged from the list, whose addresses can be found, will within a few days receive legal notification. Those receiving these notices, who have sufficient proof why their names should not be taken from the poll list, may appear before the board in person on the second Monday in February, which day is set aside by law for complaints.

"The books will be open for registration Jan. 27 and continuing 10 days, at which time it is expected that those who registered before they were 21 will appear and reregister. At that time also the books will be open for general registration as in former years.

Construes Statute

"The Board of Registrars ruled that they, only with the assistance of their secretary, may legally register anyone. Also, that according to law, no application blanks will be allowed out of the office, as all applicants must appear before the board in person. According to law, an applicant, among other requirements must fulfill the following in regard to age and residence. Must be actully 21 years of age at time of registration. Must be in the State two years by the next general election; in the county one year by the next general election; in the precinct three months by the next general election. The next general election will be held on Nov. 3.

"The board went on record as heartily endorsing reregistration every four years as proposed by the State Democratic Executive Committee. They voted that a letter be written to the executive committee to that effect.

"The board voted that letters be written to the county representatives and senator, informing them of the urgent necessity for more time allowed by law for the registration work. Montgomery County, they pointed out, is working under the same schedule as the smallest county in the State, which is an almost unsurmountable barrier, considering that this county has upward of 18,000 voters."

WHITE PRELATE LAYS PLIGHT OF NEGRO TO SOUTH

Says White Friends Should Help Get Negroes Vote

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — The patronizing attitude of "white friends" and the denial of the right to vote were designated as the reason for the "limited development of Negroes in the South" by two white ministers here Sunday, during the observance of National Race Relations Sunday.

"The Negro," said Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church, "will never get justice in the division of educational funds, will never get justice in industry, will never get justice at the hands of the police or the courts until he can defend himself politically. That is not until he can vote.

"There is nothing in our basic law denying suffrage to the Negro. He must register, however, along with all others and that is usually the hurdle that stops him even if he is bold enough to attempt it."

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 10, 1936

POLL TAX AND REGISTRATION

To the Editor The News:

Election years much is heard and written about qualifying voters for primaries and elections and dissatisfaction because vast armies of white men and women in Alabama are forever disqualified and disfranchised, as are practically all of the Negroes (two-fifths your population).

Where lies the trouble? The election machinery of your state, deliberately devised under the constitution of 1901, was framed largely for the purpose of eliminating the Negroes and unfortunate whites who had no property and who were without education; thus eliminating, at one stroke, over half of those over 21 years of age.

Then comes the hateful, complex registration machinery that cuts out about another half; so that when voting time comes, less than a fourth of your people can vote if they would, without such restrictions. So that with nearly 3,000,000 population, often less than 200,000 vote and have any voice in governmental affairs, state or national, city or county. Yet none seems interested till voting time comes, when half a million of you are disfranchised by your own laws deliberately made for that purpose; then you hear the howl, as you hear today: as much disfranchised as are the Negroes now, and when in human slavery.

If under 45, those wishing to vote, men and women, must pay $1.50 yearly by the first day of February of the voting year, and all accumulated years, too, and none can pay it for you without committing a felony—as provided from Sections 180 to 194, state constitution.

Then the registration machinery comes into play, under which the books are open to the voters for only a very limited number of days in the year for qualifying, although the registrars' offices are open and the salaries run on 365 days of every year to the end of time, and all pay the burden, whether voters or not. Why not keep the books open, too, for registering the voters? Who can say, but the politician?

Why all this useless disfranchising machinery but to aid a bunch of officials you can never get rid of, and keep your voting lists reduced to a manageable minimum who never go to sleep?

Your legislators could easily correct this had they the mind to do so, and the disposition. Then you all (not convicts) could vote when you please. WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

Birmingham.

A GRAVE OBJECTION TO POLL TAX "REFORM"

John Temple Graves II, distinguished columnist of The Age-Herald, commenting on The Advertiser's recent editorial regarding the fact of sectionalism in Alabama, says:

> **He (the editor of The Advertiser) can do much to eliminate it. He is located at its source and is a power there. Sectionalism is the result of unfair advantage to some one section over another. The sectionalism in Alabama will tend to disappear when that talented and storied section known as the Black Belt consents to a reapportionment and a poll tax reform which will give other sections their proper voice in the affairs of Alabama.**

Reapportionment of representation in the Legislature is among the dancing, irrepressible (if embarrassing) imperatives. The Advertiser, as it has said many times before, is for it.

But The Advertiser is not for what Mr. Graves calls "poll tax reform". It is against this "reform" for a reason, that so far as The Advertiser knows, has not before been publicized.

In the course of the campaign for Governor in 1934 The Advertiser joined with Frank Dixon in condemning the cumulative poll tax article in the Constitution of Alabama. At that time it was convinced that the cumulative poll tax requirement tended to disfranchise thousands of worthy, responsible citizens who should be encouraged to participate in the functions of our democracy.

But The Advertiser is frank to say that it has now changed its mind. Having changed its mind it feels obligated to give its reasons as frankly as it spoke for "reform" in 1934, and it urges Mr. Graves to give his best thought to these objections, assuming, as a matter of course, that he has no more pride of opinion than The Advertiser has.

The Advertiser objects to repealing the cumulative poll tax article for reasons that derive instantly from the facts of life as it is being lived at this time. The class that is disqualified from voting because it has not paid its polltax includes, among others, those who are destitute, people who are living on relief or expect soon to qualify for relief—otherwise the unemployed, the unemployables and those who expect old age benefits. We dare say that the number approximates 100,000 people, black and white.

Knowing that every democracy includes politicians who are both scoundrels and fools, knowing that the dispossessed can be organized and regimented more quickly and easily than those who are able to earn the taxes they pay, knowing something of the history of Townsendism, knowing something at first hand of the history of relief and the things that relief does to the morals of otherwise gallant spirits, The Advertiser is convinced that the immediate removal of the cumulative polltax burden would arm the dispossessed with a political power that responsible citizens cannot afford to grant.

By repealing the cumulative poll tax article we will do but simple justice to large numbers of worthy and thoughtful citizens. At the same time by repealing it, in view of the fact that the dole has come to stay, and in view of the character of demagogues who are ready at all times to vie with one another in offering voters all that the public treasury contains in return for their votes, The Advertiser's considered opinion is that the repeal of this article would invest the pauperized thousands of our people with the balance of power in Alabama politics.

Give them the balance of power and give them a conscienceless demagogue to lead them and organize them, and those citizens who merely pay the taxes by which the destitute are given life, will not stand a dog's chance in a popular election.

There are two classes of citizens who do not pay their poll taxes.

They are those who do not care enough about the privilege of the ballot to protect it, and those who because of personal misfortune are unable to pay a poll tax.

It would be unjust to the honest, brave citizens who are unable to pay a poll tax not to repeal the cumulative article. It would be an injustice to tax-paying citizens to repeal it for the benefit of the others who are strong enough numerically to constitute the balance of power in State politics.

The dole has come to stay, but The Advertiser is against any plan that would make the dispossessed the rulers of those who pay the cost of their maintenance.

The Advertiser implores the friends of a wider spread of democratic privilege to ponder these implications. The weakest and poorest cannot rule more wisely than the strongest and most thrifty.

In the light of these considerations The Advertiser feels no hesitancy in announcing a reversal of its former position. The Advertiser as a matter of fact will change its opinion about any public question when the facts change, as they have in this instance.

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D.C.

Macon, Ga., News
December 4, 1936

Shall They Vote?

The Washington Times seems to have done a pretty good job in arousing interest throughout the country in the matter of giving the franchise to the people of the District of Columbia, and the Times thinks it unfair that 600 thousand American citizens should not be able to vote. It is plain that denial of the franchise to the citizens of the District of Columbia is un-American. The constitution of the United States gives Congress the right "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever in the District of Columbia." President Andrew Johnson in 1867 said when he vetoed a bill to give the franchise to the District of Columbia that the great object of placing the seat of government under the exclusive legslation of Congress was to secure the entire independence of the general government from undue state infuence, and to enable it to discharge without danger of interruption and nfringement of its authority the high functions for which it was created by the people. President Johnson pointed out that while the residents of the seat of government are not allowed a voice in the electorical college or representation in the councils of the nation, they are nevertheless American citizens, or entitled as such to every guaranty of the constitution, to every benefit of the laws, and to every right which pertains to citizens of our common country.

At a later period President William Howard Taft said that people go to Washington with the full knowledge that they must sacrifice some of their rights as citizens in order to get other and greater benefits.

The question is asked where else does the government pay one fourth of the cost of city administration as is the case in Washington. Where else does the United States government spend money so lavishly in improving the city as it does in Washington? Were the Congress of the United States unable to have a free hand in cty administration these blessings in their present form might not be possible.

Another feature which has deterred past presidents from approving bills to enfranchise Washington residents has been the Negro question. One out of every three citizens there is colored, with antecendents dating back to slavery days of nearby Maryland and Virginia. To give the Negro race so great a voice in determining the operation of the seat of our government would lead to manifest disturbances.

Inasfar as those people who have gone to Washington from other states are concerned most of them have retained their right to vote on national questions by keeping their legal residence in the state from which they came. All of them could have voted in the Democratic primaries if they had wished to do so. The only right they have abandoned is that of voting on the management of the District of Columbia and most of them have indicated that it is safe in its present hands.

It is only in theory therefore, that it is correct to say that the voice of Democracy is not heard in the District of Columbia. In the view of at least one intelligent commentator such freedom would accomplish nothing but to hinder the machinery of the nation's business. It is pointed out that Washington belongs to the nation, not to the people who live there. That city, above all others should not be reduced to the level of ward politics. It is suggested that we shoud have at least one city in the United States to which we can look as rising superior to the impediments of local self government.

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Florida.

Colored Voters Bolt and Register

As "Independent"

Weekly Echo

Jacksonville, Fla., May—(A. N. P.) Florida Republicans went lily-white here this week when they held their state convention in Orlando, near here, and excluded Negro delegations from the session. Colored voters, however, are bolting in retribution.

Although showing a strength of only 400 registered voters in Florida's largest city, the white members of the party announced that they would hold a primary for white Republicans, and called their state convention. When several Negro Republicans, some of them founders of the party in Florida, presented themselves at the door, they were brusquely told that "we've been given orders not to admit you."

Eartha White, a woman who has belonged to the party here for more than 40 years and who elected to an executive position some time ago and not accredited by the white body, defied the assemblage to keep her out and was seated. A large delegation from all over the state, however, appeared later and was refused admittance.

Swift retribution was immediately visited on Florida's new lily-white Republicans here this week when the returns from registrations were counted and it was found that more than one-third of the total Negro registrants had bolted the party and registered "independent."

White Republicans now have only 400 pledged votes as compared with 1, 600 Negroes whose votes are uncertain. The organization of a statewide body of colored voters, also, is causing consternation in the ranks of the politicians who until this time knew which way the Negro voters would cast their ballots.

Casts Vote In Florida

ST. CLOUD, Fla — A 110-year old colored resident went to the polls here and cast his ballot in Florida's Democratic primary Tuesday unchallenged by officials. Party leaders are afraid that his action will imperil all results in the Osceola district. The Democratic primary by Resolution of the State committee is open to whites only.

Can't Preach if He Doesn't Vote

JACKSONVILE, Fla.(ANP) —In his opening address to the East Florida AME annual conference last week, Bishop R. A. Grant stated that any minister committed to his conference in Floriad must present a tax receipt showing that he is registered to vote.

exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, progit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

U.S. IS ASKED TO ACT IN FLORIDA VOTING THREAT

Press Service of N.A.A.C.P. 11-27-36

New York, Nov. 27.- A request that the United States take action under Section 51, Title 18 of the United States Code Annotated, Section 19 of the Criminal Code, to punish white men who intimidated two Negro voters in Dania, Florida and drove them from the polls on November 3 with pistols, was asked of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings by the N.A.A.C.P. this week.

The complaint to the N.A.A.C.P., which was passed on to Attorney General Cummings, states that G. G. Hawkins and J. C. Cheeks, citizens of Broward county, Florida, qualified to vote in precinct 10, were driven away from the polls by several white men who fired revolvers at their automobile, forced them to jump from the machine, and used knives to slash the tires of the car.

The N.A.A.C.P., citing the fact that the section of the federal law has been upheld by the supreme court of the United States, quotes the following language of the statute to prove that the Attorney General's office can act:

"Conspiracy to injure persons in exercise of civil rights. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free

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General

"Register and Vote" Urged for Political Advancement

HERBERT BRUCE,
District Leader.

ELIZABETH ROSS HAYNES,
Co-District Leader.

WILLIAM T. ANDREWS,
Assemblyman.

ROBERT W. JUSTIICE,
Assemblyman.

CHARLES E. TONEY,
Municipal Judge.

POLITICAL MILESTONES ALREADY GAINED CITED

High Offices Which Negroes Now Have Point the Way, Commentators Declare

By SMITH WINSTON.

IT IS NOW CLEARLY indicated in current political trends that the quickest way for the colored citizen to gain new respect, win high elective or appointive office, and influence the actual policies of government in his behalf is to **"Register and Vote!"**

Almost every daily newspaper carries items telling of the new and strategic importance of the Negro voter in the coming election; magazine articles are being published showing the tremendous interest now centered on the Negro by all political parties, and political analysts, commentators and columnists are keeping the general public alive to the fact that this year the Negro voter is a vital factor in national, state and local campaigns.

With these unprecedented natural advantages in a Presidential year, it would be tragic, indeed, if the Negro himself muffed the ball in the prize game of his political life since Reconstruction.

Negro Now Sought

Since the American Republic was founded it has been necessary for all citizens to **"Register and Vote!"** to make their wishes, desires and preferences felt in shaping the course of the winning party. The Negro citizen, for many years more or less ignored, is now being importuned, sought after and begged to make a political choice. The only way he can do that is by following the hoary routine established and instituted by the founding fathers — **"Register and Vote!"**

Some may ask just why should they bother to **"Register and Vote?"** Why not "let George do it?"—as the expression goes—let the other fellow do it. "Show me," they may say, "just why I should bestir myself to **register** my name, and then go to the polls and **vote.**"

Proof of the value to come to the colored citizen by registering and voting it not hard to find. Being heartily in favor of the re-election of President Roosevelt, so that his humane and constructive governmental policies may be continued, this writer will cite illustrations of direct benefits to Negro citizens which have come through the Democratic party—the party of the President—as the result of their registering and voting.

Gains in Judgeships

In the City of New York the highest elective offices held by colored men are two justiceships, each position paying $12,000 per year. Judge Charles E. Toney and Judge James S. Watson were elected by the people of the Tenth Municipal District. The only way the people could have a voice in the election of these two justices was by **registering** and then **voting.**

These two positions—each paying $1,000 per month—are they not proof of the value of the ballot being used in his own interest by the Negro citizen? Consider this: The Negro judge can see to it that the most humble citizen, colored or white, gets even-

handed justice when he comes before the bar. This is an assurance the Negro man and woman need in every court—the genuine feeling that prejudice will not be tolerated against any defendant.

At Albany last year there sat two Democratic members of the Legislature—the Honorable William T. Andrews, Jr., of the 21st District, and the Honorable Robert W. Justice of the 19th District. Both these solons, representing all the colored citizens of this great city and state in the general law-making body of the state—both these men were elected only after Harlemites had gone to the polls and **registered** and then went back and **voted.**

Important in Assembly

In modern governments, the State Assembly is the focal point for all reform, advancement in social, economic and educational methods and policy, and in developing the new theory of social security. It is essential that the colored citizen, an integral part of the state, be represented in this and other elective bodies. Through **registering and voting** we have acquired this representation, and through **registering and voting** only can we hold it.

But to bring the value of the Assemblyman closer home to the average Negro voter, let us recall that a Negro Assemblyman, the Honorable James E. Stephens, a Democrat, got two laws enacted at Albany which prove directly the value of having our own men in the legislature. We point to the law prohibiting discrimination in employment by the public utilities, and to the law preventing discrimination by insurance companies between white and colored risks. Moral: **Register and Vote!**

Congressman From Chicago

In the National Congress at Washington there is a colored man, the Honorable Arthur W. Mitchell, who happens to hail from the First Congressional District of the State of Illinois. Congressman Mitchell, a good Democrat, because of his membership in this national body and because of that membership only, has certain rights and privileges in official Washington which come only to duly elected representatives of the people. Congressman Mitchell could not enjoy these rights and privileges had not the people of his district both **registered and voted**—and voted in the majority for him.

At the Democratic National convention, it will be recalled, Congressman Mitchell addressed the assembled delegates from all the states, and the American people over the radio. History was made which rebounded to the credit of the Negro race in America. Again, the result of the good people of the First Congressional District of the State of Illinois—**Registering and Voting!**

Named Negro to Annapolis

And let us not forget the great national stroke in behalf of Negro prestige made by Congressman Mitchell when he sent James Lee Johnson to the Annapolis Naval Academy, the first representative the colored group has had in that tax-supported institution in over fifty years. Only through **Registering and then Voting** the Democratic ticket in Illinois by Negro citizens was this outstanding achievement possible.

In the rock-ribbed Republican state of Pennsylvania Negroes demonstrated to the bosses their freedom and independence by **Registering and Voting** for the Rev. Marshall L. Sheppard, and electing him—militant Negro Baptist minister—to the legislature of the Keystone State. The Rev. Mr. Sheppard has renederd valiant service to the cause of his party and his people, and all the people of his state, at the capitol in Harrisburg. A former Harlemite, who watched the methods of Harlem Democratic leaders while he was assistant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard proved a more apt pupil than many suspected, and is now in a position to teach even Harlemites something about the importance of **Registering and Voting.**

Sheppard Made History

The Rev. Mr. Sheppard made national Democratic history when he offered prayers at the recent Democratic National Convention, and on the heels of that incident made history as a follower of the Lowly Nazarene by refusing to speak ill of Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, when the latter took his one-man walk as the Rev. Mr. Sheppard prayed for Divine guidance of the President and his party managers. (The walking Senator Smith, incidently, was rebuked in his home state by daily newspapers for exhibiting such bad manners while away from home.)

And, last but not least, let us mention what **Registering and Voting** did for winning the district leadership for colored Harlemites in the 21st Assembly District. It is now known nationally what Herbert L. Bruce did in arousing Harlem Negro citizens to the necessity of electing their own district leaders. The long, hard, bitter, three-year fight, with all its expense and set-backs, finally bore fruit a year ago, when Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes were named co-leaders, marking the first time in that history of the city that such a place of power and influence has been won by colored people.

And how did they win it?

By making a personal, house to-house, apartment - to - apartment, door-to-door canvas to insure that the people of the district first **Registered and then Voted.** Today the average man can feel more certain his interests are being championed in secret party conferences with Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes on the inside.

Although **Registering and Voting** is one most direct and most important factor in elevating individuals of our group or our friends to public office, there are certain by-products of the system which cannot be overlooked. There are even, indirect compensations which the thoughtful citizen does not forget, and of which he is justly proud and duly appreciative.

Take the position on the Civil Service Commission, held now for several years by the Honorable Ferdinand Q. Morton. Mr. Morton's position was appointive, but he was appointed not only for his ability to discharge the duties of the office, but because of his position and influence in the Democratic party in this city.

For several years Mr. Morton was Democratic leader of every city campaign, and the success of his efforts in urging citizens to **Register and Vote,** and **Register and Vote** in behalf of the Democratic party and its candidates, made him eligible for the high office which he has held with credit and honor to his group.

It was Mr. Morton who led the campaign which resulted in the election of Justices and Watson. And, too, for the average man and woman, it may be noted that on the Civil Service Commission a colored commissioner can and will see to it that all applicants get a fair deal and square deal. If a Negro applicant stands next in line, he will get the appointment or the job, an important consideration for the rank and file voter.

Other appointments, such as that of the Honorable Harry Bragg as assistant attorney general of the state; the Honorables Aiken Pope and Thomas E. Dyett as assistant district attorneys, all came as by-products of the success of the Democratic party at the polls. The success of the party at the polls came only through the citizens of Harlem and others throughout the city **Registering and Voting** in behalf of the Democratic party's slate.

What of the Future?

Now let us look into the future.

If in the past we have achieved as has been recounted above, and all through following the simple routine of **Registering and Voting** for Democratic candidates, what might not the future hold if we continue in this direction? What might not the future hold if we should DOUBLE our REGISTRATION and then DOUBLE our VOTE in behalf of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY and its CANDIDATES at the coming election?

On the basis of the facts cited above, is it not reasonable to suggest that we might DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF JOBS AND POSITIONS that have come to our group?

There are many jobs, both elective and appointive in the higher brackets—in the $15,000 and $25,000 a year class—which we have not yet gotten, but which we CAN and WILL get if we but REGISTER AND VOTE IN LARGER NUMBERS.

Many Other Openings

In the city there are General Sessions judgeships, State Senatorships, all elective, and numerous city and state commissionerships, all appointive, which can and will be ours if we but MASTER OUR FULL POLITICAL STRENGTH IN BEHALF OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. We have men and women qualified to fill these positions NOW. Far greater benefits would come to the average citizen if we held a few of the higher jobs. All that bars the way is WE SIMPLY HAVE NOT YET ACQUIRED THE POLITICAL STRENGTH TO GET THESE POSITIONS BY **REGISTERING AND VOTING IN LARGER NUMBERS.**

In the national field, we are informed that about 3,000,000 colored voters are a vital force in the coming Presidential election. These voters are scattered through nine states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and West Virginia. The same thing is true in these other eight states that is true in New York—the colored citizen must **REGISTER and THEN VOTE** to capitalize on this vast potential power.

This writer's hope is that the colored citizens everywhere **REGISTER and VOTE DEMOCRATIC** and help keep in office the greatest President of our time, and help continue the greatest program for the advancement of the American people that this century has seen.

JAMES E. STEPHENS,
Former Assemblyman.

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL,
Congressman from Illinois.

HARRY BRAGG,
Assistant Attorney General.

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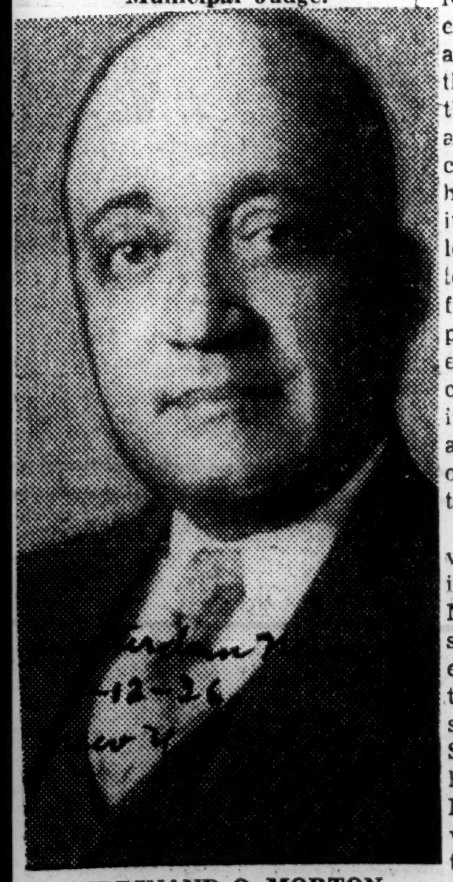
JAMES S. WATSON,
Municipal Judge.



FERDINAND Q. MORTON,
Civil Service Commissioner.

NEGROES SIGNIFICANT IN SPORTS AND POLITICS

(Mail and Empire, Toronto, Canada, August 8, 1936)

American Negroes are at the moment enjoying a double prominence. They are the chief point winners so far at the Olympic games, and the Democratic party for the first time in its history is trying to snare the Negro vote. So far as Berlin is concerned the Negroes have no more reason to admire Hitler than the Jews have, but if they had followed the example of Jews and boycotted the Olympics Uncle Sam to date would have made a sorry showing. In fact, so many of them were excelling that Hitler had to change his whole programme and cease offering his official congratulations to Olympic victors. It cannot have given Der Fuehrer much more pleasure to shake hands with a Negro than with a Jew, for neither of them can boast of his Aryan ancestry. The Negro successes in Berlin will have the natural tendency of making the Negroes at home more than ever race conscious, and it may not be so easy as once it was to vote them wholesale as has been generally the case in the past in those communities which permit the Negro vote to be cast in any circumstances.

Traditionally and historically the American Negro is a Republican. It was Lincoln who emancipated him and gave him the ballot, and it was the Republican party which amended the United States Constitution to provide that there should be no political discrimination against him. But of recent years the Republican party has done little for the Negro. It has permitted him to vote in the North, but it has done nothing to force the South to let him vote. It is true that the first Negro to be elected to Congress was a Republican from Chicago, but since then he has been displaced by a Democratic Negro, and the more enlightened Negroes have come to the conclusion that if they are to be made secure in those rights they possess and be granted any further rights, it is a political mistake of the first magnitude to be irrevocably tied to one political party.

In Pennsylvania, where the Democratic Negro vote has been negligible, it is estimated that it has grown to 100,000. In New York and in Michigan there are enough Negroes, voting solidly, to change the results of the average election. The Democratic National Convention heard Negro speakers and a Negro preacher said prayers, much to the disgust of a few Southern delegates. The present organization has special Negro departments, manned by Negroes, and an effort is being made to convince the Negroes that if Roosevlt is re-elected they will be appointed to public office in proportion to their numbers. It is wholly unlikely that they will be, but if they can be induced to believe it, the party that makes this bid is almost certain of their votes.

NEGRO VOTE VITAL IN A CLOSE ELECTION

Both the Major Parties Are Working Hard To Capture It

By HENRY LEE MOON

In a bid for the Negro vote, no longer considered the undisputed property of the Republican party, Governor Landon has assured Robert R. Church, Negro business man and politician of Memphis, of his desire to "devise some legal means which will be effective in ending" lynching. In his account of the conference with the Republican candidate, Mr. Church did not indicate whether Governor Landon favored legislation by Federal or State Government.

Governor Landon further expressed approval of the plank in his party's platform urging that Negroes be given opportunities for reemployment and integration "into the great productive life of our country."

Previously the Democratic party had launched its campaign to enlist Negro support when, four weeks ago, mass meetings were held in twenty-six cities at which President Roosevelt was hailed as the "new Lincoln." Throughout the Northern and border States both major parties are actively bidding for Negro support; there are 2,000,000 Negroes of voting age in those States.

In Pivotal States

This vote, now looked upon as an important independent bloc, is so distributed that it may prove to be a decisive factor in such pivotal States as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. In a contest the outcome of which may be close, the votes of any large group united by a common bond assumes increased importance. In the case of the Negro, a large-scale shift of his vote in doubtful States could determine the results of an election.

Pennsylvania was one of the six States which cast their electoral votes for Herbert Hoover in 1932. Mr. Hoover's plurality in that State amounted to 157,600 votes. A shift of 79,000 ballots would have placed Pennsylvania's thirty-six electoral votes in the Democratic column. There are in the State nearly 300,000 Negroes of voting age, of whom 230,000 are reported as registered voters. Michigan with 80,000 Negro voters gave Franklin D. Roosevelt a plurality of 131,000. A change of half that number would have added nineteen votes to the Republican total in the Electoral College. Likewise Massachusetts, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey and other States were lost to the Republicans by margins which could easily have been reversed by Negroes voting as a bloc.

Campaign Efforts

Recognition of the importance of these newly independent votes has led both parties to set up elaborate campaign headquarters, with sectional divisions and State bureaus, intent on capturing Negro support. While not new to either party, the work of these Negro bureaus has assumed greater importance than ever before.

The campaign of 1932 was the turning point in the history of the Negro as a voter, according to Robert L. Vann, editor of the influential Pittsburgh Courier. Mr. Vann, with Julian D. Rainey, Boston attorney, directs the Democratic campaign among Negroes in the East. That year more than a million Negro voters broke long-standing tradition and voted for the Democratic ticket, Mr. Vann asserts.

In the opinion of the Pittsburgh editor, Negroes were held in line in the past by fear of unfavorable legislation and discrimination by Southerners in the event of a Democratic victory. Now that has changed, he believes. "The South is rising to a dignity commensurate with the demands of our era," a recent statement in his newspaper declares. "The death knell of hate, bigotry and ignorance has been sounded."

The Present Appeal

The present appeal of the Democrats for Negro support is based on the record of the Roosevelt administration, the campaign directors maintain. This record includes home and work relief for the unemployed, political appointments, jobs for Negro laborers and white-collar workers, housing projects and other welfare services.

That gains made by Democrats among Negro voters are being held and increased is indicated by the report that in Detroit 54 per cent of the voters of that race are now registered as Democrats, against 28 per cent in 1932. The Baltimore Sun straw poll has revealed a heavier vote in the Negro districts for President Roosevelt than for Governor Landon. And since 1930 Harlem has voted consistently Democratic.

The present Republican campaign for the Negro vote differs from that of previous years. It is no longer a gesture to hold these votes. It is now a strenuous effort to woo these voters back from the Democrats who, the Republicans charge, have subverted these former loyal supporters with relief and public works jobs while at the same time systematically removing them from productive industry.

Former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, in charge of the Eastern Republican campaign among Negroes, admits that colored voters left his party in large numbers in 1932. But the votes which Negroes cast for Mr. Roosevelt were not votes for Democracy, he contends; rather, they were votes against President Hoover.

The Republican platform "favors equal opportunity for our colored citizens" and pledges "protection of their economic status and personal safety."

The Democratic platform, despite efforts of Negro delegates to the convention, remains silent on the problems of the race. Nor has the President made any direct public appeal for the Negro vote. Nevertheless, the party leaders have been active in seeking the Negro not only through the regular campaign channels, but also in his church, through the Good Neighbor League, and in his labor unions, through labor's Non-Partisan League.

"Not to Be Delivered"

Opportunity, organ of the National Urban League, a Negro welfare association, holds that "no one can deliver the Negro vote en masse. If he could, the Negro would control the election. But in November the Negroes' votes will be divided very much as will the white votes."

Southern Colored People Look North for Help

(Reprinted From the Chicago Tribune, Saturday, Oct. 10)

COLORED men whose opinion is respected by the masses of colored voters should see it plainly as their duty to do everything in their power to keep the colored people in the North from betraying the colored people in the South. In the North the colored people are free to vote and to pick their party and candidate as they please. Many of them may be influenced and tricked into believing that they will benefit from the continuance of the Roosevelt administration.

The condition of the southern Negro is worse today than at any time since the Civil war. As the disfrancised class in the South the Negroes have suffered all the injustice that could be done under the New Deal and of course have been given only the crums, if anythings, of the gifts, subsides and bribes by means of which Mr. Farley proposes to carry the election. The crop reduction program of Mr. Wallace has been a terrible affliction to the colored farmer.

Colored tenants and colored share croppers have been evicted to roam the highways. They are at the mercy of planters who often have no respect for their rights as human beings. Any time the wrong kind of a planter wants a gang of laborers he can get them by having law officers arrest colored men on trumped-up charges. A federal grand jury in Little Rock, Ark., had to indict a city marshal of the town of Earle for forcing Negroes into slavery again.

There is no hope for the southern Negro in his own vote. He is a hostage to whatever may be the humanity or sense of fair play influencing the governing class to give him decent treatment. We do not say there is no humanity in the South. All white people do not treat all colored people unkindly, but there is great prejudice and kindly sentiments are small protection for the disfranchised people when there is opportunity to use them unfairly.

No benefits the northern colored people imagine they may receive from Mr. Roosevelt should put their conscience to sleep. They must admit that they will be selling the great mass of the American colored population into another servitude. The cause of colored advancement will receive a deadly check if conditions created in recent years in the South are continued. It would be the betrayal of a race for northern colored voters to do this to their helpless brothers in the South.

What people who see the plight of Europe apprehend might happen to the United States if more power should be usurped by a triumphant and illegal centralized government here has already happened to a large part of the population of the South. Many intelligent northern colored men and women know this and they may be the only persons who can persuade the northern colored voters from unconsciously, heedlessly or indifferently doing a terrible injustice to the colored people of the South. Mr. Roosevelt could not help these people if he wanted to. If he tried to do so he would be defeated. He will not try to do so. The northern colored voter should regard it as a crime to use freedom here to recreate slavery there.

WHITE 'BIG SHOTS' ARE WOOING SOUTH WITH PREJUDICE

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—(By Jacob Anderson for ANP)—Coddling and careful nursing of Negro votes in the North, while at the same time making a subtle but vigorous effort to garner the ballots of Southern whites by rousing Dixie against Roosevelt for consideration extended colored citizens, is making Negroes feel that Republicans of this brand ought to be squelched if that party is going to regain colored support this year.

In this connection the names of several Republican publicists stand out. There is Frank Kent of Baltimore, a syndicated columnist; Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, and Frank Brown, formerly of the Associated Press staff and a veteran of five campaigns. And there is also Thomas Dixon of South Carolina, author of "Birth of a Nation," "Leopard Spots," and other rabidly anti-Negro volumes, who deserted Democratic ranks this year to become a staunch Landon supporter.

These are the more important of the anti-New Dealers who are putting the Negro in the middle.

Sullivan's Propaganda

In the New York Herald Tribune of Sunday, September 6, two columns were devoted to Sullivan's subtle propaganda. Sullivan, personal friend of Herbert Hoover, pointed out how the Democrats in the North were making a big play for Negro votes by promising appoint colored persons to office in direct proportion to their share of the population, then showed with illustrations how Democrats kept Negroes from voting in the South. Another anti-New Dealer attempting to have Southern Democrats revolt against President Roosevelt in the November elections for the consideration extended Roosevelt in the November elections for the consideration extended Negroes in violation of party traditions is Frank Kent, until this year an out-and-out Democrat himself.

Declared Kent in a recent syndicated article widely printed in daily papers:

"You are probably aware of the fact that no previous administration has provided employment in the various departments and agencies for so many Negroes as has this one. This employment ranges from ordinary jobs to executive positions."

Exposing, for Southern benefit, Democratic plans for making fellow-voters of Negroes, he added: "The theory of the New Deal managers is a perfectly simple one. They regard the Negro vote as absolutely ripe for picking by the Democrats and for two reasons. One is that so great a proportion of them are on the relief rolls or have WPA work, which is the same thing. The argument with these, made by the local Democratic politicians, is that if Mr. Roosevelt is reeelcted they will stay on relief, but if he is not relected, off they go."

Scurrilous Circulars

A third powerful publicist is Frank Brown, who for the last five campaigns has been one of the most important cogs in the Republican press bureau machinery. He is considered a past master in the art of disseminating back-door propaganda. Distribution of scurrilous circulars during the Hoover campaign, including one attacking Northern Democrats for running a Negro for Congress in St. Louis, has been laid at his feet.

It is readily seen that any attack on Roosevelt in the South for his pro-Negro attitude is for the purpose of luring Dixie Democrats to the Landon pasture. Some, however, have not openly admitted this was their purpose, but others, such as Thomas Dixon of South Carolina, have publicly declared they were Republican campaigners this year.

Dixon has been a frenzied evangelist of white supremacy. His books have stirred Ku Klux Klansmen and their reading advocated to increase race hate. The history of his infamous "Birth of a Nation' 'film is well known. He has frankly said he could not stomach the Rooseveltian Negro policies and has emerged a full-fleged Republican, even going as an accredited delegate to the national convention at Cleveland.

Working hand in hand with Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, he is credited with inspiring much of the matter in the "Georgia Woman's World," which, by pictures and reprints of stories in Negro newspapers, tried to turn Georgia against Roosevelt on the race issue.

No Longer An Issue

THE race question is fading out as a potent political issue. The most recent test occurred in South Carolina, where Senator BYRNES was opposed in the primaries by former Mayor THOMAS P. STONEY, of Charleston, and Colonel WILLIAM C. HARLEE, a retired officer of the Marine Corps.

As campaign issues both Messrs. STONEY and HARLEE opposed the New Deal, but their chief dependence was upon the race question as raised by certain benefits supposed to accrue to colored people under the relief and recovery program. They made much also of the interest of the ROOSEVELTS—especially the First Lady—in colored people's welfare.

Also the notoriously circulated picture of Mrs. ROOSEVELT, escorted on the campus of a Negro university by two uniformed officers of the ROTC was used extensively and made a special issue.

Senator BYRNES made his campaign for renomination along dignified lines, ignoring the race question. He received a vote seven times as large as the combined vote of his opponents. This, in spite of the fact that Senator SMITH, who walked out of the Philadelphia convention when a colored Democrat led the party in prayer, asked South Carolina to sustain his action.

They can work up considerable lather by using the race question, but it is no longer very effective as a campaign issue. Not even in South Carolina, which causes us to wonder if Senator SMITH would be returned if he came up for reelection this year.

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Suffrage

General.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GAZETTE

APR 28 1936

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The traditional allegiance of the black race has been to the Republican party, following their emancipation by President Lincoln. But in recent years the Democrats of the North have been wooing the Negro vote with more or less success. Indeed, the only Negro member of congress today is a Democratic representative from one of the Chicago districts. Millions of Negro voters have been placed on relief rolls by the Roosevelt administration, and it is entirely possible that in some states they will hold the balance of power.

There is much conjecture where the Negro voters will vote next November. Democratic leaders tell the colored people they have more friends in the party of Franklin Roosevelt than in the party of Abraham Lincoln, setting up the claim that Lincoln was not elected to free Negro slaves. It is a fact that Lincoln was not elected on a platform promising freedom to the black people and that he did not pledge himself to emancipation in his inaugural address. However, it must be admitted that Lincoln did free the slaves and that he declared before election the nation could not exist "half free and half slave."

If the colored voter wishes to be considered on the same or even a higher plane as the white voter, he should make good government his chief concern, with efficient government and with justice toward all. Promises of jobs, political honors and other preferments, dangled as bait to catch voters of any particular color, are not the answer to electoral equality. Intelligent Negroes will discern this and act accordingly.

Savannah, Ga., News
April 21, 1936

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It is as difficult to generalize on the negro vote as on the woman vote, because ballots cannot be identified. Maryland, with a 16.9 per cent negro population in 1930, has the largest proportion of negroes of any state in which most negroes may vote. The negro vote of Maryland is supposed to be largely responsible for the fact that the state usually goes Democratic in state and local elections, but is doubtful in national elections. Maryland, south of the Mason and Dixon line, voted for Harding in 1920, Coolidge in 1924, and Hoover in 1928. Delaware, another state south of the Mason and Dixon line, with a large negro population, is usually considered safely Republican. It was one of the six states which voted for Hoover in 1932.

The 1930 census showed that Manhattan Borough of New York had 12 per cent negroes in its population, whereas the percentages in four other boroughs which compose New York city ranged only between 1 and 2 3-4 per cent. In 1932 Hoover did better in Manhattan than in New York city as a whole. In the assembly district of the Harlem section, which is largely negro, Hoover received almost two-thirds as many votes as Roosevelt, whereas in the city as a whole he received only about 40 per cent as many. In Chicago, two wards which are largely negro went more than three to one for Hoover in 1932, although the city as a whole went seven to five for Roosevelt.

In the recent presidential primaries in Illinois, Senator Borah lost Chicago, but carried most of the districts in the remainder of the state. His opponents had aroused sentiment against him among the negro voters because he had voted against the pending federal anti-lynching bill on the grounds it was unconstitutional. Borah is supposed to have done better outside of Chicago than in the city because of this factor as well as because of the operation of the Chicago Republican machine for Knox. The proportion of negroes in the population is more than three times as large in Chicago as in Illinois outside of Chicago.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Judging the future by the past, the Negro can hope for better things under the continuation of Roosevelt's administration than under any one of the candidates now bidding for the Republican nomination. Indeed, no one of these aspirants makes any appeal to the support or enthusiasms of the Negro vote. The most likely of these aspirants, the present Governor of Kansas, is wholly without known attitude on the race question, as upon other great national issues. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Negro knows; William E. Borah, he knows; but Alfred Landon he knows not. KELLY MILLER.

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Congress and the District Committees thereof feel a personal interest and responsibility for District affairs and government. If the District could be represented in Congress by one of its own citizens, or if it would no longer feel the same interest and responsibility, and would be only too glad to shift the trouble to vote. Suffrage, if granted, will be with- cially and politically to the District of Columbia greatly augmented from Virginia and Maryland and vote and Maryland if suffrage is given. The wealthy and The merest political tyro knows that the people would the result would be formation of a of the city at elec- coalition among a certain class of if here would, like whites and Negroes, who would abthe States, not take solutely control the elections. vote. The results would be disastrous so- granted, if it upon our Representatives. Government employes, who constitute a large part of the popula- out limit, exceptingtal defectives. There anything to the peace and good or- 165,000 Negroes in the der of this community. The forego- tion, retain the right to vote in the are probably

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States from whence they came, and many of them live across the line in Virginia and Maryland and vote greatly augmented if suffrage is given. The wealthy and the merest political tyro knows that the people would the result would be formation of a coalition among a certain class of the city at elections, like whites and Negroes, who would absolutely control the elections.

The results would be disastrous socially and politically to the District, will be without question, and would surely not contribute anything to the peace and good order of this community. The foregoing criminals, mi- defectives. There are probably 165,000 Negroes in the District, retain the right to vote in the States.

ing are but a few of the hundreds of reasons that mght be given in opposition to this proposal.

Washington is much better off voteless, and this unwise proposal should be opposed by all the decent elements of the city, and especially by all those who have any substantial material interests here

ALEXANDER SIDNEY LANIER.

Washington, April 23.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 27 1936

'Relief Voter' May Be Less Help At Polls Than Democrats Think

Mark Sullivan Cites Dissatisfaction of Those on Rolls and Sees Growing Local Condemnation of Entire Dole Set-Up as a Major Factor

By Mark Sullivan

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In discussions of the coming campaign, a new category of voters is added to the familiar ones. The "relief vote" takes a place alongside the "farm vote," the "labor vote," the "dry vote," the "wet vote," the "Negro vote," and so on.

It is commonly asserted that persons on relief will vote for the New Deal. Statistics show that the number of voters registering as Democrats this year is abnormally large. Careful analysis of the registration by localities seems to show a reason. It is claimed that persons on relief register Democratic on the simple theory that by so doing they will stand better with the local relief officials, who have power to award relief or withhold it, or otherwise show favor.

The beneficiaries of relief go on the primitive human principle that "whose bread I eat, his song I sing"—without discriminating consideration of the fact that those who really do the giving are not the officials but the taxpayers. Democratic leaders and workers believe this condition exists, and count on it in the November election. Many of the local political officials who administer relief see to it that persons on relief go through the formality of registering. Thus many are registered "Democratic" who ordinarily would not take the trouble to register at all.

Against all this, it is claimed that relief contains some political liabilities for the Democrats. While registration is usually public, voting in November will be secret. Some observers close to the situation say that many on relief have grievances. They think they do not get enough, or they hear of others who get more, or they are irritated by what they regard as the petty tyrannies of local officials who administer relief.

Local Disapproval the Main Factor

In addition to those who get the relief, there is another group of voters who will be influenced by that factor. Voters who observe the working of relief at close range are in many communities deeply stirred by abuses that accompany it. They see in some cases that the administration of relief is political in motive and inefficient or wasteful in execution or, in other cases, they observe that some get relief who ought not to. If persons of this type are moved to vote against the New Deal in November, they may balance beneficiaries of relief who are presumed to support the New Deal.

In this whole field, the answer is to be found in the sentiment of local communities. If a community watching the work of relief closely finds strong reasons for disapproval, the net vote of that community is likely to be against the New Deal. It was the local community that doomed N. R. A. even before the Supreme Court conducted the funeral ceremony over it. Local grand juries, reecting community sentiment, were refusing to indict for offenses against the blue eagle, and local petit juries were refusing to convict. Especially was this true in small communities where local juries are true reflectors of local sentiment. The local, county jury is close to being the heart of America. Though a humble tribunal it is, in fact, the court of last resort. What local juries refuse to approve cannot continue to be.

Some such similar condemnation seems to be arising about relief. I quote some sentences from a paper published in the county seat of Jefferson County, Neb., "The Fairbury Journal." I accept the clipping without investigation; it was sent to me by a Fairbury woman who says she is acquainted with the editor and that he is a Democrat, "has been our Democratic editor here over thirty years":

"Jefferson County is at present facing an anomaly in regard to the relief situation. Relief officials are worrying what to do as the number of men on W. P. A. projects is reduced—and many farmers in the county are deeply concerned in regard to the farm labor situation. Demand for farm laborers will become acute in two or three weeks when harvesting the first crop of alfalfa will require extra help. Farmers who have recently tried to secure help have found that those on W. P. A. projects are not interested in farm work. Why quit a job that pays $44 a month of 136 hours labor to work on a farm for $25 a month and board, or $40 to $60 a month without board and lodging? This is what some W. P. A. workers have been reported to have said.

Laborers Scorn Farm Jobs

"One farmer near Fairbury offered $25 a month with board and lodging and waited six weeks, finally getting a boy too young to be on W. P. A. Most laboring men do not want farm work and prefer to live in town and draw $44 a month and work only three or four days a week, farmers say.

"With poor crops the last two or three years, Jefferson County farmers do not feel justified, in fact are not able, to pay high wages for farm laborers. . . . There were some who attended the meeting on Monday night, which was called to consider the relief situation, who felt there was undue concern on the part of some regarding the so-called approaching crisis in regard to relief, and that some now on relief could if they would secure farm employment, and a little later there will be a demand for considerable farm labor, which will not be supplied as long as Federal aid continues. Randall Biart, connected with the Nebraska Children's Home Society, delivered an interesting talk on the relief situation. Biart was formerly state director of relief and had an opportunity to observe conditions first-hand. While holding that relief was and still is necessary, it has created a situation that is going to be harder to deal with than actual relief, that is the loss of morale on the part of those on relief and their dependence upon the government, the feeling that somehow they will be taken care of, so why worry, Biart said. Many who receive relief, he said, first appreciate it, then come to expect it, and finally demand it. He criticized Federal administration of relief and said that turning the administration back to local communities is a good thing. Granting relief on the basis of population and not on the number needing it, was also criticized. In one county in this state $12,000 was furnished when there were only eight families on relief."

Whether this Jefferson County, Neb., sentiment is typical, whether it is widely duplicated in other communities, is a question which may have much weight in the November election.

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THE PRIMARY ELECTION

If the votes in the primary election are an indication of the relative strength of the Democratic and Republican parties in this state, then we say that the Republican Hopes might as well fold their tents and go in for a season, and see if they can come back four years hence.

We make this comment based upon the fact that on the face of the returns in the recent primary, the Democrats of the state polled more than twice as many votes as did the Republicans. Of course, this indication is not conclusive, but is sufficient evidence to lend encouragement to those who are supporting the Democratic cause, not to be unusually alarmed over the optimistic talk about the Republicans will "Carry the State" in November. While we do not say that it is impossible for the Republicans to carry the state of Missouri, we do say, and justifiably so, that they must overcome the handicaps.

Judging from the comments of the more optimistic among the G. O. P. leaders, we note that they are relying upon what they call the "split" in the Democratic ranks of the city, to so divide the votes of that party that it will be unable to present a solid front for success in the November election. Here again, we think that they miss their guess. Our bet is that the Democrats of St. Louis and state will be sufficiently together so as not to jeopardize the party's success at the polls in November. Then, too, the Democrats of this state will have the advantage of being allied with the New Deal headed by President Roosevelt. People everywhere, who have made a close study of the minds of the masses, have already conceded that conditions have made Franklin D. Roosevelt the most popular person in the United States in its history, and that his election is sure.

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Suffrage

General

DAYTON, OHIO
HERALD

APR 25 1936

BIDDING FOR NEW VOTERS.

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FORT DODGE, IA.
Messenger-Chronicle

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HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
TIMES

MAY 20 1936

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The Tuscaloosa News, commenting on this, says:

"When Northern industrialists came into the South during the World War, and lured negroes from plantations to industrial plants, they were garnering something more than labor. They were gathering up a varied assortment of political, social and economic questions that will continue to vex them, though the need for this labor long since disappeared.

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General

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DAYTON, OHIO
HERALD

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Mr. Lawrence at least shows that he knows something of the South. While invoking the memories of men and principles dear to the South, he devotes at least a third of a full-page editorial to dragging the "Negro question" across his trail.

He quotes from a recent speech by Representative Arthur Mitchell, of Illinois, the first Negro Congressman to sit on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, and who is a native Alabamian, incidentally. The speech reads in part:

"For more than 50 years my people have been almost solidly registered in the Republican Party. It is only during the past four or five years that Negroes have found that the Democratic Party is a safe place to live and vote. . . .

"I have just done some work for the national Democratic Party. I have been busy compiling statistics to be used in this campaign, and I find that in 23 States, where we expect to wage a campaign for Negro votes, where Negroes are permitted to vote, and where their votes are counted, we have more than 2,400,000 Negroes who can vote in this election.

"We expect to wage a campaign and to show the Republican Party that has abused the Negroes more than it has abused this country, that we stand politically emancipated, and we are going to give the Democratic Party and the great President that I love so dearly the largest vote that any Negro group has ever given a President of the United States (applause on the Democratic side)."

Mr. Lawrence emphasizes that the Congressional Record says the speech was followed by "prolonged applause, with all Democrats standing".

He finds it "regrettable that Representative Mitchell has interjected the race issue in the present campaign and even more deplorable that the Democratic National Committee is conniving with him to use in the Negro districts in the North in the next few months such arguments as the Negro Congressman has been employing . . ."

The "race issue" has been an issue in every Presidential campaign that has been waged since long before the War Between the States. The point is that heretofore the Republicans have by trickery won the Negro vote and given nothing in exchange.

Mr. Lawrence throws out the threat that "if the South acquiesces in the present trend, the sovereignty of the States will pass to supervision in Washington of all matters affecting wages and labor conditions, and inevitably the Negro must through his Northern vote-getting strength compel the Federal police power to be exercised to insure the ballot for him in State as well as Federal elections everywhere."

For all its fine words and flawless rhetoris Mr. Lawrence's appeal is every bit as cheap, trashy and hollow as the appeals to prejudice and hatred made by the Republicans in 1928. If he has any hopes for "an independent Democratic movement to enter the lists as the logical opponent of the regular Democratic Party in the South" which would bolster Republican hopes, he will be disappointed. His is old stuff.

It is clear that Mr. Lawrence is not interested in a triumph of those principles with which the South has long been identified. He merely hopes to capitalize on them as a means of bringing about a G. O. P. victory with Messrs. Mellon, Hoover, duPont, et al, eating the cake.

Charleston, S. C. [illegible] Courier
June 24, 1932

Numbers and the Realities

The "negro question" in South Carolina and in most of the Southern states is a question of numbers. About three-fourths which is to say 300,000, of the negro adults in this state are defined by the census as literate. Hence, with an undiscriminating enforcement of the state's suffrage qualifications, about that number of them could register for a general election. What would be the result were 200,000 of them voting?

The News and Courier is prepared to admit that a very small percentage of the negroes are better qualified to vote than are a minority of the white adults, and it would gladly see suffrage restrictions enacted and vigorously enforced that would deprive nearly all the negroes and a number of white people too of the ballot.

The News and Courier does not believe in universal suffrage, but universal suffrage nominally by law, we have and shall have

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Experience teaches that wherever in a Northern city, as Indianapolis, New York, Chicago, or Philadelphia, is a large block of negro voters, they are corruptible and are corrupted by white politicians. In all of these cities the negro vote is this day a problem.

In closely contested elections they have the balance of power, they are using it on both national parties to great effect.

Among them are a few leaders of ability fully equal to that of white men. They are exerting pressure on the congress with great skill and adroitness to restore the political privileges that the negroes enjoyed in the South in the Reconstruction period

If our correspondent, Mr. Frost, whose letter we print today, doubts this, let him privately consult candid Southern members of congress. We have not talked with them, but we have no fear of referring him to any Southern senators who participated in last year's filibuster against the Costigan-Wagner bill or to those Democratic senators of border states who voted for the bill.

When Secretary Ickes, speaking to negroes in Chicago, tells them "there is a New Deal for negroes" he means it, and he is opposed to any racial distinction in voting in South Carolina.

When Representative Mitchell, negro Democrat of Chicago, speaking in congress, declares that he looks to the day when all negroes will have their political rights, he says it with full knowledge that the national Democratic leaders of the Northern states are with him, heart and soul. Is not Chairman Farley addressing the negroes in Philadelphia? Are not thirty or forty negro delegates sitting in the national Democratic convention?.

In 1898 a Northern journalist asked the writer, "Why are you Southerners in such a fright about 'negro supremacy'? Don't you know that the danger of that has passed?" The answer was, "Of course we know it, but we also know that if millions of negroes be given the ballot in the South they will be the easy prey of the basest class of Southern white politicians, exactly as they were the prey of the Scalawags (native Republicans) in the 1870s."

If Mr. Frost fancies that with 200,000 negroes voting in this state, men of his high character can compete in handling them at the polls with the "Tieless Joe" Tolberts and with many white Democrats no better than Tolbert, he has much to learn about politics.

Our politics in South Carolina are bad enough with universal white suffrage, but if hundreds of thousands of negroes be added to the electorate we are likely to have a state uninhabitable by gentlemen of Mr. Frost's stamp.

About twenty years after 1885, white primaries were not held for town elections, in most of the towns the negroes were minorities, and in all of them these minorities were handled in large part with liquor. Probably old residents of such a town as Summerville could tell our correspondent about elections for mayor and councilmen as late as forty years ago.

Undoubtedly the negroes as a race have made great advances. Most of them, left to themselves, are good people. They have improved in character and habits, and are much better informed than they were. Still they are a problem to Louisville, Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh, to this day, and they would be one hundred times a more serious problem in states where they are from 30 to 55 per cent of the whole population.

That the question day by day grows in political menace to the South cannot be disputed. Since 1865 our people have solved it the best way they could.

A late as 1896 North Carolina, despite the experiences of Reconstruction, invited the negroes into politics. The Wilmington riots of 1898 followed and a second white man's uprising under Aycock in 1900 was necessary to restore livable conditions in the eastern part of that state.

The solidity of the Northern Democratic vote in Congress on questions pressed by the negroes, the silence of the president, the negro denunciation of Borah, and a long line of negro appeals to the courts in various fields, among them demand for admission of negro students into state supported Southern colleges, are abundant and irrefutable evidence of what we are saying.

The whole "negro question" is nauseating and hateful to The News and Courier. We have in mind an elderly newspaper writer, well aware more than a third of a century of the mental shackles which it has placed upon him, who, if his life had to be lived over, would get out of the South on account of it.

"It is a condition, not a theory" that confronts us. We have got to deal with it practically, as best we can, as we have done. In time will come the solution. We think it will be the capture of the state by white immigrants from other states and the further dispersion of the negroes so that they will not be our peculiar problem. That is a long way off.

To elderly men the matter is of small consequence, whatever it be to their children, but if we were of our correspondent's generation and the outlook were for granting the political rights to the negroes in the South which the Northern Democrats, as well as the Republicans, are demanding and we saw no hope of white men holding the ground as they have held it since Hampton gained it, it would be Seattle, or Cheyenne for us.

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Suffrage

General.

"MARCH OF TIME" IS
CHALLENGED ON NEGRO VOTERS

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

New York, Sept. 11.- A letter of protest charging "The March of Time", radio news feature, as being "ignorant or vicious" in its broadcast of the campaign of the major political parties for the Negro vote, has been sent the editors of TIME magazine by Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. 9-11-36 New York, N.Y.

The broadcast on September 2, after detailing the efforts being made by political parties to secure the Negro vote in the North declared that if a President gave equality to Negro citizens, he would have to appoint Negroes to his cabinet and that daughters of high United States officials would have to dance with Negro elected and appointed office holders. The Houston letter declares:

"I challenge your good faith in dragging the question of social equality into your comment. Obviously you were trying to conjure up the bugbear of miscegenation. Intelligent white men do not fear miscegenation, otherwise they would do more to prevent their white brethren from practising it. Have you ever noticed that Negroes never talk about miscegenation, that white women seldom do, but that white men cannot discuss the race question ten minutes without dragging the bogey of miscegenation into the argument? Yet ninety-nine percent of the miscegenation has been forced upon Negroes by white men."

nolds, White and Sanford of Tennessee, have taken the position that Negroes have the same right to occupancy and ownership of property as all other citizens.

By and large, Negroes since emancipation have much to be thankful because of the presence on the Supreme Court of such liberals as Lamar, White, Sanford and Reynolds. They are the heart of much of the security we know, as guaranteed by the Constitution. When controversial matters have been brought before the Supreme Court regarding rights of the people, these men have been square shooters, and have faced the issue just as did Chief Justice Fletcher Riley of our Oklahoma supreme court, when the question of segregation was presented to him in 1935.

If federal judges do carry with them to the bench a political tinge, this alleged fact should be the reason why Negroes who live in the Southland should convert that political tinge to their profit and use. The way to do this is by lending aid and support to the political party which gives life to such federal judges.

However, our notion is that when once elevated to the Supreme Court of the United States, where by constitutional grant members are beyond the reach of the electorate, most Southern jurists enjoy the new realm where freedom of thought and action prevails. How else can we understand the liberal attitude of Justices White, Lamar, McReynolds and Sanford?

The Tribune editorial goes on to point out that President Roosevelt wants to tinker with the Constitution and

How They Frighten Black Ballots

Do you recall the hypocritical speeches made by Republican orators, both black and white, when President Roosevelt first ran for the high office he now holds? You remember how they centered on his running mate and told black folk that if John Nance Garner, of Texas, were elected president of the United States something terrible, but not identified, would happen to Negroes.

Well, four years have passed and with a vice president who hails from the Lone Star state seated in the councils of the mighty, nothing happened except that the citizenship of the Negro has been advanced as never before since Appomatox.

Assuming that it would be senseless to repeat the foolish utterances made about Vice President Garner, and realizing that this no longer will be a safe bet as a terror and Frankenstein for black imagination, the high command among the Republicans have taken another tack and the Chicago Tribune leads out with the charge that if Roosevelt is returned to office for another four years, he will during this tenure name Pat Harrison of Mississippi and Joseph Robinson of Arkansas to the Supreme Court. According to the Chicago Tribune, hell will be on wheels when this happens.

Negro orators will be out shouting this sort of stuff from now until November. The job of frightening the Negro vote will be highpowered from a thousand platforms. After it is all over the big guffaw will resound in ten thousand places, while paid hirelings who specialize every four years in this sort of hypocrisy compare notes.

One had just as well meet this issue squarely and sift the facts to determine whether there is any basis for claims of these calamity howlers who now would incline the votes of the Negro toward Landon and the Republican ticket. There have been four southern jurists on the Supreme Court bench since Negroes started fighting against restrictive legislation, and every one of these southern jurists have been ultra-fair with Negroes. This was particularly true regarding Chief Justice Edward D. White of Louisiana, who served on the bench from 1894 to 1921, and was chief justice from 1910 until his death.

The other southern members of the court during this period were: Joseph R. Lamar of Georgia, James C. McReynolds, Tennessee; Edward T. Sanford, Tennessee.

It was Chief Justice White of Louisiana, who concurred the sweeping opinion which swept into the discard disfranchisement in the South. At that time Joseph R. Lamar of Georgia, was on the bench and concurred in that definite stand for Negro citizenship. James C. McReynolds of Tennessee, was also a justice on the supreme bench at the time of this opinion.

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The other southern members of the court during this period were: Joseph R. Lamar of Georgia, James C. McReynolds, Tennessee; Edward T. Sanford, Tennessee.

It was Chief Justice White of Louisiana, who concurred in the sweeping opinion which swept into the discard disfranchisement in the South. At that time Joseph R. Lamar of Georgia, was on the bench and concurred in that definite stand for Negro citizenship. James C. McReynolds of Tennessee, was also a justice on the supreme bench at the time of this opinion.

In the matter of segregation all of us know that McReynolds, White and Sanford of Tennessee, have taken the position that Negroes have the same right to occupancy and ownership of property as all other citizens.

By and large, Negroes since emancipation have much to be thankful because of the presence on the Supreme Court of such liberals as Lamar, White, Sanford and Reynolds. They are the heart of much of the security we know, as guaranteed by the Constittuion. When controversal matters have been brought before the Supreme Court regarding Negro citizenship, these men have been square shooters, and have faced the issue just as did Chief Justice Fletcher Riley of our Oklahoma supreme court, when the question of segregation was presented to him in 1935.

If federal judges do carry with them to the bench a political tinge, this alleged fact should be the reason why Negroes who live in the Southland should convert that political tinge to their profit and use. The way to do this is by lending aid and support to the political party which gives life to such federal judges.

However, our notion is that when once elevated to the Supreme Court of the United States, where by constitutional grant members are beyond the reach of the electorate, most Southern jurists enjoy the new realm where freedom of thought and action prevails. How else can we understand the liberal attitude of Justices White, Lamar, McReynolds and Sanford?

The Tribune editorial goes on to point out that President Roosevelt wants to tinker with the Constitution and

in this it fears for the future of the American Negro. Well, there is this much to say regarding amendments to the federal charter. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments did no harm to Mr. Black Man and neither did the Bill of Rights. All of the amendments we know anything about or have studied for their meaning and significance have benefitted the Negroes on the American continent.

But while we are on this subject it might be well to determine the type of tinkering President Roosevelt is doing, when he cuts and slashes at the Constitution. As we see it, all of the New Deal policies will fail unless we effect some very vital and drastic changes in the principle of State Rights. Unless we rid some of the local self government out of our charter of rights, we cannot go forward here in America.

If President Roosevelt can tinker around and get State Rights out the Federal Constitution, he will have done more for Negroes than was accomplished through the enactment of the Civil War amendments. Once rid of state rights we will be on the road to get rid of all types of legislation which have been inimical to black citizenship.

OVER 1,000,000 COLORED VOTERS ARE REGISTERED

Not As Maine Goes, But "As The Negro Goes" Is Swan-Song of Election—G. O. P. Leaders Desperate Over Wholesale Desertion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Not as Maine goes, but as The Negro goes, will go the 1936 Presidential election!

THE "POWER VOTE" IN SEVEN CRUCIAL STATES

State	*Electoral Vote*	*Negro Vote*
Pennsylvania	36	177,000
Illinois	29	218,000
Ohio	26	200,000
Michigan	19	134,000
Missouri	15	150,000
Indiana	14	78,000
West Virginia	8	67,000
TOTALS	147	1,024,000

This startling fact has been admitted by both Democratic and Republican leaders as the Presidential campaign swings into its final hectic month.

The colored eelctorate, it is now clear, holds the balance of power in at least seven key States, where their registration totals exceed in ratios of two to one or more, the probable margin of victory or defeat for the two major parties.

In some instances the Negro vote is from four to six times the margin claimed by either party.

Control 147 Electoral Votes

The seven pivotal States where the preponderant swing of colored voters will probably mean victory for the Democratic party are Pennsylvania, with its 36 electoral votes; Illinois, with 29; Indiana, with 14; Ohio, with 26 Michgan;, wth 19; Missouri, with 15 and West Virginia, with 8.

This forms a total of 147 electoral votes, and these electoral votes will sway the election.

Over 1,000,000 Registered

In these seven States, over 1,024,000 Negroes are now registered and prepared to vote. The following list does not include qualified Negro voters, but those who have registered:

Pennsylvania	177,000
Illinois	218,000
Indiana	78,00
Ohio	200,000
Michigan	134,000
Missouri	150,000
West Virginia	67,000

In addition to these States, New York State has 287,000 registered Negro voters; New Jersey, 141,000 and Maryland, 165,000, but it is not estimated that Negroes hold an outright balance of power, although there is no doubt but what their vote will have a decided effect.

Republicans Anxious

Referring to these votes, an outstanding Republican leader said last week, "If the Republicans had the colored vote in these states as we used to have them, there wouldn't be any question about all of these states being assured for Governor Landon."

But even Republican leaders are going about their work with an "if only" attitude. They are in the field with the people and they admit, in their secret conferences, that they will be lucky to hold 30 per cent of the Negro vote.

They are constantly faced with embarrassing questions. They hear the name of Roosevelt cheered wherever they go. In the movies, they hear young boys and girls . . . kids, in fact . . . booing the name of Governor Landon.

Not that Landon, as such, is an enemy, but because they hear their mothers and their fathers praising the name of President Roosevelt. To children, President Roosevelt is the ship and all else is the sea.

"The Man In the Streets . . ."

In Chicago's famous South Side, in this city's Harlem, in Pittsburgh's Wylie avenue and in Philadelphia's colored ghetto, the talk of the man in the streets is ROOSEVELT!!

An intelligent Negro leadership, spurred on by a vigorous Negro press, has been checking the record! Tse record is just too bad for the Republicans, and they are sensing it day by day.

In their desperation, they are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, trying to corral the Negro vote. They have devised a complete Negro division, functioning on parallel lines with the National Republican organization.

But as the "zero hour" grows nearer, astute political analyzers report that the Roosevelt trend is growing steadily. And it hasn't yet reached its peak.

This year, instead of "As Maine Goes, so Goes the Nation," the cry is "As the Negro Goes, so Goes the Nation!"

And the Negro vote is headed definitely, into the Democratic column.

NEGRO VOTE BIDS MAKE SOUTH THINK

Democratic Overtures Cause Some White Supporters to Wonder About Future.

TWO-PARTY BATTLEFIELD?

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 23.—With the outcome in this region certain, and with conviction growing that the country will go this time as it such goes, many Southerners are less concerned with the election next month than with the national political attention given to the Negro.

Word that a million votes cast by Negroes in the pivotal States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana may determine the outcome in those States and in the nation itself, makes it obvious that the Negro has become a tremendously important factor in national elections and that the parties from now on may be expected to vie in offers for his support.

And if, as the straw ballots indicate, the Negro vote this year is going not to the party of Abraham Lincoln and emancipation but to the one of Franklin Roosevelt and relief, that is a matter for still further concern to certain Southerners. It means that the Democratic party, to which they look for protection in a problem peculiarly their own, will have found that the Negro vote can and must be won for itself.

Efforts to make of Democratic overtures to the Negro an anti-administration argument in the South have been going on for some time, and some of them have been vicious in appeal to racial prejudice. The object is to alienate Southern votes from the administration.

Clarification Seen

The propaganda does advertise, however, the fact which the voting in pivotal States makes obvious. It does impress upon the deep South the inevitability of inter-party competition for Negro votes and the prospect of a Democratic party no longer an asylum for this region's sensibilities on racial matters. It has been the Negro question that has done more than anything else to hold the South solidly Democratic. With that factor eliminating itself, there is hope of a real two-party system with all the benefits that would follow in clarification of issues at home and enhancement of Southern prestige with both parties.

An interesting sidelight on the situation is the demand by a "Southern Union for Equal Rights for White People" at Greensboro, Ala., for a constitutional amendment empowering the States "to enact legislation for preserving the racial, social and economic identity of the white population within their respective jurisdictions." Another and perhaps much more important sidelight is letters appearing in several Southern papers lately making much of the fact that in spite of all the clashes and injustices the Southern white man and the Southern Negro are natural friends, and saying that nowhere except in the South is the Negro really liked and understood.

Emphasis on Affection

In the opinions of the writers of these letters and of many others in the South today, this region must meet the new political power of the Negro, not by opposing it, but by assimilating it, and the most important immediate step to that end is a new emphasis upon the natural affection that exists between the better elements of both races in the South.

Howard Odum in his volume, "Southern Regions," are (1) that South (1) by making the Negro the ratio of Negro population to problem continually less a Southern total population is decreasing, (2) and more a national one, and (2) that Negro population is being diffby making it more and more proper fused throughout the nation, even though two-thirds remains in the

Three important factors in the South, and (3) that the Negro is in culture situation, as pointed out by Dr.

These factors should help the and safe in Southern opinion to grant the Negro the economic, cultural and political opportunities he deserves.

Political – 1936
Suffrage

General.

Disfranchisement

The 218 members of the lower house of Congress necessary to bring the anti-lynching bill up for action signed the demand. Another accomplishment by the N. A. A. C. P. and another evidence of the growing respect for the Negro's vote.

The bill may not become a law, but the conditions which led up to its consideration are lasting. They can be made to serve even better in the future. In every state there are still Negroes by the thousands who do not vote. Adding them to the power already exerted is the task of intelligence and self-interest.

A host of young people have come of age since the last presidential election, citizens who must meet the bewilderments in public affairs that are proving too much for oldsters, without having their habit of going to the polls and expressing their preferences for men and measures. The temptation to do nothing and voluntarily disfranchise themselves will be strong among them. Especially will they be reluctant to vote if seasoned politicians of their acquaintance put voting on the low plane of a personal favor.

We hope that will not happen in this election. The issues mean much to everybody. The nation, the neighbor next door, and these young people themselves have a vital stake in the election outcome.

Young people who decry the inequalities they suffer by law and by custom need not search out new methods of attack upon prejudice. The victories already gained through time-tried methods show the way. Talking about rights is pure waste unless it leads to getting out the vote! Whoever says he loves his race, and then does not vote, is an impractical dreamer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

JUL 20 1936

THE POLITICAL MILL

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

It won't be long before the administration will be spending Government funds at top-rate speed. The Works Progress Administration is getting into action even to a greater extent than before, particularly with projects on a larger and more permanent scale. The drought in many of the States has opened up a new field for Government expenditure and hundreds of thousands more persons are to be put on relief. The farmers will be getting their checks for complying with the A. A. A.'s soil erosion and soil conservation program. The spending will increase as the national election approaches. If there were no election this year it might have increased in just the same way. But it happens there is an election, and the political effect of this spending is not to be lightly tossed aside.

* * * *

Why is it that the Roosevelt Democrats are counting strongly on having the support of the Negro voters in large Eastern States and in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana? Is it because the reciprocal tariff agreements or the managed currency program of the administration appeals to these colored voters? It is not. It is for the simple reason that the administration has passed out to the colored voters and their families millions and millions of dollars as relief payments. They are telling these colored voters that if the Republicans win in this election the supply of money will be shut off.

It is true that this Democratic administration has been more friendly in the matter of appointments and favors to the Negroes than has any other Democratic administration since the Civil War. But this alone would scarcely have moved the Negro from his allegiance to the Republican party. The Republicans have been recognized as the friends of the colored people since the day of Abraham Lincoln, who issued the emancipation proclamation. It was the party under whose administration the colored people were set free. But now it is urged that the Roosevelt administration has been responsible for paying millions of the colored people money which they otherwise would not have received, and that if this payment is to be continued Roosevelt must be kept in the White House. It may work, and then again it may not. What could the colored voters expect if they moved over in considerable numbers to the Democratic party this year, and then the country elected Landon President?

* * * *

A very considerable number of Negroes vote, for example, in Maryland. They have voted, in the past, Republican. But if they turn to the Democratic ticket this year, will their vote more than offset the Democratic defections, the votes of the anti-Roosevelt Democrats in Baltimore and out in the counties? It is what the Democratic high command is hoping, anyway. Col. Henry Breckinridge, who has recently announced his support of Gov. Landon for President against President Roosevelt, ran as a Democratic opponent of the President in the Maryland presidential preference primary this year. He polled almost 20,000 Democratic votes. And a great many of these Democrats who supported Breckinridge are sufficiently hostile to Roosevelt to vote against him next November 3. Unless the Roosevelt ticket gets the support of a very large number of colored voters in Maryland, the State is likely to be found in the Republican column. And it has been said that Maryland is rarely wrong in a presidential election—that it invariably supports the winning presidential candidate.

* * * *

A great play is being made by the administration for the support of organized labor. Labor's Non-Partisan League, headed by Maj. George Berry, who was a part of the Roosevelt administration and who still holds some kind of a non-paid job in the administration, is doing its best to line up organized labor all over the country for Roosevelt. The administration was taking no chances. It may have feared that the American Federation of Labor would retain its traditional policy of not indorsing presidential candidates. It abandoned that policy in 1924 and gave its official support to the late Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, running as a progressive and independent candidate. Anyway, it gave its immediate blessing to the Berry organization as soon as it got under way. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is an officer in the Berry organization. He had already seen to it that his own union indorse the candidacy of President Roosevelt. And now, Berry reports that great strides have been made all over the country in lining up the labor unions. In other words, he and his organization are going to deliver the labor vote to Roosevelt.

* * * *

If organized labor, the relief receivers, the farmers who are receiving cash subsidies and the drought sufferers line up with those Democrats who still are content to go along with the New Deal ticket it will be a formidable array, and more particularly if the Negro voters follow suit and support the President for re-election.

Despite the efforts of organized labor, it looks as though a lot of the "masses," so called, might turn out to be in opposition to President Roosevelt. Certainly Father Coughlan counts a lot of these folk in his National Union for Social Justice, and Dr. Townsend in his old-age pension organization. They have both promised to campaign for Lemke, which is just another way of saying against Roosevelt.

* * * *

How much good Father Coughlin has done either his cause or himself by calling the President a "liar" and a "betrayer" is decidedly questionable. That kind of personal attack upon the President may really bring aid to him. It's something that Coughlin will have trouble living down in the future. Now that the Townsend convention in Cleveland is over, the followers of Coughlin, Townsend and Rev. Gerald Smith of the Huey Long share-the-wealth clubs will be looking forward to the convention of the National Union for Social Justice, which is to be held the middle of August. The new Union party, of which Lemke is the self-imposed presidential candidate—with the backing of Father Coughlin—may flower from this convention of the national union.

* * * *

The Democrats are talking about launching an attack on Gov. Landon on the ground that he has been a dry Governor of a dry State. It is said that some of the wets in New York, Illinois, Missouri and other States are looking at the Republican nominee slightly askance. They want to be assured that the drys will get no comfort from Landon if he gets into the White House.

With national prohibition apparently safely buried, it seems scarcely possible that the issue will amount to much in the coming campaign, although the national prohibition party may put a presidential candidate in the field. The wets, however, had a tough time of it for a dozen long years. They may remember that it was Roosevelt and his election which speeded the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 17 1936

The Negro Vote

False Prophets Assailed by a Member of the Race

To the New York Herald Tribune:

As a young Negro I cannot help but be alarmed at the appalling advice given unintelligent members of our race by our supposed leaders in Pennsylvania. Such advice deserves the scorn and contempt of every intelligent Negro and should be refuted to the limit.

The Republican party might not have done all it could for the Negro, but it has done all that has been done for him, and let not the bulk of the Negro race be moved by this sudden burst of recognition, which is only for political purposes.

I say to the Negroes in Pennsylvania I would rather go out and earn these false prophets, who are just as desperate at the moment as the party whose cause they espouse.

ROBERT LAWTON.

Brooklyn, July 15, 1936.

GALESBURG, ILL.
REGISTER MAIL

MAR 2 - 1936

A SUBTLE PLEA

That was a subtle plea that Harold Ickes made to the colored people in Chicago and it does him no honor. He is Secretary of the Interior and PWA Administrator. His claim was "that under the Roosevelt administration colored people had been given a special new deal of their own. He told of the large sums of relief money spent for them, the efforts to provide new housing for them in 19 slum clearing projects, the employment of colored architects and managers, and, in the PWA, the employment of colored lawyers, economists, and others."

This is simply a plea for votes and it is based on a sordid motive. It puts Mr. Ickes in the attitude of having spent money to get votes. He sets forth what his own department has done. He indicates clearly enough why it was done. It is but a foretaste of what Mr. Ickes is preparing to say to every one else that has received money from the PWA, and it proves this early the political use that is being made of money that is exacted by taxation on all the American people. But we do not believe that the colored people will be fooled by this talk of money spent on them. They are wise to comprehend the hint that the main purpose back of it is political.

And Postmaster General Farley is also going over the country telling how much money the government has been spending on the people and intimating clearly that they should vote for their benefactor.

It is a sad state of affairs if an administration can spend billions of dollars to influence voters. Judging from the tenor of the speeches that is the main object.

Greenville, S. C. News
July 26, 1936

Beard Would Keep Negroes From Holding S. C. Offices

Editor The News:

It seems from various and sundry comments reaching me these days, that the action of the Democratic convention in making a bold bid for the negro vote has stirred up considerable interest in my oft repeated proposition to amend our state constitution to prohibit negroes holding public office in this state coupled with the warning of much evil to follow failure to so provide.

One man writes, "I was sorry to see in the Press and Banner your statement declining the offer of many friends to furnish your campaign expenses to make the race for the House of Representatives. Your proposed amendment is badly needed and we know you would push it, if you were in the legislature. I heard a lawyer say that it conflicted with United States Constitution, but I don't believe he knows. Tell us about it in The News."

I have watched the present democratic acceptance of negro suffrage slowly develop for many years, and the present situation is no surprise to me, as I have often warned of its approach and advocated making negroes ineligible to hold office as a stop-gap to their budding political aspirations. As long as only the Republican party bids for the negro vote, we could easily control the situation down here through our white primary system. But when Mr. Roosevelt ran as the Tammany candidate and put Farley in command, that Tammany trickster knew how to get the negro vote and promptly got it for his candidate and is holding it tight now on the basis of "Whose bread I eat; his song I sing," and will deliver the almost solid negro vote in November.

Now, our Southern people are "asleep at the switch," in my opinion and will awake at no very distant day to find the negroes in the South in the full exercise of not only the suffrage but all other political prerogatives now enjoyed by white people alone. For with both major political parties actively bidddding for their political support it will be impossible to much longer maintain the present status quo, as both parties will afford them government protection in the exercise of the right of suffrage guaranteed them by the federal constitution, but now denied them by various subtifuges which cannot stand against determined federal opposition.

As to the constitutional question involved in each state making only white people eligible to hold office, by state constitutional amendment. I know some lawyers think it would conflict with the federal constitution, but I can find nothing in that instrument to prohibit and no lawyer who so expressed himself to me was able to point it out, so I am satisfied that we have the power to do that.

If I am incorrect in this, will appreciate it if some good lawyer will point out the error and prove it from the Constitution. Now in conclusion, it is plain that Roosevelt favors negro suffrage, so let's get busy and scotch it now, for "he who would not when he should, may not when he would."

W. P. BEARD.

BREAKING PARTY LINES

This year, as never before, appeals are being made by the major parties for the support of the colored voters. The Democrats are doing so in an aggressive manner. By this act they are forcing the Republicans to take notice and refrain from believing that the Negro vote is tied to that party. Despite the protests of the rabid south, the Democrats are appealing to the colored voters through effective organizations, especially in the border and close voting states. It is realized that in these states a few thousand votes can easily win an election. Here is where the colored voter is a decided factor. By judicious action they can easily cause the success of either of these parties. It is not unwise for our people to divide their votes. It means much for their betterment in every respect. This would be particularly true in the south if there were two strong opposing parties. Such contending parties will soften the old time Democrats and force them to be less sensitive about the use of the ballot by the Negro. This time is coming. It is predicted that within the next quarter of a century this institution will be obtained, even if only in a mild way.

Let Negro Register and Vote And Political Freedom Is His

NEW YORK.—(Inc.)—The Colored "Forgotten Man" is constantly seeking a "way out" of his difficuties. He suffers from many disabilities, such as discrimination—economic, social and educational. He suffers from proscription—is denied or kept out of many of the joys of life and living because of his position in a minority group.

But at last a new light is dawning in the consciousness of the colored man throughout the North and West, and in some parts of the South. That new light is a new intelligence—a new realization—a recognition of the fact that if he will but exercise his franchise—use his political power—by mass formation—he can solve many of his own problems—destroy or abolish many of the restrictions that hold him back, and surmount many of the barriers that have been thrown up before him.

To use that political power in the mass, this new intelligence has shown the colored citizen he must register and vote. One cannot vote unless he registers, and for one to register he must understand something of the benefits to accrue for the time and trouble expended in taking this all-important step.

Wherever we have political leaders of real power and whose influence is far-reaching, their pedestal always rests on a large registration and a large vote. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, or West Virginia, the story and the facts are the same.

Power Rests in Ballots

In Boston there is Julian D Rainey, noted lawyer and "silver-tongued" orator, (now in New York directing the Roosevelt drive), who has helped make and unmake governors, and United States senators, and helped swing Presidential elections in the Bay State. But all of Mr. Rainey's power rests on the ballot as wielded by the colored citizens—the wielding of that ballot for or against candidates for office who get the endorsement or fall to get it from Mr. Rainey.

In New York there are two judges on the bench who were placed there by the people; two members of the Legislature; and several high appointive positions are in the group, held all because Negroes of New York registered and then voted. There are two district co-Leaders—Herbert L. Bruce and Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes—who controll the Regular Tammany Hall (Democratic) organization in Harlem for the first time in history, all because Harlemites registered and then voted.

In Philadelphia there is the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard in the legislature, and other appointive offices held by Democrats in that rock-ribbed Republican city, all because colored citizens registered and then voted the Democratic ticket.

In Chicago the Honorable Arthur Mitchell, member of congress, hails from the first district. Mitchell's election came as a result of a strenuous campaign to have the citizens register and then come out and vote. Congressman Mitchell's re-election fight is being based on the expectation that a record number of citizens will register and vote for him to go back to Washington.

Voting Brings Results

What does all this mean to the Negro? There is but one anwser: The Acquisition of Power to Better Your Condition. It means there is power for the group in mass registration and voting, and it means there is prestige and honor for the group in registering and voting the Democratic ticket. Big men in Boston, judges and legislators in New York, assemblymen in Pennsylvania, a congressman in Illinois, all point to the truth of the statement that there is group salvation in registering and then voting.

In Pennsylvania the representatives of the people for the legislature to censure the Lynch-Judge Benjamin C. Atlee, something that wouldn't have happened had not our people registering and voted for their own men to go to Harrisburg and represent them. In Illinois Congressman Mitchell sent a colored boy, the first in 50 years, to the Annapolis Naval academy. In New York a colored assemblyman got through a law prohibiting insurance companies from discriminating between colored and white risks, and prohibiting public utilities from discriminating on a basis of color in the employement of workers. Also in New York colored judges on the bench are a living guarantee that the humblest man, colored as well as white, can have added assurance of a square deal when he comes before the bar of justice.

Think these facts over, and then register and vote.

Political – 1936
Suffrage

General.

Detailed Vote for President, '36 and '32

Times 12-10-36 New York Times

By The Associated Press.

The complete vote by States in the Presidential election of Nov. 3, as certified by State officials and compiled by The Associated Press, together with the vote of the two major parties in 1932, was as follows:

State	Roosevelt Democrat	Landon Republican	Other Parties	Total Vote	Totals of 1932 Vote Roosevelt	Hoover
Alabama	238,196	35,358	2,190	275,744	207,910	34,675
Arizona	86,722	33,433	4,008	124,163	79,264	36,104
Arkansas	146,765	32,039	619	179,423	189,602	28,467
California	1,766,836	836,431	35,119	2,638,386	1,324,157	847,902
Colorado	295,021	181,267	12,338	488,626	250,877	189,617
Connecticut	382,129	278,685	29,916	690,730	281,632	288,420
Delaware	69,702	57,260	673	127,635	54,319	57,074
Florida	249,117	78,248	....	327,365	206,307	69,170
Georgia	255,364	36,942	872	293,178	234,118	19,863
Idaho	125,683	66,256	7,780	199,719	109,479	71,312
Illinois	2,282,999	1,570,393	141,696	3,995,088	1,882,304	1,432,756
Indiana	934,974	671,570	24,353	1,650,897	862,054	677,184
Iowa	621,756	487,977	33,000	1,142,733	598,019	414,433
Kansas	464,520	397,727	3,260	865,507	424,204	349,498
Kentucky	541,944	369,702	14,555	926,201	580,574	394,716
Louisiana	292,680	36,692	140	329,512	249,418	18,853
Maine	126,333	168,823	16,332	311,488	128,907	166,631
Maryland	389,612	231,435	3,849	624,488	314,314	184,184
Massachusetts	942,716	768,613	129,028	1,840,357	800,148	736,959
Michigan	1,016,794	699,733	88,571	1,805,098	871,700	739,894
Minnesota	698,811	350,461	114,996	1,164,268	600,806	363,959
Mississippi	157,316	4,387	322	162,025	140,168	5,180
Missouri	1,111,043	697,891	19,712	1,828,646	1,025,406	564,713
Montana	159,650	63,598	7,224	230,472	127,286	708,078
Nebraska	347,454	247,731	12,847	608,032	359,082	201,177
Nevada	31,938	11,882	....	43,820	28,756	12,674
New Hampshire	108,460	104,642	5,012	218,114	100,680	103,629
New Jersey	1,083,850	720,322	60,766	1,864,938	806,630	775,684
New Mexico	105,838	61,710	....	167,548	95,089	54,217
New York	3,293,222	2,180,670	123,981	5,597,873	2,534,959	1,937,963
North Carolina	616,141	223,283	38	839,462	497,566	208,344
North Dakota	163,148	72,751	39,914	275,813	178,350	71,772
Ohio	1,747,122	1,127,709	170,068	3,044,899	1,301,695	1,227,679
Oklahoma	501,069	245,122	3,549	749,740	516,468	188,165
Oregon	266,733	122,706	31,313	420,752	213,871	136,019
Wyoming	62,624	38,739	2,029	4,138,879	1,295,948	1,453,540
Pennsylvania	2,353,788	1,690,300	94,791	308,966	146,604	115,266
*Rhode Island	164,541	124,420	20,005	115,437	102,347	1,978
South Carolina	113,791	1,646	....	296,452	183,515	99,212
South Dakota	160,137	125,977	10,338	476,538	259,817	126,806
Tennessee	328,083	146,516	1,939	843,382	760,348	97,959
Texas	734,485	103,874	5,023	216,677	116,750	84,795
Utah	150,246	64,555	1,876	143,699	56,266	78,984
Vermont	62,134	81,023	542	334,590	203,977	89,637
Virginia	234,980	98,336	1,274	692,338	353,260	208,645
Washington	459,579	206,892	25,867	829,945	405,124	330,731
West Virginia	502,582	325,358	2,005	1,258,712	707,410	347,741
Wisconsin	802,984	380,828	74,900	103,392	54,370	39,583
Totals	27,751,612	16,681,913	1,378,630	45,812,155	22,821,857	15,761,841

Roosevelt's 1936 plurality, 11,069,699; in 1932, 7,060,016.
*Unofficial.

45,812,155 BALLOTS IN PRESIDENCY VOTE

Times

Grand Total, Also Roosevelt's Total and His Plurality, Set New High Records.

12-10-36

HE LED BY 11,069,699 VOTES

New York N.Y.

Official Tabulation Is Complete Except for Rhode Island, Where Litigation Sealed Boxes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Final returns from the Presidential election, official in every State save one, showed today that the record-breaking vote amounted to 45,812,155. President Roosevelt's plurality, also a record, was 11,069,699.

Only in Rhode Island, where litigation has kept the voting machines under lock, has no official count been made. Including the complete unofficial figures for that State, the totals are:

Candidate.	Vote.
Roosevelt	27,751,612
Landon	16,681,913
Others	1,378,630
Lemke (Union)	891,858
Thomas (Socialist)	187,342
Browder (Communist)	80,181
Colvin (Prohibition)	37,609
Aiken (Social-Labor)	12,729
Scattering and void	168,911

In percentages, as compared with 1932, the parties stacked up this way:

Party.	1936.	1932.
Democratic	60.7	57.3
Republican	36.4	39.6
Others	2.9	3.1

The total varied less than 1 per cent from The Associated Press estimate of the probable vote, on the basis of registration figures, a few days before the election. The figure given then was 45,473,000.

Both parties participated in the smashing of many records. The total was almost 6,000,000 more than was ever cast in a previous election and three times as many as the total in any election before 1916.

The Roosevelt-Garner ticket received almost 5,000,000 more than in 1932, when its vote was 22,821,857.

Landon and Knox won the second largest vote ever given to a Republican ticket. Hoover and Curtis received 21,392,190 in 1928 and 15,761,841 in 1932.

Carrying every State except Maine and Vermont, for an electoral vote of 523 to 8, the victors' plurality was the largest ever given and almost 2,000,000 more than the total which elected Wilson in 1916. Roosevelt's plurality four years ago was 7,060,016 and in 1936 exceeded the total vote given to any Democratic nominee.

The total vote exceeded that given to any Democratic nominee prior to Alfred E. Smith's 15,000,000 in 1928.

The Union party candidates, Representative William Lemke and Thomas C. O'Brien, polled less than a quarter of the votes received in the third party totals of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 and Robert M. LaFollette in 1924. His greatest strength was attained in Ohio, where he polled 132,212; Massachusetts, 118,639; Illinois, 89,439; Michigan, 75,795, and Minnesota, 74,296.

All minor parties showed declines this year. The best comparative showing was made by the Communists, Earl W. Browder and James W. Ford, Negro, who had three-quarters as many votes as that party's 1932 candidates. New York led in their vote with 35,609. California was second with 10,877.

The Socialists, behind Norman Thomas and George A. Nelson, slipped to fourth place in the national result after running third in 1932. This year they polled slightly more than a fifth as many votes as they did in 1932. New York gave them 86,897 votes. Pennsylvania was second with 14,375 and California third with 11,325.

HOLSEY TROUNCES PAUL MALLON FOR INCONSISTENCIES IN HIS "LOW DOWN" COLUMN

Black Dispatch (Oklahoma City, Okla.)

REFUTES CHARGE THAT SOUTHERN WHITES AND BLACKS CAN NOT FIND COMMON GROUND AT BALLOT BOX

Quotes Black Dispatch To Prove Point

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 10.—Albon Holsey, alert secretary of the National Negro Business League, and one of the outstanding leaders of the South, in a recent letter to Paul Mallon, Washington columnist, took this writer to task for inconsistent utterances regarding the avalanche of two million Negro votes cast for President Roosevelt in the last election.

Holsey took Mallon to task for his notion which indicates that Southern whites and Northern Negroes cannot vote harmoniously and in agreement together.

To prove his case Holsey cites recent editorial utterances appearing in the Black Dispatch, leading Oklahoma publication, and quotes Editor Dunjee of the Black Dispatch, as saying, during the course of a personal interview, since Negroes in Oklahoma started voting with Democrats "we have been able to get more for our people here in this state than ever before."

The following is the exact text of Mr. Holsey's letter to Columnist Mallon.

"In your release which appeared in the papers on November 5, you said:

" 'The first consideration is the fact that the President has built more of an organization than he can handle. He has, for instance, encouraged northern Negroes to vote for him in the same ballot box with Southern Democrats.'

"While true and correctly stated by you, the situation does appear incongruous unless and until the reasons behind this strange coalition are revealed.

"The isolation which Negroes are compelled by custom and tradition to accept has created among them a group of sensitiveness which, from long endured sufferings, responds quickly to kind and considerate treatment.

"What, therefore, occurred on November 3, when nearly two million Negroes voted for President Roosevelt, was more an expression of personal gratitude to him, than a cold analysis of the principles offered by the contending parties. Negroes have come to regard the President as their friend and their faith in his inherent sense of justice outweighed the fear of voting the same ticket which was voted by the Solid South.

"And lest we forget, we here repeat the statement, supported by reliable statisticians, that between eighty (80) and ninety (90) per cent of the Negroes now in the North came from the South or have relatives down here. The first concern, then, of these Negroes of the North is "How are our folks being treated in the South." This was definitely apparent during the campaign just concluded. Negro newspapers of the Central West and East which were supporting the Republican ticket gave amplifying emphasis to every incident of discrimination which occurred in the South. Experienced Negro journalists were employed by the Negro Voter's Division of the Republican National Committee to prepare and send out material, as would keep afresh the wounds of Southern discrimination and thus 'scare' Northern Negro voters into supporting the Republican ticket.

"Negroes of the South, while conscious of wrongs and injustices in the administration of many Federal relief and work projects honestly believed that President Roosevelt did not condone them and as one Negro sharecropper said recently, 'Things is so much better since President Roosevelt took over our farms.'

"Thus while Northern Negro voters listened with one ear as campaign orators refreshed their minds of discriminations under Democratic rule, they also remembered that since 1933, 4,406 Negro farmers have purchased farms, that many other Negro farms which were heavily mortgaged have been cleared of debt, that thousands of Negro students have been aided by the NYA, that housing projects like the one in Atlanta, Georgia, have improved living conditions of their people, that in contrast to seven major appointments under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, more than fifty have been made under Roosevelt, and that Negro tenants and sharecroppers have been assured some measure of security by impartial mandates issued from Washington.

"Another factor which had considerable bearing, is the fact that in several Southern cities Negro leaders of intelligence have joined with whites in local issues. In 1932, it was apparent that Negroes were beginning to break away from traditional Republican affiliations, and voting for men. This in itself seemed to ease, somewhat, the tension here in the South.

"The Black Dispatch, able and influential Negro weekly, published in Oklahoma City, said editorially after the election:

" 'It has been the solid Negro vote, which always voted Republican, that caused the white South to be solidly Democratic. . . . The Black Dispatch is proud that it ventured out with other visionful Negro leaders to lead the masses into the light of reason and progress. For the first time in the history of the Negro's citizenship the Negro liberated himself from the fears of his fathers and walked to the polls unafraid and voted sensibly and right. Last Tuesday, November 3, was a turning point in the history of the American Negro. The black man is going places from this day on.'

"Editor Dunjee of the Black Dispatch, told me that because his paper supported President Roosevelt in 1932 he discovered new white friends of influence in his state and added that 'we have been able to get more for our people here in the state than ever before.'

"A change somewhat similar is definitely noticeable among Southern whites. Governor Talmadge of Georgia made the President's friendliness towards the Negro an issue in his bitterly fought campaign with Senator Russell and was humiliatingly defeated. Two decades ago this 'red herring' would have brought him overwhelming victory.

"In South Carolina, Senator Byrnes was up for re-election and his opponents attempted to embarrass him because he did not 'take a walk' from the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia last June with Senator Smith, when a Negro minister offered prayer. Senator Byrnes was re-elected seven to one.

"Most of the traditional discriminations against Negroes here in the South remain, but it is encouraging, more as a trend, than a movement, that during the last three years, Southern white men have occasionally been heard to remark:

" 'Now if you fellows are going to vote with us, we will have to find some way for you to gradually come into our primaries.'

"Here and there in the South, white and colored people in the upper bracket jobs are working together on Federal projects as well as in health, civic, religious and educational activities. Such instances of interracial good will and cooperation are far less spectacular than lynchings, but their influence is far-reaching, and will tend to lessen the possibilities of the danger which your comment suggests."

Political-1936
Suffrage

General

FORUM of FACT and OPINION

by Dr W.E.B. DuBois

(This column represents the personal opinion of Dr. DuBois and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

The Black Vote

We have seen a land descending into hell and in the third year rising from the dead and sitting on the right hand of nine ancient men who rule America in a Supreme Court, above law and popular will.

States cannot control corporations in inter-State trade. Corporations are created by State law and all trade, State or inter-State, takes place in States. The United States cannot control State law or trade in States. Ergo, corporations cannot be controlled and are not controlled and they control us. Which unanswerable reasoning is to be found in the well-known cases of the United States vs. NRA and vs. the AAA.

Thus reason nine corporation lawyers and lawyers belong to that class whose duty it is to sell their souls. The buying and selling of labor power has been roundly arraigned as the wage slavery of our day, but less has been said of the more dangerous process of selling thought and reason for bread, which is demanded today of reporters, editors and lawyers, and too often of teachers. So, when a corporation lawyer has hired his soul to capital for 40 years, he can scarcely buy it back in the next ten. He remains a corporation lawyer and his judicial decisions show it.

The Republican party is prepared to buy the election of 1936 just as it bought the election of 1896 and with the same money and for the same reasons. The Democratic party is prepared to play the jackass in 1936 as it did in 1896 with a radical head and a reactionary rump, progressing backward and getting nowhere.

The well-remembered third party, alias Bull Moose, Progressive, Reform, Socialist and Labor, still refuses to attack disfranchisement in the South as the key to democracy and thus defeats itself before it begins to fight.

The Negro voted before the Constitution. In every colony, North and South, a free Negro with requisite qualifications, had the legal right to vote at some time before 1787. Probably few actually voted, but we know that some did. The English conquest of the Assiento for slave-trading poured so many Negroes into the new world that it led in self-defense to the disfranchisement of free Negroes in most of the colonies between 1715 and 1776.

* * *

The Revolutionary War

The Revolution restored the ballot widely to black soldiers and black freemen of property; but as the Cotton Kingdom began to arise and slavery became commercialized, the Negro gradually lost the ballot again between the years 1814-1838. In western territory, where his right to vote was guaranteed by the Northwest Ordinance, States disfranchised him on admission for fear of slave and free Negro competition.

* * *

Emancipation

After emancipation, the Negro asked at most only limited suffrage; but he had universal suffrage forced on him by the needs of northern business which not only needed a loyal voting population in the South, but feared attack of the restored South on the tariff, the currency, the national debt and the expanding corporations. Northern philanthropy which had hesitated at this extreme demand, strove to make this ballot effective with an economic foundation and intelligence . . . that is, free lands and public schools; but this failed with the deliberately crippled Freedmen's Bureau.

Nevertheless, the Negro valiantly tried to vote himself schools and economic rights and to join hands with white labor in this new assertion of democracy. This current democratic doctrine in New England and the Middle-West, was impossible in the South of 1867-1876. First there was no democratic tradition in the South, and secondly, the landholding capitalists who formerly held political power, were overwhelmed; and finally there was and had been economic competition between the white and Negro workers.

The Negro could look for intelligent leadership in four directions:

1. To his former master.
2. To the northern whites.
3. To white labor.
4. To his own intelligentsia.

Toward the first he turned naturally and on advice of both Sumner and Stevens.

* * *

Reconstruction

He was unsuccessful because the price demanded was disfranchisement and poverty. The northern whites were represented by teachers and business men. The teachers led the Negro honestly to learning, but they had no economic program suitable to revolution. The northern businessmen come South presented the current pattern already beginning to sweep to triumph in the North: cheap labor with a vote guided and restricted by bribery, with a fair chance for the smart and lucky to escape into the employing class. Southern whites, both employers and laborers, rejected out of hand any program which opened even such limited opportunities to Negroes. White labor had no laboring class consciousness and was easily swept into a movement to renew the Civil War and keep Negroes "in their place." The northern labor movement made no effective effort to co-operate with white or black Southern labor.

* * *

Revolution of 1876

The Negro's leadership in politics and economics had eventually to come from within . . . from the educated free Negro class North and South and shrewd freedmen. These leaders were excluded from the white Democratic party which long remained pledged against the war amendments. They tried to join the reform movements which attacked graft and bribery, North and South; but these movements in the South could only get white support by identifying bribery with Negro suffrage and attacking both. The Negro was therefore forced to find his only political arena in the Republican party.

Moreover, the Republicans needed him. The threat to place the old South again in the saddle, made the fight of Northern industry in the elections of 1868 and 1872 depend especially on the Negro vote and the campaigns were won by Federal force despite local anarchy. By 1876 it was manifest, however, that a bargain must be struck. Northern industry represented by the Republican party did not really want effective democracy in the South any more than in New York. The southern landholders and new industrial leaders, after all, wanted primarily increased power and income. The bargain included illegal disfranchisement of black labor and the manipulation of white labor by northern methods plus race propaganda. Just as the competition of disfranchised foreign-born labor in the North held in check the northern labor movement, so in the South, disfranchised black labor was held as a club over white labor by an oli-

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N. A. A. C. P. SUBMITS PROGRAM AGAINST EDUCATIONAL JIM-CROW TO GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES

EVERY EDUCATED NEGRO WHO DOES NOT REGISTER AND VOTE IS CIVIC DERELICT

Negroes May Hold Balance of Power This Year, It Is Pointed Out

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—(ANP)—Details of the program against discrimination in public education which the N. A. A. C. P. prepared and submitted to fraternities and sororities meeting in convention during the Christmas holidays, were revealed this week. A copy of the program is also being sent to all individual chapters and N. A. A. C. P. branches, the association stated.

One of the important points of this campaign is the assertion by the organization that every educated Negro who does not register and vote is a civic derelict. It is pointed out that this is presidential year and Negroes may hold the balance of power, but of greater significance is the necessity of voting in local elections in order to see that each community has the proper administration.

National organizations of the Greek letter societies are asked to create scholarships of from $350 to $500 each for those students and teachers who sacrifice their personal security as test cases in the struggle for educational equality, appoint commissions to promote educational equality, and work with other commissions, cooperate in studying this kind of discrimination in one state each year, sponsor the admission of qualified students to all state supported universities.

Graduate chapters in addition are asked to sponsor public meetings against educational discrimination, campaign for an increased study of the Negro in school curricula of both races and the placing of more books about the Negro in all libraries and obtain public cooperation generally in the drive to end jim-crow in the schools. The program for undergraduate chapters is similar in substance.

WATERLOO, IA.
COURIER
FEB 12 1936

TOO MANY VOTERS STAY AWAY FROM THE POLLS.

In Thomas Jefferson's time the state of Virginia had a law requiring every qualified voter to cast a ballot at every election under penalty of being compelled to forfeit 100 pounds of tobacco.

Three-quarters of a century ago 80 per cent of the registered voters cast ballots in national elections. In 1924 more than 50 per cent of the registered voters stayed away from the polls.

In some states the total vote in presidential elections is rarely as high as 50 per cent and frequently shrinks to 30 per cent.

In 1920, the population of the United States was 105,710,620 and the total vote for all candidates for the presidency was 26,705,346. In 1930 the population of the country was 122,775,710 and the number of men and women over the age of 21 years was 82,279,448. This figure includes native-born whites, 12,000,000 aliens, and 6,000,000 Negroes of voting age. The total registration for the election of 1932 was 48,962,530—less than 60 per cent.

There is basis for the plea recently voiced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, for increased interest of the electorate. He said:

> We must do everything in our power to increase the participation of the people in political action. The proportion of American citizens who vote in national elections is far too small. The result is that time and time again public officials, particularly members of the senate and house of representatives, are chosen by a pitifully small proportion of their electorate. Nevertheless, they continue to insist that they, and they alone, represent the people; whereas, in fact, they very frequently represent something very different.

NEGROES VOTING IN THE SOUTH

Christian Recorder
4-18-36

When we were in Atlanta recently to one of the most enthusiastic meetings we have attended was held in Bethel A. M. E. Church of which Rev. D. T. Babcock is pastor, for the purpose of urging the people of the race to register. The chairman of the meeting stated that the objective was to register 15,000 Negroes. "If we can do this" said he, "we will be the balance of power in Atlanta and others will be seeking us."

The chairman continued, "What do we want? We are not looking for any office for any particular man; we are not to the place where we are going to put up a Negro to run for office, but what we want is better lighting facilities, better streets, more places of recreation, better school facilities for our children, policemen and firemen to protect our homes, and other things vitally needed by the Negroes. Our policy will be to get these things. We have begged for them, we have prayed for them, but we will not get them unless we register and vote."

We found Savannah, Ga., and then Columbia, S. C., in the same spirit. At Daytona Beach, Fla., Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune issued a statement urging Negroes to vote. Incidentally the Negroes have policemen and other representation in Daytona Beach.

This is the spirit that should arouse Negroes everywhere. There are more than seven million Negroes of voting age in the United States. They could hold the balance of power in half a dozen states if they would only register and vote. It ought to be the religious duty of every Negro to vote.

We were pleased to see Bishop W. A. Fountain on the platform in Atlanta and one of the speakers taking active part in the effort to get the people to register and vote This is what we call a real leader.

Finds More People In South Qualifying Now As Voters

RICHMOND, Va. —Following a two-month speaking tour of the deep South, Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., reached Richmond Saturday to visit his family circle and to rest. 4-18-36

He addressed the students of Virginia Union University on Tuesday, and on Wednesday those at Virginia State College, where he formerly taught. Other engagements in this section include appearances at Ashland, Fredericksburg, and Chesterfield.

Prof. Morris said that Negroes all over the South are beginning to exercise the franchise in larger numbers, and have broken away from the old party moorings, and this year will vote increasingly for men and measures rather than for party labels.

A college professor for eight years, Mr. Morris has been for several months an educational adviser in the CCC.

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Race Severs Its Old Guard Connections

Landon Fails To Win Ballots of Negroes In Key States

Forming the chief contributing factor to President Roosevelt's greater popularity vote in 1936 than he received in 1932, was the heavy vote polled in the eight big states where Negroes formed the balance of power, political observers pointed out Wednesday.

It was for this tide-changing vote in these states that Governor Alf. M. Landon, the Republican candidate and his followers had made such a strenuous bid, but without avail.

It was this revolt of formerly Negro Republicans that is believed to be directly responsible for the huge majority the Democratic standard bearer was able to garner in such rock-ribbed Republican strongholds as upstate Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio and in such doubtful states as Missouri, West Virginia, and Indiana.

PRESIDENT GIVEN MAJORITY

In all of these key states in which the Negro vote totals more than 1,500,000, President Roosevelt was given a substantial majority.

Observers interpreted the vote as not only a revolt against the double-dealing campaign conducted by the Republicans in which Southerners were warned of President Roosevelt's friendliness to Negroes and northern Negroes were told frightening tales of so-called lynching tendencies of southern Democrats, but an expression of confidence and appreciation to President Roosevelt for his humanitarian program to better the conditions of all the people.

Aware that Negro voters in these large eastern and middle western centers, carried the balance of power, members of both parties early in the campaign began courting the favor of this bloc.

President Roosevelt, nearly completed tabulations showed, carried every state with the exception of Maine and Vermont, both of which voted for Hoover in 1932, a record-smashing victory.

LEADS TWO TO ONE

In most states, the President assumed such wide leads as two to one, while in several of the southern strongholds of Democracy, his margin of victory was as high as eighty three to one in South Carolina.

The highest electoral vote ever cast for a President, 523, seemed assured for the Democratic incumbent, while the eight left for Landon was the lowest ever drawn by a major party candidate.

Conceding defeat late Tuesday night, Governor Landon, probably the worst beaten candidate in the nation's history, wired President Roosevelt his congratulations.

President Roosevelt wired back from his Hyde Park home: "All of us Americans will now pull together for the common good."

The election Tuesday brought to close one of the most bitter Presidential campaigns in recent years. Charges and countercharges were hurled by opposition major party candidates.

The Republicans in the final stages of their drive to elect Landon, centered their attack on the Social Security measure, which leading Democrats promptly defended. Democrats charged moneyed interests with cicrulating false and malicious propaganda about the act through insertion of slips in pay envelopes announcing an impending "pay cut."

NEGROES DIVIDED

Chief feature of the election, insofar as Negroes are concerned, was the complete division of leaders. Old party leaders such as Perry W. Howard and Col. Roscoe C. Simmons remain steadfast with the Republicans along with an impressive line of religious leaders.

On the other hand, newspapermen, educators, and leaders who are not so old on the political scene pledged their alleigiance to Roosevelt and the Democrats.

Never before had such a large section of the Negro vote been wooed away from the traditionally Republican background.

GAYLE LOSES IN FIRST

Journal and Guide Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Thirty-nine voters believed in the candidacy of Addison Gayle, Negro, who sought a congressional seat from Virginia's first district on the Communist ticket, late returns Wednesday showed.

Gayle polled thirty-one votes in the city of Newport News and eight votes in Warwick county. Representative S. Otis Bland Democratic incumbent, received 4,684 and William A. Dickinson Republican, 889.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEGRO VOTE

In studying many comments on the recent election, we are persuaded that the Negro vote played a more important part in electing President Roosevelt, than any other special group in America. Looking at the returns is one thing, and making an analytical study of the factors which played an important part, is another.

Early in the campaign, in fact, long before the real campaign got into action, it was evident that each of the major political parties felt the need of the Negro vote, especially in the border and middle western states. Because the best informed political strategists believed that it was in these states that the election of a President of the United States would be determined, and the very fact that it was conceded that the Negro held the balance of power in these states, the usual course of political procedure was changed. It was then that an analytical study of the mind of the Negro was made, and when it was found that nearly seventy-five percent of his vote would go for President Roosevelt, it gave encouragement and comfort to not only Democratic leaders in all of the states, but it had a great deal of influence in helping others to make up their minds, to get on the Democratic "Band Wagon." The same may be true in the case of labor, under John L. Lewis, who declared early for President Roosevelt. This fact is further shown by speakers, leaders, propagandists, and special newspaper writers, all of whom, not infrequently mentioned the significance of the Negro vote, and how this particular vote was influencing the voters of the country, both white and black. And as time went on, and it became more evident that President Roosevelt would win the Negro vote, the situation became somewhat like some of us have seen in National political conventions, when a President of the United States is being nominated. The delegates all fall in line with the candidate who is winning.

Therefore, looking at the situation based upon the facts herein presented, we cannot fully agree with those, who say, that President Roosevelt would have won had he not received a single Negro vote. Because in the final analysis, based upon human actions and reactions in a crisis like this, no one is able to say just how far-reaching the influence of the Negro vote was in the recent National campaign.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
November 15, 1936

MR. KENT'S SOUR NOTE

Only Frank R. Kent, the columnist, has arisen to salve the wounds of the Republicans by belittling the Roosevelt victory. Mr. Kent does not understand what happened, or if he does he is having a difficult time reconciling himself to it.

Because no one else has been thoughtful enough to "explain" the Roosevelt landslide, Mr. Kent feels called upon to take out his pencil and show that despite all claims to the contrary "race, class and Federal funds" contributed heavily to the 11,000,000 majority.

He first chalks up 850,000 Federal jobholders, triples this number because it is axiomatic that each job-holder has three relatives and arrives at a total of 2,500,000 votes from this source. He adds 2,000,000 Negro votes which normally would have gone Republican. Estimating that Roosevelt received 85 per cent of the relief vote, and making allowance for non-voters and Negroes already accounted for, Mr. Kent credits Roosevelt with 2,500,000 white relief voters. "If each of these," he says, "were worth, with family and friends, only two votes, there is a total of 5,000,000."

To this grand total of 8,500,000, Mr. Kent would add "several hundred thousand men in CCC camps, to say nothing of a considerable number of others who, in one form or another, are getting money from the government."

Mr. Kent has become so thoroughly saturated with Republicanism that to him any Negro who votes the Democratic ticket is controlled by "racial appeals". Whatever the lure of the Democratic Party for Negro voters he cannot believe that it is as virtuous as the technique accepted by the Republicans in the past. That technique consisted of warnings that the Democratic Party intended to return all Negroes to slavery and coupled with liberal campaign expenditures proved very effective.

Non-partisan estimates might place the total Democratic vote Mr. Kent attributes to "class, race or Federal funds" at 6,000,000, rather than 8,500,000, as does Mr. Kent. Even so, had there been no consideration of "class, race or Federal funds" would the Democrats not have received almost half of these votes?

Speaking of "class" appeals, what would Mr. Kent consider his own often-repeated plea to the effect that "all of the best people are for Landon" and the "radicals, laborers, Communists, etc., are for Roosevelt?" How many voters would he estimate were swayed by his warnings and the warnings of others that there was a bond between Roosevelt and the Communists? How many former Republican job-holders and would-be Republican job-holders would he estimate were in the Landon camp? How many industrialists and business men would he estimate voted for Landon for considerations as selfish as the laborers who voted for Roosevelt?

Mr. Kent has struck one of the few sour notes since the election. His "explaining away" of nine million votes is as ridiculous as his claims some months ago that the Republicans would win.

10 Southern States Require Poll Tax Receipts

Little Money Handled by Rural Negroes; Wages Very Low

12-1-36

The Negro Voter

The Fourteenth Admendment to the Federal Constitution prohibits the enactment of any state law which discriminates against any class of persons because of race. Attempts to bar the Negro voter must be camouflaged. This is usually done by requiring that the voter conform to a literarcy requirement or that a poll tax be paid, sometimes for two or three years prior to the election. This is generally very effective, as the Negro population of the southern states is largely rural and without actual cash of any sort from year end to year end. Where the Negro works for wages, he may not get more than 50 or 75 cents a day, so that the poll tax of $1.50 may amount to half a week's income. The southern Negro admitedly is provided with the most meager opportunities for education.

Miss Amanda Pelle and Miss Naomia Person of North Carolina were permitted to vote in the recent election only after orders from L. P. McClendon, chairman of the State Board of Elections, were delivered to the Registrar in Northampton County, North Carolina. North Carolina is one of the few southern states which has no poll tax law. However, Miss Peele and other Negroes had been denied the right to register last spring and again on October 24 because the Registrar stated that they did not satisfy the educational requirements. Miss Peele is a college grdauate and an instructor in Hampton Institute, Virginia.

The following is a list of southern states having poll tax laws now in force:

Alabama—Women are subject to poll tax of $1.50.

Arkansas—All must pay a poll tax, including women.

Florida—Poll tax for two years is required. Women pay $1.00.

Georgia—Voters must have paid all taxes at least six months before voting, in addition to a poll tax of $1.00 for men and women.

Louisiana—Men and women in order to vote must have paid a poll tax for two years before voting.

Mississippi—Men in order to vote must have paid all taxes for preceding two years. There is a poll tax for both men and women.

South Carolina—Voters must pay taxes on property assessed at $300.00 or more, or a poll tax 30 days before election.

Tennessee—Poll tax for men and women must be paid 60 days prior to elections.

Texas—Poll tax must be paid by men and women voters except when the voter is a resident of a city with a population of 10,000 or more.

Virginia—All poll taxes for three years prior to election must be paid if a man or woman wishes to vote in this state.

In addition, the following states have poll taxes: Connecticut, Maine (excent women), New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wyoming.

Political-1936

Suffrage

Georgia.

Citizens Urged To Register Today; Requirements for Listing Outlined

Here's what is necessary to register for the county primary on March 11, according to W. W. Gaines, Atlanta attorney, recently appointed chairman of the Fulton county board of registrars: Constitution

You must be 21 years old and have lived in the county for six months and in the state for a year. You must have paid your back poll taxes. It is not necessary to have paid your property taxes. 2-7-36

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Southern Bell employes in the state are conducting a citizenship campaign, aimed at securing greater registration. Three hundred to 400 persons are being registered daily at the headquarters in the Hurt building. Fulton and DeKalb county registrars are co-operating and going to the headquarters to register those applying there. Atlanta, Ga.

The requirements for registration are:

Poll taxes for 1936 are not to be paid until next fall, therefore payment of the 1935 poll taxes makes you eligible to register. Official time for paying 1935 poll taxes closed December 19. A small penalty, to pay the cost of a fi. fa., is charged citizens who pay 1935 poll taxes after that date. Without the penalty, the poll tax is $1.

All citizens 60 or over are exempt from poll taxes.

Women do not have to pay a poll tax before registering, but after registration, to become eligible for succeeding elections, they are required to pay just as men.

If you are registering for the first time, law requires that your poll taxes for the last seven years be paid. A citizen of 35, for instance, would have to have paid for the years from '29 to '35, though not from '21 to '29.

Registration oaths are filed in the state and county tax collector's office located in the courthouse. Persons in doubt as to whether they are registered or not are asked to telephone that office.

Regarding the city and county consolidated registration system, Gaines explained that by law the city now can use the state and county registration books. The state legislature recently granted the city this privilege, he said, because separate registrations caused needless confusion, work and expense.

Gaines also explained that though lists for the county primary close tomorrow, registration books for state and national elections, to be held next fall, do not close until May 2. Citizens who have not registered by tomorrow, therefore, will have their names on the books for later primaries but not for that on March 11.

The indifference of Fulton county citizens to register and vote was rapped by Gaines. Pointing out there are about 150,000 adult citizens in the county, he said only about 40,000 had registered. Judging by past years, he said, only about 60 per cent of the 40,000, or 24,000, would vote.

As an incentive to Syrians to take part in their government by voting the Atlanta Young Men's Syrian Association is offering to transport Syrians to and from the courthouse for registration.

"Our club wants every Syrian a good citizen and the first requirements of a good citizen is that he register and vote," Arthur Guthas, chairman of the board of governors, said. "Any Syrian who needs an automobile to get to the courthouse should telephone David Azar at Main 7636.

PAY POLL TAX AT ONCE

Some weeks ago attention was called to the number of delinquent voters who failed to pay their poll tax. This will prevent them voting in the coming primaries and national and state elections of the year unless attended to within the next few weeks. It has been found that about six thousand voters of both parties are among the delinquents. We are especially urging our voters to qualify by paying this dollar poll tax or whatever amount is necessary to remain a registered voter. This is an important election year, and every citizen should be in a position to cast a vote.

RACIAL APPEAL NON-EFFECTIVE

The flaunting of the Negro question in the recent white primary in Georgia fell with a dull thud. Years ago it was quite popular to ride into public office on the back of the Negro. Seemingly that day has passed. Without reason Gov. Talmadge referred constantly to the Negro during the campaign. From the number of votes he received, no attention was paid to what he said. It is again significant that the radical Woman's World, in all of its issues, was made up mainly of articles bristling with race prejudice, even linking the president's wife in a way to arouse the indignation of the unthinking whites. This was done especially for political effect. It is gratifying to note that the white citizens of Georgia are seeing things in a different light and will soon drive out such notoriety seekers.

DENTIST NOT ALLOWED TO CAST BALLOT

Atlanta Daily World

Thousands Of Other Colored Citizens Unable To Vote

9-10-36

LIKED RUSSELL

Atlanta, Ga.

RUSSELL DOMINATES

At WORLD press time early this morning, Governor Eugene Talmadge, rugged Negro - hater whose blatant cry of "N——r, N——r, N——r" was a steady refrain of his political speeches, was facing defeat for the first time in his spectacular career. In the senatorial race, Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., led him 124 counties to 26, with nine unreported, while the county unit margin was 338 votes to 58 and popular vote, 127,073 votes to 63,464.

Despite the fact that one colored citizen was registered and qualified to vote, he was denied at two different polling stations Wednesday. Several thousand other colored Atlantans, all qualified for voting, wanted to crowd the polls with a solid stand for Russell, but they knew from past precedent that they would be denied their constitutional right of citizenship.

When Dr. C. A. Spence, dentist, of 76 Stafford street, S. W. attempted to vote in the Democratic primary election Wednesday as a registered voter, he was refused the right to vote although he is a registered voter, property owner and tax payer.

Dr. Spence tells the story of having gone to vote at 10:35 a. m. at his usual voting place at the corner of Gordon and Lee streets for Ed Rivers as governor and Richard B. Russell as Senator. When he told the occupants in charge of precinct "C" of the Fourth Ward of his mission, gave his name, they looked it up but could not find it on the sheets marked "L" to "Z." Told later that this was a democratic primary, Spence returned that he wished to vote in such a primary.

After being further refused, the dentist went to another voting place out Gascade at Clayett's Drug Store to see if his name was on the list but received the same answer. He then swept to the Fulton County Court House where he had registered to find out why his name did not appear at the two polling stations in the Southwest section of the city where he was entitled to vote. The officials in charge told him that he may vote in the November election but not in the current Democratic primary.

Dr. Spence contended further for a certificate to go out to the polls, when he was asked the question, "Are you a white man?" to which he replied that it was not a question of race in his voting in the Democratic primary. The official stated further that the state law does not permit colored to vote in the primary. The dentist said he had not seen such a law on the statute books of Georgia. The only answer was that he would have to take that up with the state capitol.

The dentist left without further questioning.

JUDGE WHO FREED ANGELO HERNDON WINS IN GEORGIA

By CHARLES W. GREENLEA

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24—Bigwig politicians in Georgia who attempt to rise to power by inciting racial prejudice had another lesson taught to them in the primary election, which witnessed the stunning and crushing defeat of Eugene "Nigra" Talmadge, anti-New Deal candidate for the senate.

The second setback for the race-haters was the nomination of Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey of the Superior court. Last winter, Judge Dorsey declared unconstitutional the old law in Georgia under which Angelo Herndon had been convicted of inciting to insurrection and ordered Herndon freed. The State appealed Judge Dorsey's decision.

In the meantime, the Rev. John Hudson, assistant solicitor in Fulton county, the man who sought to prosecute Herndon to the chain-gang, ran as a candidate for the bench against Dorsey. But voters of Fulton county would have nothing to do with "Windmill" Hudson, renominating Judge Dorsey decisively and recording the fact that all Georgians can't be sold on racial prejudice alone.

Dobbs' Big Opportunity

NOT since the war between the states has a Georgia man of color been chosen by the National Democratic Speaker Bureau to solicit votes for the candidate for president of the Democratic Party. He has been recently chosen to speak in New Jersey and Maryland for the ticket and will go by plane to his speaking points. Mr. Dobbs, the man in question, an outstanding fraternal leader, Grand Master of the Georgia Masons, was chosen for the post because of his seasoned common sense, his long standing as a civic and political leader, his prowess in the cause of justice for all men, his ripeness as a scholar and a keen student of current affairs. He is an orator of the first water and never fails to sway his audiences beneath the eloquent flow of his sound logic. He literally moves on the spiritual altars of his hearers and in many instances brings the amens and applauding yells of former times.

Mr. Dobbs was the first upstanding colored citizen of our state to publicly announce his Democracy. He is not ashamed of it and harbored no caution, fears or timerity in taking a bold stand for President Roosevelt in this state. When the president came to Warm Springs after his election, Mr. Dobbs was one of our first colored citizens to call on the president. He is and has been for a long time closely associated with the president's valet, Mr. McDuffie, who is a member of Mr. Dobb's Masonic lodge in Atlanta.

While Mr. Dobbs is speaking in the interest of the ticket in doubtful centers, it is a fact that his brethren in his home state are denied the privilege to vote in Democratic primaries. While this is election year in this state not a single Negro has been allowed to vote for men who announce themselves as Governor-designate, Mayors elect, Congressmen, United States Senators and what not. The great concourse of citizens who would profess the faith of the Democratic party are barred by the white primary subterfuge and that is where the heckle hits.

Mr. Dobbs' opportunity lies in the field of emancipation for his own people in Georgia and other southern states. He is a wise statesman and will beyond all probability take advantage of striking the fatal blow to the political chains that have held the Negro in pawn for seventy-one years. He can take his message to the east and in the tone of the great Fred Douglass, Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Sumner and the learned Grady and demand justice for his brethren in the southland. It is in his province to return and organize those of his people who desire to style themselves as Democrats into clubs, and other units and in time they will be sought by those who sponsor white primaries.

Mr. Farley and his associates, while seeking the Negro vote in the East and North, will not long stand by and wink at the enslavement of that vote in the South. While this newspaper is non-partisan, it sees in such a move the generation of two parties in the South. Many intolerants will be driven from the Democratic party while many recruits will come into the Republican party. Under that scheme of things Georgia and some other Southern states, tied eternally behind the wagon to go wherever it goes, getting the dregs of consideration and disposition of patronage, the first forgotten, the last remembered and driven to perdition as stepchildren from the foundation of the republic, will come unto their own.

Political-1936
Suffrage.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, ILL.
AMERICAN

MAR 1 0 1936

URGE NEGROES TO AID RECORD REGISTRATION

Twenty-four bishops and ministers of Negro churches in Chicago today united in an appeal to their racial group in the interest of a record registration March 17.

Following is the appeal in part:

"Knowing that the ballot is a most powerful weapon for defense and group achievements, we the undersigned, representing a voluntary committee in a nonpartisan capacity, make this special appeal to our Negro citizens of Chicago.

"Voting is your sacred privilege, your civic duty, your obligation to your family, your race, your country.

"Your opportunity to vote in the primary April 14 is decided thus:

"March 17 is the last and only day remaining for your registration.

"March 17—from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.—every precinct in every ward in the city of Chicago will be open to you for registration.

"1. If you have moved since last registration, you must register anew.

"2. If you have never registered in the city, you must register to vote.

"3. If you are a newcomer in the city, you must register to vote.

"4. If you have become of age since the last registration, you must register and vote.

"5. If your residence remains the same since last registration, go on and vote.

"Men and women, brothers and sisters, all eligible to register, we appeal to you to avail yourselves of this opportunity to register at your precinct March 17, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 p. m., 1936."

The following are the signers of the foregoing:

Bishop J. A. Bray, Bishop W. J. Walls, the Revs. Jos. M. Evans, A. W. Ward, J. C. Austin, J. H. Branham, J. H. L. Smith, B. U. Taylor, L. P. Powell, J. W. Nicholson, A. J. Carey, Judge William H. Harrison.

Dr. L. K. Williams, Rev. H. M. Kingsley, Bishop R. A. Carter, Rev. W. L. Liddell, Dr. J. W. Eichelberger, the Revs. J. B. Redmond, H. M. Carroll, W. H. Griffin, J. A. Winters, I. M. Hendon, W. L. Petty, S. P. Dunn.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

MAR 2 2 1936

NEGRO VOTERS OPPOSE BORAH

The negroes of Chicago and Cleveland are reported opposed to Senator Borah. Chicago's negro vote on the South Side, whatever it may or may not be able to do in a presidential contest, is a factor to be reckoned with by all local politicians.

Probably most of the negroes scattered over northern states and able to exercise their franchise, unlike their disfranchised brethren in many parts of the Solid South, are opposed to Senator Borah. But all they have against him is the fact that he disapproved of the Costigan lynching bill. The senator hates lynching as much as any man in the country, but he also believes in the federal constitution. He thinks the kind of anti-lynching legislation supported in congress by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other negro organizations would violate the constitution.

Senator Borah would like to stop lynching in this country — and so, for that matter, would most of the southern people. But there are constitutional and unconstitutional ways of effecting a reform; there are right and wrong ways of trying to eradicate an evil from the body politic. Preservation of those principles on which the American government was established is more important even than the abolishment of lynching. Furthermore, with the government's failure to enforce prohibition, there is no assurance that a federal anti-lynching law which supplanted the police powers of the states, would or could be enforced.

Senator Borah, however, is a victim of circumstances as well as of politicians. Shrewd white politicians and a good many of the smarter negro politicians know why Senator Borah objected to the proposed federal anti-lynching law. But it is easy to make him appear as an enemy of the negro and a condoner of lynching. Republican leaders who are fighting Senator Borah will not overlook the opportunity to capitalize anti-Borah sentiment among negro voters in the larger cities of the north and east.

ROCKFORD, ILL.
REGISTER-REPUBLIC

MAY 7 - 1936

CLUB TO NAME OFFICERS

Rockford Colored Voters' club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at 8 p. m. Friday in Pilgrim Rest Baptist church, West and Morgan streets. George Hamilton is president of the club.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

JUN 2 5 1936

NEGRO VOTERS OF CITY TO MEET FRIDAY NIGHT

Completion of arrangements for a meeting of Negro voters Friday was announced Thursday. The session will be at the K. of P. Hall on East Seminary Street at 8 p. m. All colored voters are invited.

Political - 1936
Suffrage.

Indiana

Movers, New Voters Must Register Now

Persons eligible to vote who have never registered, and registered voters who have moved since the last general election are being offered opportunities to comply with the new voters law by convient registration in branch offices.

More than 25,000 city and county voters have moved since the last city election, according to Glenn B. Ralston, Marion county clerk. Such persons must file changes of address to become eligible to vote in the coming primary election, he said.

Branch offices, all of which are in drug stores scattered throughout the city, were opened, in some cases Thursday, for a two-day period of registration. The last day is April 3, Friday, next week.

Those who have reached voting age since last election and those who have had their names changed by marriage, divorce, or other reason, are required to register or correct the existing record.

Information as to location of branch offices in any ward may be secured by calling the Registration office of the County clerk in the Court House, RIley 8591.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

MAY 6 - 1936

HIS COMEBACK INDICATES ONLY PRIMARY UPSET

Shover Ahead in Early Night—Other "Regulars" of Both Parties

Declared Safe.

Unofficial tabulation of returns at Democratic county headquarters gives the following results:

Treasurer (77 precincts): McKinney, 8,200; Noone, 3,378.

Sheriff (72 precincts): Ray, 5,184; Shover, 4,726.

Commissioner, First district (26 precincts): Newhouse, 1,904; Russe, 1,246.

Commissioner, Third district (26 precincts): Hohlt, 1,213; Vorhies, 1,188.

Republican county headquarters had the following results:

Prosecutor (46 precincts): Harrison, 2,227; Niblack, 1,493; McNulty, 1,085.

Congress, Twelfth district (35 precincts): Elliott, 1,939; Beveridge, 1,413.

Sheriff Otto Ray, battling for renomination on the Democratic ticket, who earlier had trailed his organization-favored opponent, Claude E. Shover, former city street commissioner, rallied with the reporting of additional Marion county precincts last night.

After trailing Shover in the early part of the night, Ray began a pickup and went 200 votes in advance of the man backed by the regular organization.

Only Upset Indicated.

It was the only indication of the possibility of an upset in the regular organization program in yesterday's primary, in which the leaders in both parties claimed victories for their candidates.

With sixty-five scattered precincts reported and tabulated unofficially at Democratic county headquarters Sheriff Ray had 4,604 votes to 4,40[illegible] for Shover.

G. O. P. "Regulars" Lead.

Meanwhile meager returns reported to Republican county headquarters indicated victory for the regular organization candidates in the Republican primary, with William Henry Harrison, candidate for prosecuting attorney, overcoming a lead piled up earlier against him by Thomas McNulty. He went ahead with thirty-five precincts reported. John L. Niblack, who was unslated by the regular organization, also was bringing up his total. The thirty-five precincts reported at headquarters gave Harrison, 1,337; McNulty, 859, and Niblack, 979.

The Shover-Ray contest was the center of interest in the Democratic primary because of the fight waged by the sheriff against the organization. Forty-seven precincts reported at Democratic county headquarters gave Shover, 3,402, and Ray, 3,234.

Frank E. McKinney, incumbent county treasurer, was running away from Miss Hannah A. Noone, Center township trustee, an antiorganization candidate. McKinney, backed by the regular organization, maintained a lead he took early in the returns and with sixty-seven precincts reported had 7,328 to 2,960 for Miss Noone.

Dr. Wilson Leads.

Dr. Ethelbert Wilson, who was backed by the regular organization for the nomination for coroner, the third hotly contested Democratic race, was leading his antiorganization opponent, Dr. John E. Wyttenbach.

Homer Elliott, former United States attorney, was widening his lead over Albert J. Beveridge Jr., son of the former United States senator. In thirty-five precinct returns unofficially tabulated Mr. Elliott had 1,337 votes to 880 for Mr. Beveridge.

Frank Cones, three times the Republican nominee for county treasurer, was practically assured of a fourth nomination and was running far ahead of the other Republican primary candidates. Returns from thirty-five scattered precincts gave him 2,242 to 955 for Cal E. House, his opponent. Both men were slated by the regular organization. House was Republican nominee two years ago for Center township trustee.

Bosson Tops 5 Opponents.

William Bosson Jr. also was showing his heels to his five opponents for the nomination for sheriff. He was more than one thousand five hundred votes ahead of John G. Willis, his nearest opponent, in returns from thirty-five precincts. The other candidates were Luther E. Martin, Truly Nolen, Charles Roush and William Gillespie.

Early returns indicated that fewer than a hundred thousand persons had gone to the polls to register their preference for county nominees and to elect Democratic and Republican delegates to the party state conventions and precinct committeemen.

Election officials prior to the primary predicted a turnout of in excess of a hundred thousand voters.

The Republican vote. as expected, was light. The first returns indicated that the Democratic primary attracted two votes to one cast for G. O. P. nominees.

It was anticipated that the Democratic vote would be heavier throughout the county because of the clear-cut battles in that party for the nomination for sheriff and for county treasurer. In addition to these contests for places on the county ticket between the regular Democratic organization and an antiorganization group, there was a determined campaign for the election of delegates to the Democratic state convention June 16. The delegate scrap was between E. Kirk McKinney of Indianapolis, former head of the Indiana Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and Pleas E. Greenlee, ousted patronage secretary to Governor Paul V. McNutt, opposing candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

No Fight by Townsend.

M. Clifford Townsend, Lieutenant Governor, the state administration choice for the Democratic nomination for Governor, did not enter the county to seek delegate support.

The Republican vote was particularly light in the Negro sections of Indianapolis and on the South side.

Candidates on the G. O. P. ticket early in the night expressed the belief that fewer than thirty-five thousand memebers of that party went to the polls. Democrats, on the other hand, believed that the total party vote in the county would reach sixty-five thousand, a new record. Two years ago the Democratic primary vote was 57,000.

Concern Over Ludlow.

Democratic precinct workers in the Twelfth congressional district expressed concern over the fate of Louis Ludlow, representative in Congress since 1928, who is seeking renomination. They discovered that the followers of the Rev. Charles Coughlin, Detroit (Mich.) radio priest, were obtaining many votes for his Democratic congressional choice, supported by the National Union for Social Justice, Clayton A. Sanders. The Sanders support, however, was spotted and not general throughout the district.

There was little evidence that the backers of the Townsend old age pension plan had registered a heavy vote in the primary. They were supporting candidates for representative in Congress in both the Eleventh and Twelfth districts.

Townsendites Concerned.

Townsendites were particularly concerned by the fact that their slate appeared at many precinct with only candidates for county nominations listed. The big fight of the Townsend old age movement is for the election of members of Congress. The slates that appeared did not indicate a congressional choice.

Perfect weather prevailed throughout the day. Relatively few Republican workers appeared at the polls, whereas the hard fought Democratic contests brought a large number of men and women to the voting places passing out the slates of the respective sides.

Important G. O. P. Contests.

The light vote in the Republican primary indicated that the regular organization slate of that party would be favored by the voters. The important contests in the Republican primary were between Elliott and Beveridge for the Twelfth district nomination for representative in Congress, and the three-sided race for the Marion county nomination for prosecuting attorney. Harrison and McNulty were both favored on the regular organization slate for this nomination and Niblack, former deputy prosecutor, was running independently. Elliott had the regular organization support for the congressional nomination.

WARSAW, IND.
TIMES
MAY 6 - 1936

VOTE NEGROES IN SYRACUSE

Democrats Registered and Sent 30 to Cast Ballots.

Voting of 30 Negroes from the CCC camp near Syracuse in Turkey Creek township at the voting place in Syracuse yesterday caused considerable disgust and resentment against the Democratic organization which had arranged their registration and caused them to be herded to the polls yesterday with the idea that next fall they will all vote for Roosevelt.

A few of them apparently had been told to call for Republican ballots as a smoke screen, Republican town chairman, Roscoe Howard, challenged every vote. However Democratic election board officials swore in each Negro voter and all were permitted to vote.

Chairman Howard protestsmen were voters over which they have no knowledge, interest or concern and for which they contribute no taxes.

Investigation into the voting of the Negroes at the CCC camp in Turkey Creek township, by the New Dealers, will be made and if it is found, as now appears, that the voted illegally, prosecutions will follow of those responsible, Prosecuting Attorney Seth E. Baughman said Wednesday morning.

Political - 1936
Suffrage.

Indiana

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G. O. P. "Regulars" Lead.

Meanwhile meager returns reported to Republican county headquarters indicated victory for the regular organization candidates in the Republican primary, with William Henry Harrison, candidate for prosecuting attorney, overcoming a lead piled up earlier against him by Thomas McNulty. He went ahead with thirty-five precincts reported. John L. Niblack, who was unslated by the regular organization, also was bringing up his total. The thirty-five precincts reported at headquarters gave Harrison, 1,337; McNulty, 859, and Niblack, 979.

The Shover-Ray contest was the center of interest in the Democratic primary because of the fight waged by the sheriff against the organization. Forty-seven precincts reported at Democratic county headquarters gave Shover, 3,402, and Ray, 3,234.

Frank E. McKinney, incumbent county treasurer, was running away from Miss Hannah A. Noone, Center township trustee, an antiorganization candidate. McKinney, backed by the regular organization, maintained a lead he took early in the returns and with sixty-seven precincts reported had 7,328 to 2,960 for Miss Noone.

Dr. Wilson Leads.

Dr. Ethelbert Wilson, who was backed by the regular organization for the nomination for coroner, the third hotly contested Democratic race, was leading his antiorganization opponent, Dr. John E. Wyttenbach.

Homer Elliott, former United States attorney, was widening his lead over Albert J. Beveridge Jr., son of the former United States senator. In thirty-five precinct returns unofficially tabulated Mr. Elliott had 1,337 votes to 880 for Mr. Beveridge.

Frank Cones, three times the Republican nominee for county treasurer, was practically assured of a fourth nomination and was running far ahead of the other Republican primary candidates. Returns from thirty-five scattered precincts gave him 2,242 to 955 for Cal E. House, his opponent. Both men were slated by the regular organization. House was Republican nominee two years ago for Center township trustee.

Bosson Tops 5 Opponents.

William Bosson Jr. also was showing his heels to his five opponents for the nomination for sheriff. He was more than one thousand five hundred votes ahead of John G. Willis, his nearest opponent, in returns from thirty-five precincts. The other candidates were Luther E. Martin, Truly Nolen, Charles Roush and William Gillespie.

There was little evidence that the backers of the Townsend old age pension plan had registered a heavy vote in the primary. They were supporting candidates for representative in Congress in both the Eleventh and Twelfth districts.

Townsendites Concerned.

Townsendites were particularly concerned by the fact that their slate appeared at many precinct with only candidates for county nominations listed. The big fight of the Townsend old age movement is for the election of members of Congress. The slates that appeared did not indicate a congressional choice.

Perfect weather prevailed throughout the day. Relatively few Republican workers appeared at the polls, whereas the hard fought Democratic contests brought a large number of men and women to the voting places passing out the slates of the respective sides.

Important G. O. P. Contests.

The light vote in the Republican primary indicated that the regular organization slate of that party would be favored by the voters. The important contests in the Republican primary were between Elliott and Beveridge for the Twelfth district nomination for representative in Congress, and the three-sided race for the Marion county nomination for prosecuting attorney. Harrison and McNulty were both favored on the regular organization slate for this nomination and Niblack, former deputy prosecutor, was running independently. Elliott had the regular organization support for the congressional nomination.

No Fight by Townsend.

M. Clifford Townsend, Lieutenant Governor, the state administration choice for the Democratic nomination for Governor, did not enter the county to seek delegate support.

The Republican vote was particularly light in the Negro sections of Indianapolis and on the South side.

Candidates on the G. O. P. ticket early in the night expressed the belief that fewer than thirty-five thousand memebers of that party went to the polls. Democrats, on the other hand, believed that the total party vote in the county would reach sixty-five thousand, a new record. Two years ago the Democratic primary vote was 57,000.

Concern Over Ludlow.

Democratic precinct workers in the Twelfth congressional district expressed concern over the fate of Louis Ludlow, representative in Congress since 1928, who is seeking renomination. They discovered that the followers of the Rev. Charles Coughlin, Detroit (Mich.) radio priest, were obtaining many votes for his Democratic congressional choice, supported by the National Union for Social Justice, Clayton A. Sanders. The Sanders support, however, was spotted and not general throughout the district.

Democratic Organization Slate Favored.

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WARSAW, IND.
TIMES
MAY 6 - 1936

VOTE NEGROES IN SYRACUSE

Democrats Registered and Sent 30 to Cast Ballots.

Voting of 30 Negroes from the CCC camp near Syracuse in Turkey Creek township at the voting place in Svracuse yesterday caused considerable disgust and resentment against the Democratic organization which had arranged their registration and caused them to be herded to the polls yesterday with the idea that next fall they will all vote for Roosevelt.

A few of them apparently had been told to call for Republican ballots as a smoke screen, Republican town chairman, Howard, challenged every However Democratic election board

Turkey Creek township, will be made and if it is found, as now appears, that the Negroes were voted illegally, prosecuting Attorney Seth E. Wednesday said

POLITICAL EVOLUTION

Recorder 4-4-36

Colored political leaders of Marion county and other counties of the State of Indiana that have large blocks of colored voters are proving their fitness for the positions they hold by their unconditional acceptance of the mandate of the colored people demanding wider recognition of their contributions to the welfare of the community and a fair and equal opportunity to share the privileges inalienable to all good, loyal citizens.

Whether or not these leaders are acting directly in response to suggestions offered repeatedly by The Recorder is of little moment. The important thing is that we are assuredly getting somewhere. Uncle Toms in politics are being relegated to back seats and cellars. "Yes" men who would barter away the opportunities of their constituents merely to feather their own nests are finding few to listen to their fluent promises. The will of the common people is in the ascendency and is impatient of dilly-dallying.

This new consciousness by the leaders of the insistent demands of the masses is expressing itself in meticulous investigation of candidates for public office in the light of their intentions toward colored people.

Political promises are being viewed in the light of past performances in both the public and private lives of the aspirants. Platforms are being carefully scrutinized and political affiliations brought to light.

These colored leaders, reflecting the demands of the long-suffering masses, are asking point blank what Mr. Candidate will do to help alleviate the suffering and remove the unfair handicaps of these people.

It is significant to note that these are matters being considered in concert. In one of the major parties all representatives of the various classes of political workers, from the outstanding leaders down to the precinct workers were called together to attend the vivisection of high and low office seekers. Whatever this group decided upon, no single leader will have a chance to sell them out, and in justice there seems to be no general inclination to do so.

Here is a concrete manifestation of the cooperation essential to racial progress. Leaders will henceforth be wary of boasting an ability to deliver the colored vote singlehandedly. This claim has seldom been accomplished by those who used it, but it has been repeatedly used effectively on gullible politicians for self-aggrandizement. Political parties and candidates will soon learn that leaders are now thinking and demanding in terms of mass welfare and group advancement.

In view of this political evolution among colored voters and their leaders, it is far less likely that we shall again hear as an excuse for non-performance of campaign promises the age-old charge that "colored leaders never got together." Rather, the whole body politic will witness a new demonstration of the adage, "In union there is strength."

Political - 1936

Suffrage -

Iowa.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE

MAR 5 - 1936

Highland Voting League Formed

The Highland Park Negro Voters league, a branch of the Polk County Consolidated Negro Voters league, was organized Wednesday night in Highland Park by Owen Watkins.

Officers elected were French Brown, president; Mrs. Everett Ware, vice president; Miss Della Chapman, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Preston, treasurer; and Mrs. Charles Wilson, chaplain.

VOTE MONDAY

Monday, voters go to the polls to nominate party candidates for national, state, county, and township offices. First it is highly important that every citizen exercise his franchise; second that the right party as the standard bearer of his party should be chosen for under our system of government individuals lose their identity under the party label.

Many candidates are running for the nomination for each office. Among the candidates are some who have given Negroes representation in their offices and have used their influence that others might do likewise. These candidates should be supported; appreciation for what has been done should be shown. On the other hand there are candidates who have never done anything for the Negro group even though some former and present office holders have had ample jobs at their disposal.

Even though the Negro vote in Iowa is not large there is a bigger opportunity this year than ever before to make that vote count. Negro Republicans and Democrats should go out for big things. They have had crumbs from the table long enough.

The Bystander is hopeful that everybody votes; that candidates be supported who offer Negroes decent consideration; that Negroes, while at times may be on opposing sides, will not fall out among themselves, for after all they are all Negroes.

THE PRIMARIES

Bystander

Iowa went to the polls for the primaries Monday. The results were just about what the fellow who has watched the campaign knew pretty well. In the state slates 6-5-36 Des Moines Iowa each side nominated strong candidates and we may look forward to a hard fought battle for the finals once the conventions are out of the way.

The Republicans showed strength which surprised many people, the results indicating that with a solid front and a campaign directed in an agressive manner they ought to recover their lost ground.

Fortunately for the Negro group most candidates on each side are particularly friendly and there is no reason why some substantial progress cannot be made in securing more and better representation.

Political - 1936

Suffrage 2

Kansas.

KANSANS WIN GREAT VICTORY IN POLLS TIFF

Force Mayor To Put Three On Election Board

PARSONS, Kans., Aug. 21—A victorious court decision, one directly affecting the franchise rights of Race citizens in every jim crow state in the nation, was handed down this week upholding the right of Parsons Race members to serve as election officials and naming three women to serve in this capacity in the Second Precinct of the Third ward.

The decision came after a hard fought battle for representation on the city's election board waged by J. W. Wright, Race Republican precinct committeeman, with Elisha Scott, well-known Topeka attorney, representing the women plaintiffs in the case.

Seeks Writ of Mandamus

Attorney Scott in order to force a showdown in the matter and determine the attitude of city officials, on July 20, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus in the state supreme court, alleging that the city refused to appoint as election officials the persons recommended, as provided by law.

The matter came before the state tribunal with Mayor Ray Elam and other city officials as defendants, and with C. J. Taylor, city attorney of Parsons, as attorney for the defendants.

Points Way to Victory

A stipulation entered into and agreed upon, in the state supreme court on August 3, wrote the final chapter in the fight to protect the civil rights of Parsons' Race citizens, and according to this adjustment, Mayor Elam agreed to pay the court costs of the action and to name "the following persons of African descent and color" as judges and clerks of the Second precinct, Third ward: Mrs. Florence W. Hadley, one of the judges, and Mrs. Nettie Fisher and Mrs. Birdie Worford, as clerks.

Tent as Polling Place

Following the decision it was reported that the election commissioners still had to solve the problem of a polling place in he precinct, in view of the assertion of Mrs. May Phillipy that the election board in her precinct cannot use her home as a polling place "if Negroes serve.

This matter is also taken care of in the court stipulation which provides that in the event there is any controversy over the designated place of voting at the home of Mrs. Phillipy, as heretofore announced in the notice of election. "Then a temporary structure or tent may be erected in or near the premises for the accommodation of the election board."

Parsons residents are jubilant over the successful outcome of the case, declaring that if similar fights for recognition were waged intelligently and by a well-devised plan of action, the way would be paved for more victories in jim crow states where disfranchisement is rampant.

Political-1936

Suffrage

Kentucky

BOWLING GREEN, KY.
TIMES JOURNAL
MAR 16 1936

...ctory For Honest Elections

Just a bit over the line in Tennessee to be exact in Davidson, the county in which is located Nashville, the State Capital, the enforcement officials have been waging a very strenuous fight for the past several months against a widespread and apparently entrenched effort to debauch the ballot.

Even some high in office were charged with being guilty of such outlawry and already a number of convictions have been secured by the prosecuting officials.

Election debauchery has been so widespread in Kentucky, even in our own county of Warren, that the success attained in our neighboring state should strike terror to the lawless element that dares to strike at the foundation stone of our free government, the ballot.

Following the last convictions returned in Davidson County in this last few days, the Nashville Tennessean has the following to say:

"The conviction of Squire John Omohundro and two co-defendants on charges of conspiracy to defraud the state's registration laws was a victory for honest elections.

"Omohundro, Seth P. Gibson, race horse man, and James Ballard, negro school principal, now join that motley crew that have been convicted as a result of Attorney-General Carlton Loser's investigation of registration frauds in this county. With them are City Councilman Harry Cohen convicted last November; Sam Stanley, Sam Hartman, both former city employes; Dr. R. B. Jackson and Jim Raines, the latter two negroes.

"Their trials followed revelations that thousands of fraudulent registrations had been made in a racket whose operations were carried on so flagrantly as to suggest that the operators believed themselves safely above the law. These convictions prove that such is not the case.

John Omahundro has been one of the most powerful political figures in Davidson County for many years. A member of the county court for two decades and for half of that time a member of the county highway commission that spends hundreds of thousands of dollars of county funds yearly and has hundreds of jobs to distribute, John Omohundro had not the power, either to avoid trial or to prevent conviction on the serious charges against him.

"The lesson is clear. It applies to the little men who feel that, because a man has a powerful place in the political setup, he cannot be brought before the bar of justice like any other criminal when he violates the law, and shows that too much faith should not be put in a boss' ability to extend immunity. Likewise, it serves as a warning to the so-called big fellows that they, like the rank and file, are amenable to law and that, though they might get by for a while with arrogant and illegal manipulations to defeat the will of the electorate, they cannot rest in confidence that retribution will not eventually overtake them.

"The conviction promises that the voters of Davidson County may now express their preference at the polls with some feeling of certainty that their votes will count and that they will not be offset through the machinations of racketeers ready to stuff ballot boxes and to throw elections at will.

"The right of suffrage is the treasured right of a citizen in a democracy. Unless that right is defended, there can be no truly representative government. And when men conspire to rob the people of that right, they deserve such punishment as has been meted to these defendants.

"The offenders punished, and the registration rolls purged, the voters of Davidson County can take a new interest in elections in the knowledge that the chances of an election steal are, at least, greatly reduced."

Political-1936

Louisiana

Suffrage

Citizens League In New Orleans Launch Fight For Race's Rights

Small Number Of Voters In Relation To Population Hit

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 10—(Special)—A new black hope for the Race has been set up here, designed to do away with all forms of racial oppression. This beacon light is the League for Civil Rights and Justice, which meets every Friday night in Ladies of Charity hall, Derbigny street, declaring openly its principles.

Under the staunch leadership of Dr. Frederick Rhodes, president, and Alphonse Morris, recording secretary, the organization has hoisted its banner of war, a war which will be waged until all Race people be given the opportunity of the vote.

New Orleans has a race population upwards of 65000, with only a meagre number of that amount, 750, as registered voters.

In their "Declaration of Rights," the league declares the following:

"The fundamental reason for organizing the League is to obtain for Negroes the opportunity to use the ballot. We are indignantly dissatisfied with all forms of race discrimination, and by organized effort we will throw off the oppression which for centuries has been killing the ambitions and inspirations of Negroes.

"The purpose is to lay concrete plans to combat all forces that oppress the Negroes, and we will execute these plans. The preliminary procedure is to build around the following demands:

1. The rigst of all citizens to vote, without educational qualifications or any means that might be used to disfranchise American citizens.

2. The enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution, which guarantee for Negroes the right to vote and all other citizenship rights.

3. Equal educational facilities for Negroes, with per capita expenditures equal to the per capita expenditures for whites. The same courses of study provided for whites by the state, parishes, cities, and towns must be provided for Negroes.

4. Libraries of the same monetary value, per capita, must be provided by the state, parishes, cities and towns for Negroes as for whites.

5. Beaches, swimming pools, playgrounds, and parks must be provided by the state, parishes, cities, and towns for Negroes with the same per capita monetary value as for whites.

6. The placing of Negroes on juries (grand and petit) in direct proportion of the population (or thereabouts)."

Louisiana Governor Would Bar Negro

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP)—The retention of the one-party system with the Negro excluded, was advanced as the best way to keep the "Negro question" from becoming moot in Louisiana by Gov. Richard W. Leche, in a state-wide radio broadcast last week.

The Governor told his radio audience that the two-party system with both sides "playing for the Negro vote" would "bring about a Negro question in the state of Louisiana"—and, he added, "we have never had any Negro question in this state since Reconstruction days."

Massachusetts.

Political- 1936

Suffrage.

ROBERTS NABS CROOK VOTERS

Two Men Caught Voting Illegally as Colored

The almost too marked tranquility and lethargy of the primary elections last Tuesday was shaken up by the astuteness and quick action of Simeon Roberts, Inspector of Voting at the Asa Gray School, whose foresight resulted in the detection and arrest of two illegal voters. Both were found guilty by Judge Albert F. Hayden, one of them, John Moore, 42, of Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, being sent to the Boston Psycopathic Hospital for observation, and the other, Thomas O'Neil, 23, of Lawn Street, Roxbury, receiving two six months' sentences to run concurrently. He appealed.

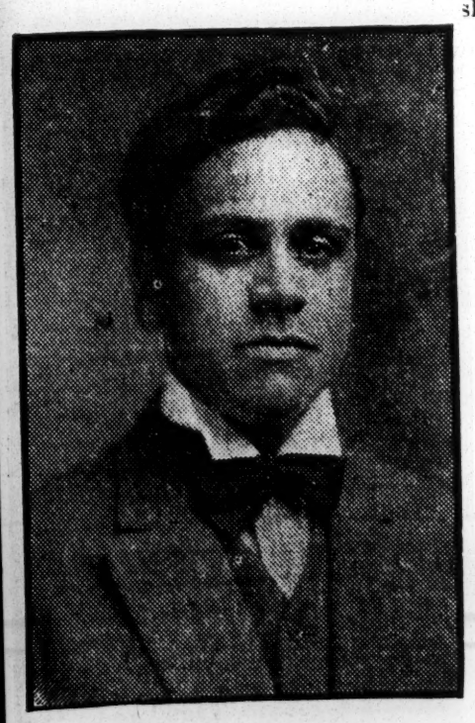
Poses as Colored

O'Neil appeared at the polls and gave his name as John R. McIlvaine of Cunard Street, Roxbury. Inspector Roberts quickly realized that no white people lived on Cunard Street, and further he knew John R. McIlvaine to be a colored man. He allowed O'Neil to vote and register his signed ballot then challenged him and ordered his arrest.

Some Representation

Among the few colored candidates elected were Atty. Julian D. Rainey, who was elected as alternate Delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention on a "Pledged to Roosevelt" slate. On the Republican side the choice fell on Mrs. Helen Whiteman, prominent political leader and founder of the Unity Circle Republican Club. She was made alternate district delegate to the Republican National Convention. Others in Ward 12 were Clarence D. Baker of Humboldt Ave. on the Democratic Ward Committee, and Herbert Dowse elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

In Ward 4 the rival ward committee ticket failed to disturb the Innis slate.



JULIAN D. RAINEY
Will go to Dem. National Convention

REGISTER NOW!

THE TIME for every good and right thinking citizen to register as a voter is at hand. It costs nothing more than a little time. Every citizen 21 years and over who has resided in a district longer than six months and who can read and write is entitled to vote, provided he or she will register his or her name. There can be no excuse offered for failure to do so. The omission to claim full rights as a citizen brands a man as an illiterate person who has no thought for his own well-being or that of his fellow-men.

The colored citizens of the United States are facing a crisis in this coming election period. They are being put to a test as to how wisely they will make use of their franchise. If they fail to use it or use it foolishly, they will set themselves back for years to come. We want our people to use their franchise rights and we will try to show them how to use it wisely. But we cannot do a thing for them (nor can anyone else) if they will not take the trouble to even qualify by registering their names.

The man or woman who neglects to register does not deserve the rights of the franchise nor the privileges that can accrue from a proper use of it. Surely, the intelligent colored citizenry of Boston in particular and New England in general are not going to be found wanting in this respect! Those who originally came from Southern States where they were denied the right to vote, should be eager to make use of that right now, and those who always had the right should think of those that are denied it.

We are always rebutting the white man's claim to superiority, but when we throw our rights into the ash can without even a backward glance, we brand ourselves as a distinctly inferior group, a group that lacks intelligence and vision and one not fitted to have a voice in their government. Such people are slave-minded and were better left as slaves.

Citizens, you must REGISTER and do it NOW! Delay is dangerous. All other groups are urging their citizens to the registration booth. Let us not be left behind. REGISTER NOW!

A UNITED FRONT

THE CALL for the joining of the ranks of all Negro forces for the common good of all has been sounded times without number by leaders of the colored race. In most instances it has fallen on deaf ears.

We are sounding that call now in our appeal to have a worthy member of our group represent us in the House for Ward Nine. In a previous editorial outlining our political leanings for 1936 we stressed that we were standing for men and measures and not parties. In the coming election of a representative for Ward Nine, we are calling for the support of all right thinking voters of all races, but making a special appeal to the colored voters to stand solidly behind the Negro candidate irrespective of their party affiliations.

In previous elections for the House and the City Council we have seen colored candidates defeated because there were too many of them to divide up the available votes and this left the leading white candidate safely ahead with a clear margin. It is a well known fact that every time we put up a colored man who looks like a winner, those white political bosses who think that they have a God-given right to rule over the section where we predominate, contrive to find some unthinking and mercenary Negroes who for a few dollars are persuaded to run for office so as to take away the support of colored voters from the really worthwhile candidate. It is the old game of divide and rule and as long as we play up to it, just so long will we be the silent sufferer and the exploited unfortunate.

Last week we suggested the name of a worthy colored man to represent us in the House.. We chose him because we consider him to the most fitting of all the residents in Ward Nine, white or colored. We chose him because the representation we have had so far has been rotten—incidentally it was white. If any one knows of a better man of any race, let them bring him along and we shall examine his fitness. But we will have none of these political panhandlers who permit themselves to be used as pawns by unscrupulous "bosses". We give them fair warning to keep out of the picture.

We will ask white voters to vote for a Negro candidate because he is worthy; we will ask colored voters to vote for him for the same reason. We would not support an unworthy Negro and we would back a worthy white candidate. We have worthy colored men and it is up to us to find them and support them to the limit. Party allegiance has brought us little but unkept promises and exploitations. Let us try putting selected men in office, but we can only do this by presenting a united front—divided we are lost.

NAME TAYLOR

DR. SILAS F. TAYLOR APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF MASS. COLORED DEMOCRATIC VOTERS

Announcement was made from the Democratic National Campaign Headquarters through Hon. Julian D. Rainey of the appointment of Dr. Silas

(Continued on Page 5)

MASS. (DEM.) DIRECTOR

DR. SILAS F. TAYLOR

President, Mass. Colored Democratic League, who has been appointed State Director of Mass. Colored Democracy—Welcomes all to Headquarters, 926 Tremont St.

F. Taylor as State Director of the Massachusetts Colored Democracy.

Dr. Taylor's appointment came after careful study by national and state executives as to his ability and fitness for the important position.

Other appointments released through Director Rainey are: Dr. W. O. Taylor Director of Speakers Bureau. George W. Goodman, and Rev. P. A. Pitts Associates. Ralph E. M. Johnston was appointed as Director of Young Voters

Dr. Silas F. Taylor directed National and State activities in the state of Massachusetts for the last three national campaigns. He has been an influential worker in all of the state and city elections. His experience in matters political was gained over a period of fifteen years as a member of the Democratic party.

Massachusetts previously honored Dr. Taylor by his election to Democratic State Committee, vice chairman of the Boston Democratic State Committee, and president of the Massachusetts Colored Democratic League.

The National Democratic Campaign Committee has opened headquarters at 926 Tremont st., and extends to all voters and friends of the party a cordial welcome at all times.

RAINEY NAMES LOCAL AIDES

Dr. Silas Taylor Heads Mass. State Voters

New York —(DNC)—Julian D. Rainey, director of Eastern division of Colored Voters, Democratic National Campaign, announced the following appointments: Hon. William L. Houston, Washington, D. C., as chairman of the Speakers' Bureau; Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman of the Women's division; Roger M. Yancey, Newark, N. J., as chairman of the First Voters division; Charles P. Ray, New York City, executive secretary, and Dr. Silas P. Taylor as state director of the Mass. Colored Democracy.

Mr. Houston is president of the Washington Bar Association, a 32nd degree Mason and a prominent member of the IBPOEW. He retired this year as professor in the law school of Howard University.

Mrs. Fauset is on leave as assistant supervisor, division of Women's and Professional Projects, WPA., in the city of Philadelphia. She was for 8 years field secretary for the National Board of the YWCA.

Mr Yancey is a graduate of the Hampton Institute and New Jersey Law school. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Mr. Ray is a graduate of Boston University, a world war veteran, and Lieutenant of the 372nd regiment.

Dr. Taylor's Appointment

Dr. Taylor's appointment came after deliberate study by National and state executives as to his ability and fitness for such an important position. Among other Massachusetts appointments released through Atty. Rainey were: Dr. W. O. Taylor, director of Speakers Bureau; Rev. P. A. Pitts, associate; Ralph E. M. Johnston, director of Young Voters.

In Boston the National Democratic Campaign Committee has opened headquarters at 926 Tremont St.

Political-1936
Suffrage

Minnesota

ST. PAUL, MINN.
DISPATCH

APR 23 1936

NEWDAY VOTERS LEAGUE TO SPUR NEGRO BALLOTS

Organization of the Newday Voters league, formed to urge Negro voters to go to the polls Tuesday and vote, was announced today by E. N. Martin, president of the organization.

Sie Bockenstole is secretary of the league, which has headquarters in the Keystone hotel, Western and Carroll avenues.

TRIBUNE

Minneapolis Minn.

5/11/36

HOTCH-POTCH

By V. E. L.

In some southern states negroes and cheap "white trash" are denied the ballot unless they can pay a poll tax which usually runs about two dollars. That is the way that many negroes and other poor people are kept from the polls. But listen to the following, clipped from an exchange which we have every reason to believe knows what it gives the public.

"But in this land of democracy, let us journey to the state of Vermont, one of the colonial commonwealths that were freedom's cradle. Vermont has a poll tax, and in the recent spring elections in that state a large portion of the population of the state were ineligible because they were tax delinquent.

"In the city of Bennington, Vermont, for instance, one-fourth of the voters could not cast a ballot. The tax in Bennington was $8.21 per person. One creditable observer has remarked that if it were not for the poll tax, Vermont would not be the rock-ribbed conservative state it is."

We often hear the complaint that people who do not pay any direct taxes are allowed to vote on matters affecting the taxes of those who do pay direct taxes. That was the complaint of the property holders when the proposal was first made that we should have free schools at public expense in this country. "Why," they asked, "should the man who has no children but did have property pay taxes to educate the children of the man who has many children but little property?" And the question looked perfectly logical and reasonable to the big tax payers. But the public welfare demanded that children should not grow up in ignorance, and so after a while it became a matter of course that free schools should exist at public expense. If universal suffrage has been of importance to the maintenance of free institutions in the past, the need for it is greater than ever before. The carelessness which many voters seem to have about the way in which they cast their ballots may be discouraging at times, but the remedy is not in depriving them of the ballot.

Political - 1936
Suffrage
6

Missouri.

BIG REGISTRATION IN COLORED WARDS

Registration in the intermediate registration last Thursday for the primary election Aug. 4 was heavy in the thickly populated colored districts. The registration was for all who had moved since the last registration, or will have become 21 years of age by the date of the primary election or will have qualified by residence in the State a year and in the city 60 days. A new rule also makes it necessary for relief clients to be registered.

The fight between the two factions of the Democratic party for control of the Democratic City Committee was seen as one of the factors contributing to the large registration in the city as a whole which totaled 96,759 persons. The large "floating population" in the river wards was given as another factor. The present registration is 346,666 and the increase from Thursday's registration will not be known until the Election Board has completed its canvas.

Registration in the heavily colored wards was as follows:

Ward	Reg. Thurs.	Pres. Reg.
4th	3,847	9,818
5th	5,436	8,088
6th	4,514	8,182
19th	4,762	11,494
20th	4,350	11,501
23rd	3,656	10,187

THE REGISTRATION IN COLORED WARDS MAY SET A RECORD

As the four-day general registration at the polls in St. Louis went into the final day Thursday, an increase was shown over the number registered in the same period in 1932 in all of the eight heavies populated colored wards. Figures for the three days in these wards were as follows:

WARD	Total, 3 days, 1936	Total, 3 days, 1932	Total registration, 1932
4	7,746	7,238	9,925
5	6,896	5,890	8,117
6	8,143	6,767	9,484
16	9,912	8,414	11,647
17	8,946	7,566	10,870
19	10,345	8,553	12,268
20	10,107	8,529	12,259
23	9,298	7,686	11,378

The total registration in the city for the three days in 1936 was 309,424 while in 1932 it was 282,503. The four-day registration in 1932 totaled 387,295

CONTEND FOR NEGRO JUDGES IN COUNTY

Republicans Point to Prejudiced Move of Democratic Head

WEBSTER GROVES, Mo —(Special)—E. T. Summytt, a member of the St. Louis county Republican League, Wednesday pointed to the discriminatory practices being employed by two Democratic members of the election board of Jefferson Township and their refusal to consent to the employ of Negroes as judges or clerks in the polling place of precinct No. 5, which has more than 500 Negro voters.

Summytt, who headed a committee of 11 members, stated that he approached Owen G. Jackson Democratic chairman and suggested the distribution of work among Negroes in this precinct which has 50 white voters and 350 Negro voters. Seven were to consideration, according to his statement Summytt talked with Frank Tirrell, Republican township committeeman, who agreed to recommend six Negroes. He also received no consideration from Jackson. Later, according to Summytt, because of the activity of the committee members, Jackson consented to use three Democratic members, if they are eligible.

Jackson's Refusal

Owen G. Jackson, Democratic chairman of the board, in a telephone conversation with the CALL, stated that it will "not be the policy of the board to employ Negroes in the precinct polling place where they must work with whites."

Continuing, he said, "Negroes do not go to the same schools or the same churches with whites in Missouri. When the county has an all-Negro precinct, Negroes will be used."

He indicated that it is the policy of the board to employ Negroes wherever advisable but, although precinct No. 5 has 50 per cent more Negroes than whites, made no plans for employing Negro workers on the inside.

He said the Negro church on Kirkham road will be the polling headquarters.

Planned to Keep Negroes Out

Summytt stated that, according to information received, an effort is being made to keep Negroes from serving in the polls. The polling place is within the basement of a home owner and is not centrally located, he said.

The Democratic members of the board are Owen G. Jackson, the chairman and J. C. A. Hiller. The Republicans are Mrs. Martha G. McAtee, secretary of the board of election and Peter C. Bopp. Three votes are necessary. An affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members is necessary for the naming of Negroes to the poll jobs.

Members of the committee serving with Summytt are: Alonzo Swanson, Thomas Gregory, E. A. Baldridge, Mrs. Lee Etta Summytt, Mrs. Hallie C. Ewing, Mrs. Virginia Kercheval, John Frazier, Mrs. E. Blanchard, A. A. Henderson, Mrs. Maude Duffy and Mrs. Alice Minor

K. C. Negro Vote

By an overwhelming majority, President Roosevelt carried the wards which are predominantly Negro.

Negroes are the majority of the occupants in the second, fourth and eleventh wards and are a large portion of wards one and three.

The votes in those wards:

	Roosevelt	Landon
First	19,833	854
Second	18,928	2,190
Third	11,589	1,769
Fourth	13,840	3,490
Eleventh	13,868	2,223

Local Politics

Politics, like charity, begins at home. National leaders and national issues sound important, but the local politician is democracy in the flesh. He is the real power which prevents a Mussolini in the United States.

This is a fortunate thing for Negroes. The local alliances which they are able to make because the ward and precinct worker can see the potentialities of Negro masses in the cities, have brought them their city councilmen, their state legislators and their appointive positions.

The results should lead Negroes to continue to be active in local politics. They can always be sure of the ear of the party out of power. From New York to Texas it is a policy which will pay dividends It has already brought federal appointments that in honor and pay rival the days when giving Negroes high office was G. O. P. strategy. It is one attack on disfranchisement that does not need to wait on courts.

One advantage this local tieup offers is that it eliminates the bombastic leaders, who, on the claim that they have influence with the masses of Negroes, have monopolized party rewards. Silver tongued orators, like the press and the radio, proved ineffective in the last campaign.

It is entirely fortunate for Negroes that they are on cordial terms with the local politician who is the efficient sergeant of the masses. It does not matter that the Negro leader has been too busy filling his purse to serve his people. By trial and error the people have themselves found a way through. At the present rate disfranchisement, which has limited Negroes since way back in the '70's, will be gone in the lifetime of many who read this prediction.

One circumstance gives pause—the almost complete control of government, local as well as national, by one party. Republicans, who are the outs, have few places in which to demonstrate that they too are willing to share local benefits with Negroes. They should make the most of those few. If they do not, all their attempts at proving in congress that Democrats are not real friends of Negroes, will be so much wasted effort.

The mass voter has come into his own. The Negro has a place in the ranks of the common people, a place he can keep,

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Missouri.

BIG REGISTRATION IN COLORED WARDS

Registration in the intermediate registration last Thursday for the primary election Aug. 4 was heavy in the thickly populated colored districts. The registration was for all who had moved since the last registration, or will have become 21 years of age by the date of the primary election or will have qualified by residence in the State a year and in the city 60 days. A new rule also makes it necessary for relief clients to be registered.

The fight between the two factions of the Democratic party for control of the Democratic City Committee was seen as one of the factors contributing to the large registration in the city as a whole which totaled 96,759 persons. The large "floating population" in the river wards was given as another factor. The present registration is 346,666 and the increase from Thursday's registration will not be known until the Election Board has completed its canvas.

Registration in the heavily colored wards was as follows:

Ward	Reg. Thurs.	Pres. Reg.
4th	3,847	9,818
5th	5,436	8,088
6th	4,514	8,182
19th	4,762	11,494
20th	4,350	11,501
23rd	3,656	10,187

THE REGISTRATION IN COLORED WARDS MAY SET A RECORD

As the four-day general registration at the polls in St. Louis went into the final day Thursday, an increase was shown over the number registered in the same period in 1932 in all of the eight heaviest populated colored wards. Figures for the three days in these wards were as follows:

WARD	Total, 3 days, 1936	Total, 3 days, 1932	Total 4 days, 1932
4	7,746	7,238	9,975
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NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
HOME NEWS

MAY 15 1936

Hermann-for-Congress Club Organized by Negro Voters

Dr. E. Gaylord Howell Elected President; Party Workers Praise Candidate's Ability; Plans Announced For Mass Meeting Here May 22

Almost 250 colored voters of New Brunswick, meeting at the Colored Elks Club on Baldwin street last night, formed a Hermann-for-Congress Club with Dr. E. Gaylord Howell as president.

Mrs. Hester Simmons was elected vice president, Joseph Maxwell, secretary, and Calvin Nixon, treasurer. James A. Bryan was named chairman of the board, with special duties of organizing the younger colored voters.

William C. Gonch, campaign manager for Albert B. Hermann, the organization Republican candidate for the Third District Congressional nomination, was the principal speaker of the evening.

"The reason why the colored people have not received what is rightfully theirs is because they have not shown the necessary interest," Gonch declared.

"When Ab Hermann is elected as Congressman from the Third Congressional District, I want you people to form a legislative committee which will follow the legislation at Washington—a committee which will look out for your rights and which will help you to fight for your interests," Gonch said. "The committee must also keep an eye upon developments at Trenton."

Gonch traced Hermann's record, declaring the Milltown candidate possessed every qualification for the office which he is seeking.

Harry R. B. Meyers, former mayor of Milltown and former superintendent of the Michelin Tire Company, discussed his long association and friendship with Hermann. Meyers, who is president of the Middlesex County Hermann-for-Congress clubs, told the club members that it was his hope that they would go out on election day and provide Hermann with 100 per cent backing.

F. Harold Johnson, colored attache of Governor Hoffman's office, drove up to the meeting from Burlington County to speak in Hermann's behalf.

Bernard R. Mattler, former county chairman of the Young Republicans, recalled that in the days when "Ab" Hermann was playing football with the New Brunswick High School eleven, the students would always call "give Ab the ball" when a score was needed.

"Ab always came through when he carried the ball," Mattler asserted, "and if we let him carry the ball today, he'll come through again."

James A. Dempsey, New Brunswick municipal G. O. P. chairman, was also a speaker on the evening's program.

During the meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Howell, plans were announced for the mass meeting planned by the New Jersey Conference of Colored Republicans, Inc., and the Middlesex County Colored Republican Association. It will be held at the Elks Club, 150 Baldwin street, on Friday, May 22, at 8:30 p. m.

At that time Col. Arthur W. Little of New York City, former commander of the 15th New York Infantry and one of the 15 men mentioned earlier in the campaign as being eligible for the Republican presidential nomination, will speak. Other speakers will include William A. Dart, assistant prosecutor of Atlantic County; Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, former U. S. Minister to Liberia; George E. Wibecan of Brooklyn, president of the New York Federation of Colored Republicans; Judge Edward E. Henry of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Naomi Young, executive member of the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans.

Guests of honor will include Henry W. Jeffers, state chairman; Mrs. Pearl Bridegum, vice chairman; Mrs. Thera Holzwarth, state committeewoman; Charles Morris Middlesex County prosecutor and county G. O. P. chairman.

James Dempsey, city chairman; C. Raymond Lyons, member of the Edison Park Commission; Mr. Hermann and J. Mercer Burrell, who will act as master of ceremonies.

The entertainment committee comprises Dr. Howell as chairman; Mrs. Simmons, vice chairman; Mrs. Christine Moore Howell, program; and James A. Bryan, registration.

At a meeting of the South Brunswick Republican Club, held in the Dayton School last night, Meyers declared that the first necessary thing to do is to look over the entire list of candidates who can qualify. Hermann, he maintained, is that man.

Hermann spoke last night at Spring Lake, Asbury Park, Keansburg and Red Bank, and could not attend the two Middlesex County meetings.

Freeholder Peter M. Kroeger and former Mayor Thomas F. Dolan, candidates for freeholders, Director Klemmer Kalteissen of the Board of Freeholders, Assemblyman Fred W. DeVoe and J. Vincent Dunn, committeeman who is seeking reelection, were among the speakers.

The meeting was preceded by a sauer kraut dinner and followed by dancing and entertainment. The entertainers included Andrew Nerio, Rose Caruso, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Caruso, and William O'Rourke.

The club officers are Mrs. DeBonis, president and treasurer; Mrs. Julia Layton, first vice president; Mrs. Flossie Ray, second vice president; Mrs. Tessie Scandone, acting secretary. Mrs. Robert Gold was chairman of last night's affair.

Records Unearthed By WPA Show Thomas Peterson Was First Negro To Cast Ballot

New Jersey Man Was Given Medal By Magistrate In Recognition of Fete; Voted March 31, 1870 After 15th Amendment Ratified

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. — The fact that Thomas Peterson of this city was the first colored man to cast a vote in the United States was unearthed by an investigator for the WPA-sponsored Federal Writers' Project last week.

The investigator, compiling data for "The New Jersey State Guide Book," discovered a fading portrait of Peterson in a Perth Amboy home, and from its owner, a white woman, extracted the story of Old Tom, and of how he won a medal offered by former Magistrate Harold E. Pickersgill for casting America's first Negro ballot.

Peterson voted on March 31, 1870—one day after the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution had been ratified. The issue was a city charter referendum. The one-time slave was sauntering across the lawn in front of a polling place at 7 o'clock that morning when one of a group of white men sitting on the porch called out:

"Hey, Tom, don't you want to vote?"

"Sure do," Tom replied. "And I'm goin' to, too, soon's that amendment gets passed."

"Well," said the white man, "you'd better get started. A herald just got in town with news of the ratification."

Joyously, Tom steppped into the booth and pushed the first ballot ever propelled through the slot by a colored man's hand.

Magistrate Pickersgill immediately made plans to strike off the promised medal for the ex-slave, but a delegation from Princeton, N. J., objected, saying that one of their colored citizens deserved the medal because he had voted at 2 p. m., the same day for a township committeeman. The magistrate considered the case, decided that a vote was a vote, whether for a charter or a man, and gave Tom the medal, a heavy gold medallion pendant from a bar. The inscription read:

"Presented by the citizens of Perth Amboy, N. J., to Thomas Peterson, the first colored voter in the United States under the provision of the 15th Amendment, at an election held in that city March 31 1870."

In his later years, Tom made capital of his fame, selling his photograph wherever crowds gathered—at fairs, picnics, and parades. The copy of the picture uncovered by the WPA worker, however, is the only one known to exist at present.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

MAY 16 1936

Roundtree Sees Great Negro Vote

Returning from another speaking tour through central New Jersey, the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree reports marked progress in his campaign for delegate to the Republican national convention.

In addition to his call for racial representation at Cleveland, Dr. Roundtree is also profiting by the dissatisfaction which the Negro voters are expressing over current failure to properly solve the State's unemployment relief problems and other evils.

According to Dr. Roundtree the Negro voters are aroused as never before against any departure from the political principles of Lincoln and other great Republican leaders.

Landslide Vote In Jersey Hits GOP Severely

New Lineup Foreseen In State; Youth In Saddle Now

(Special to Journal and Guide)

NEWARK, N. J. — Last week's Democratic landslide in New Jersey wrecked havoc with the Republicans and pushed to the front of the political arena very young leaders who have just passed the legal voting age.

The biggest upset was in Essex County where Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave of Orange lost his seat in the State Assembly to a Democratic still in his twenties—Guy R. Moorehead of Newark, playground director, tennis champion, and popular member of the younger social set.

Dr. Hargraves' Republican vote was 143,649. That of Moorehead was 147,569—a difference of 3,920 votes. Dr. Hargrave lost in company with the entire "Clean Government" Republican slate in Essex.

Moorehead is a protege of J. Bernard Johnson, county Democratic leader, who had him placed on the ticket. He is director of the Douglas Park playground in the populous third ward where he lives. In many quarters his candidacy was regarded as one which would merely train him for victory in the next election and his elevation to office was too seriously considered. He fooled the wiseacres, however.

GRANGER DIDN'T RUN

In past assembly elections the Democrats have consistently named Dr. Lloyd Granger on their ticket, but this time Dr. Granger, who has been unsuccessful in the race several times, failed to run. Had he run he would easily have been elected in the landslide.

Dr. Hargrave did not make a very vigorous campaign due mainly to the fact that he was in charge of the state campaign to elect Governor Alfred Landon. This position required most of his time. The third ward of Newark alone could have given him enough votes to overcome the 3,900 lead of his opponent, Moorehead. The slimness of the state Republican war chest also hampered the work of the Republican state candidates.

While youth gained the saddle in north Jersey elections, south Jersey also pushed a 21-year-old girl into the Democratic leadership of Camden County. She is Miss Pearl Harris, blonde political orator, holder of a position in City Hall, and former crusading newspaperwoman representing the Philadelphia Tribune in South Jersey territory.

NEW COUNTY LEADER

Because her organization functioned smoothly and efficiently in aiding the Roosevelt landslide and because the Republicans were completely disorganized, this slim maiden has overnight gained county leadership which was held so long on the Republican side by Mrs. Wilda Townsend, who had been allied with the vanquished David M. Baird machine.

Camden County Republicans boycotted the campaign because they refused to work under Baird. They charged Baird never recognized Negroes anyhow and declined to head the Landon campaign there. The logical man, it was claimed, to head it was Dr. Marcus Wheatland. In an open meeting in Newark called by Francis E. Rivers, eastern director of the colored GOP in the campaign, Wheatland said he "would work anywhere in the state save Camden." Dr. U. S. Wiggins of Camden also refused the post. Mrs. Jeanette Smith, who was reported willing to assume the leadership, changed suddenly the last moment over to the Democrats. For this reason the Negroes of Camden County heard little about the virtues of Governor Landon.

UPSET IN ATLANTIC CITY

The upset in Atlantic County where the Democrats seized the dominance held for years by the Republicans will have a pronounced effect on the Negro political situation in Atlantic City.

Among the state Republican leaders whose fate is in doubt is Atty. Oliver Randolph of Newark, who staked much on a Republican victory and who bitterly attacked Senator-elect William H. Smathers, whom he charged with bringing "the spirit of the South" into New Jersey. Randolph campaigned for the Republican, W. Warren Barbour and also was publicity director in the eastern Republican headquarters in New York.

George E. Bates of Orange also put a strong campaign for Barbour. There were few defections in the recent campaign from the old guard of New Jersey Republicanism. But new leadership of some kind is bound to follow.

NEW LEADERSHIP

This leadership has been rising in recent years among the Colored Young Republicans of the state. Such names as Miss Pansy Borders of Newark, Mrs. Mary H. Silvera of Newark, E. Frederick Morrow of Hackensack, Oliver Brown of Newark, Rupert Chase of Atlantic City, and Bertram Bland of Newark have been heard in year-around political activity more than the names of the old leaders.

New party leadership will probably emanate from this group. Morrow was head of the eastern young voters in the campaign and has long been president of the Young Republicans in Jersey. He, however, has a fight on his hands as the result of the campaign.

J. Mercer Burrell, whom the Essex Clean Government group fought when he was assemblyman, played a leading part in the national campaign and probably was not sorry to see his enemies in Essex defeated. In whatever new set-up there is in the Republican party here, Burrell will probably hold his own.

Mrs. Wilda Townsend of Camden has not been very active in the campaign. The reason for this is not known.

The important point is that with youth thrust into Democratic leadership in the state, Republican youth has the responsibility of reorganization of its party.

The Republican "Old Guard," which has given New Jersey many thrilling political chapters in the last decade, has probably breathed its last.

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New York.

Bronx, N.Y. Home News

JAN 6 1936

Colored Voters Urged to Ignore Politics at Polls

Because the colored voter holds the balance of power in 17 States in normal or close elections, the Presidential election of 1936 offers him an unparalleled opportunity to solve national and racial problems with the ballot, Walter White, secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told 1,200 persons at the organization's annual meeting in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 128th St. and Seventh Ave., yesterday.

Urging colored voters to ignore party labels and support men and measures which would lessen the evils of lynching, White declared this the only way to eradicate relief discrimination and unequal apportionment of educational and other public funds.

The audience stood and cheered for several minutes when Angelo Herndon, recently freed on bail from a sentence of 18 to 20 years on a Georgia chain gang for inciting to insurrection, began his address as guest of honor.

Other speakers were James Egert Allen, president of the association's New York Branch, and Nannie H. Borroughs, president of the National Training School for Girls, Washington, D. C.

The association collected approximately $200 at the meeting for use in sponsoring anti-lynching and other measures for the benefit of colored persons.

Bronx, N.Y. Home News

FEB 12 1936

New Redistricting Bill at Albany Designed to Meet Objections of Harlem Legislators

(Special to The Home News)

Albany.—Reapportionment of legislative districts, which would increase Bronx representation at Albany from eight Assemblymen and three Senators to 12 Assemblymen and four Senators and which would have other far-reaching effects, is proposed in bills offered in the Legislature yesterday by Sen. Frank B. Hendel and Assemblyman Maurice A. Fitzgerald, both of Queens, a county which would also gain heavily under reapportionment.

The principal changes in this year's proposed reapportionment legislation from last year's are in connection with the delimitation of the 21st and 22d Senate districts in Harlem. The fight for reapportionment, which has failed year after year, was again in vain last year, largely because of objections that Harlem was being gerrymandered.

Two colored Assemblymen insisted that under last year's bill Harlem would be so manipulated that it would be impossible ever to elect a colored man to the State Senate.

Colored Vote Favored

This objection is removed in the new bill, which gives Harlem a Senate district virtually its own.

In the 21st District the line would begin at 110th St. and run northwesterly along Manhattan, St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Aves. to 155th St., and then straight across town to the Harlem River. The 22d District would begin at 155th St. and continue to Spuyten Duyvil, and then east to the Harlem River.

The bill offered yesterday will not be printed for a few days, and will then be available to the public. It is anticipated that it will have the backing of Gov. Lehman who has favored reapportionment for several years, and who, in his last message to the Legislature, urged the lawmakers to do something about a condition which has existed for years and which has deprived the Bronx of its equitable share of representation. On this subject Gov. Lehman said:

"It is pathetic and humiliating that the people of the State should have to face the fact that six years after the last Federal census, the Legislature, in spite of constitutional mandate, has not reapportioned the State either for Congressional or for legislative districts. Under the Constitution this is the last year your honorable bodies can act. If you do not reapportion this year the people will have to wait until after the census of 1940.

"In other words, in 1940 the people of our State will be sending representatives to the Congress from districts mapped out in 1911 and will be choosing Senators and Assemblymen on the basis of districts established in 1917. The situation is one that contains no remote shadow of honest excuse or extenuation.

"For years I have been urging the Legislature to reapportion the State. The task is not an impossible one, if only the members of both parties in the Legislature are motivated by a common desire to give the people of the State fair and equal representation through districts reasonably and equitably drawn."

Would Amend Constitution

Gov. Lehman urged that unless the Legislature acted this year, an amendment to the State Constitution be passed so that the power of the Legislature to reapportion be taken away and vested in the Court of Appeals.

Under the provisions of the new bill Queens would have four Senators and 11 Assemblymen; Manhattan would have six Senators and 16 Assemblymen; Kings, nine Senators and 24 Assemblymen; Nassau one Senator and three Assemblymen; Suffolk one Senator and one Assemblyman. Manhattan would be a heavy loser.

New York Times

FEB 12 1936

STATE FLOOD BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Measure Creates Commission to Cooperate With Washington on Control.

MILK PROTEST TO TERA

Assembly Republicans Force Resolution on Canned Product From Outside State.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Senate passed today the Ross bill creating a temporary commission of twelve members to cooperate with the Federal Government in expediting a program of flood control for New York State.

The measure is intended to prevent floods similar to those that swept over the southern tier last year doing millions of dollars in damage. The Republican majority in the Assembly is expected to give a favorable vote.

The commission would be composed of four Senators, four Assemblymen and four members to be appointed by the Governor and would work with Federal engineers.

Assembly Republicans overrode Democratic opposition and adopted the Newell resolution protesting to the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration against a reported plan to use canned milk from outside States for persons on relief instead of fluid milk of New York farmers.

The Senate voted down a resolution by Senator Feld, Democrat, of New York City, urging the Federal Communications Commission to investigate children's programs on the radio and adopt stricter supervision.

Assemblyman Maurice A. Fitzgerald, Democrat, of Queens, revived the reapportionment controversy of last year, in which Tammany blocked redistricting, as he introduced measures to reshape the Congress and Senate districts.

The bills are almost identical with those which failed to pass last year except that the proposed Twenty-first Senate District in Manhattan would be created in such a manner that Negroes would be in a position to elect a Senator. Negro Assemblymen last year balked at the bill because no such district was created.

Democrats of Queens in the Legislature have been clamoring for reapportionment for years, and under the Fitzgerald bill the county would get two more representatives, two more Senators and five more Assemblymen. Kings, the Bronx and Richmond would all profit under the bill, while Tammany would lose three Senators and six Assemblymen.

Mr. Fitzgerald explained that he was acting for himself in offering the bills. While the Democratic State Committee has been desirous of putting through redistricting, no official action has been taken and it is believed highly improbable that any major drive for reapportionment will be successful this year.

A public hearing on all conservation bills will be held next Tuesday, and on March 3 there will be a hearing on the Nunan bill to require students to take oaths of loyalty.

SYRACUSE, N. Y
JOURNAL

MAR 27 1936

Negroes Urged To Enter Politics

Insecurity Due to Own Indifference

Laying part of the blame for the Negro's present insecurity to his own indifference, William T. Andrews of New York, Negro assemblyman, urged Syracuse Negroes to become political-minded in an address in the People's African Methodist Episcopal Church last night.

Speaking under auspices of the Dunbar Center Forum, Andrews declared:

"I don't care what party you join, but see that you register and vote! When you do that in sufficient numbers to control even one election ward, you will be rewarded—not merely by payoffs or jobs—but by more consideration for your welfare in city parks, streets, educational facilities and every phase of city life that touches you.

"I'm just enough of a practical politician to believe that politics is the nerve center of the activities of all people—the nerve center that you must touch in order to get your heart's desire, the security to which you are entitled."

AWAKE AT LAST

OVER IN BROOKLYN on Thursday, Negro voters living in the 17th Assembly District made political history. Their vote was responsible for the election of a new Democratic leader to replace an unfriendly one and for the reelection of a friendly Republican leader. They demonstrated what The New York Age has long maintained—that the Negro vote, if aroused and properly organized, can influence practically every election in New York City.

The 17th Assembly District's Negro vote comprises approximately one-third of the district's whole vote and yet for years Negroes received little or no recognition from either party. Several years back the Republicans took a forward step by naming a Negro to the United States District Attorney's office but when the administration changed, the Democratic organization named a white successor. That started some of the most civic-minded residents of the district to thinking.

Two years ago their opportunity to express resentment at the leadership of Edward F. Cadley, came when his co-leader, Mrs. Minnie Abel, waged a primary fight to unseat him. Incidentally although they were not successful in the leadership fight they named twenty Negroes to membership on the district's county committee—ten times the number elected four years previously when the organization "honored" the race to the extent of naming two as members of the county committee.

That fight two years ago taught the Negro leaders something. They knew the potential strength they held in the district and so they formed their own organization. Thus, when Mrs. Abel opened her fight this year she did not have to appeal to single individuals. A United Action Democratic Club (of Negro voters) was already in existence and they pledged support in return for promises of greater recognition for the Negro constituency of the district. 39 Negroes were named to run on the county committee in opposition to the ticket placed in the field by Leader Cadley. 38 Negroes were elected in Thursday's primaries on the Carney-Abel ticket—a gain in six years of 36 places on the district's committee.

And so effective was the United Action Democratic Club's work that the Negro vote was tallied 95 per cent in supprot of the Carney-Abel ticket—enough to defeat the incumbent leadership. The one-third Negro vote of the district being responsible for their election, Mrs. Abel and Alderman Carney, the new leaders, will now be called upon when the time presents itself to keep their end of the bargain by giving their Negro constituents the proportionate representation on the county committee to which they are entitled and what is more a like share in whatever patronage the district has to offer.

The New York Age commends the leaders of the United Action Democratic Club for having succeeded at last in arousing the dormant Negro vote and wishes for it continued success in its fight. There is power in the ballot

Register and Vote

PERHAPS THE most tragic instances of abuse occur on election day when one acquaintance asks another where he has voted, only to learn that the sorry citizen has failed to register. Exercise of the franchise is not only a right given every citizen by the constitution, but is also an obligation. No man or woman has the right to criticize government and officials unless he or she has discharged complete obligation by taking a personal part in the selection of administrations.

In New York there are no poll taxes, or difficult and tricky questions facing the voter. If you are a citizen and can read and write, you are eligible to vote. The rules are simple, and we want you to clip and preserve the following information, for it is important to you:

Regular registration days in New York are October 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. In counties outside New York City the days are October 9, 10, 16 and 17. If you are 21 years old or more, or will be by November 3, a citizen, and a resident of the state for one year, of the county for four months and the election district for thirty days, you are entitled to vote.

REGISTRATION DRIVE

FOR A LONG TIME Negroes in New York have been subjected to criticism because they do not take full advantages of their citizenship rights by registering and voting. This year a concerted effort will be made to get out the largest Negro vote in history. Registration begins the week of October 5.

Many Negroes have cynically inquired what advantages there are for them in voting. They are not candidates for any political office, they say, and, so far as they can see, get nothing out of politics. This situation has changed in the past few years. Those who are unemployed have to prove their citizenship, or that they have been residents of the Empire State for a period of one year or longer in order to get relief. When the old age security law becomes effective, it will be necessary to prove by voting record, residence, age, etc. And with the increasing regimentation of the New Deal, a voting record will be necessary for other reasons.

Above all the selfish considerations, one should consider the right of suffrage both a duty and privilege. We as Negroes often complain about discrimination and the denial of these suffrage rights to our group in other sections of the country. Here in New York we have no bars or handicaps placed in our way and should set an example to other sections of the country by voting our full strength, and using the ballot intelligently.

Other racial groups have long since recognized the power the ballot gives and its high time for our race to wake up.

Let's set a new voting record for Harlem and Brooklyn!

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Suffrage.

New York.

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Although automobiles bearing placards favoring the re-election of the present administration were driven through the streets of Harlem all day, Father Divine's "flock," the majority of which had already registered, remained steadfast under its leader's orders and refused to vote.

Most of the members of the "Peace Mission Movement"—the name given by Father Divine to his organization—had signified their intention to vote for President Roosevelt and a straight Democratic ticket. Signs bearing evidence of this were posted yesterday on store windows and other conspicuous places throughout Harlem.

So strong has Father Divine's movement become, according to John Lamb, his white secretary, that representatives from all the political parties sought to have him swing his followers in their favor. All the offers for radio broadcasts, public speeches and the like were refused, Mr. Lamb said.

Father Divine himself has placed a ban on all newspaper men and would not see reporters yesterday, but A. Honaeel, editor and manager of The Spoken Word, said that in Harlem alone about 50,000 votes had been stopped by the order.

"Not only has he warned the flock in New York not to vote," Mr. Honaeel insisted, "but the order also was sent by telegraph, airmail and other means to followers in every State in the Union."

Mr. Honaeel could give no estimate as to the total number of voters affected in the country, but Father Divine's subjects are scattered from coast to coast, he declared.

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In line with their regular election day preparedness, the police of the West 123d Street and the East 104th Street stations were ordered to carry night batons all day while on foot patrol. The night sticks normally are not carried in the daytime. No election violence of any kind was reported throughout the district.

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"And yet," he added, "I shall continue to increase and multiply, with or without my personal body form, for when I am absent in body I am present in spirit."

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When the early extras appeared on the streets, no signs of last-minute merry-making were evident.

Scores of sightseers in automobiles, eager to watch the expected demonstrations, view the quiet crowds and drove off, headed for the real celebration in Times Square.

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"Not Private Citizen"

"I am not a Private Citizen! They have coerced Me into being a PUBLIC SERVANT for all humanity. The Press and other publications, and Publishers,

"Advertisers etc., have made millions off of Me, and the Government itself has saved millions and millions by My Spiritual and Professional Services among you, taking millions off the Welfare, causing thousands and thousands to return all stolen goods and to pay all old bills they never intended to pay.

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An analysis of the vote last Tuesday in the Harlem districts, stronghold of Father Divine, indicates that his command to his followers to refrain from balloting had little effect on the total vote cast. Comparison of the registration and the vote shows that the estimate of A. Honaeel, editor of Father Divine's paper The Spoken Word, that 50,000 would remain away from the polls was extremely optimistic.

The following tabulation of ballots and registration in the areas largely populated by Negroes in typical election districts of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts shows that few voters stayed away from the polls:

Nineteenth Assembly District E.D.	Reg.	Vote for Pres. (All parties)	Vote for Gov. (All parties)
1.	800	732	619
2.	764	721	707
4.	918	413	777
14.	931	857	838
15.	802	677	673
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19.	1,122	1,007	736
20.	39	38	36
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C. B. Powell, director of publicity registered voters. The election [illegible] of the Negro division of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, declares in a letter to The New York Times that the Nineteenth district had a registration of about 29,000, with Divine's influence on the vote, returns of around 25,000. Seventeenth district had a printed Nov. 4, was incorrect. Less- ter B. Granger wrote that the Divine's flock does not have a vot- tion of approximately 26,000, Harlem vote was refutation of the ing strength of more than 2,000. registration of 22,000. These dis- He said: with a return statement that Father Divine could

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The New York Times has received other letters pointing out that the story concerning Father Divine's influence on the vote, printed Nov. 4, was incorrect. Less- ter B. Granger wrote that the Nov. 3 showed about Seventeenth district had a registration of approximately 26,000, Harlem vote was refutation of the The Nineteenth district had returns of around 25,000, return of 22,000. These dis- ration of about 29,000, with statement that Father Divine could Divine's influence on the vote, are heavily populated with people and represent an ag- gregation of over 80,000 persons with a registration of about 100,000.

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figure in Harlem life, the extent of whose influence is doubtful, and whose presence can easily be explained by the vast amount of privation and misery that exists within the areas of Harlem. Certainly his followers number a small percentage of Harlem residents. Any insinuation to the contrary is a libel upon the intelligence of the community."

T. R. Poston wrote:

"Election returns published in your own paper prove conclusively that Harlem registered the greatest vote in its history on Nov. 3. . . . (Harlem's) pet cult leader has less than 1,000 registered voters in the whole of Harlem, if not in the whole of the city. This fact is well known to every intelligent resident of the community. It is also common knowledge that Divine's actual membership is really less than 10,000 for the whole State. Yet THE TIMES quotes Divine's own organ to show that 50,000 votes were stopped by the cult leader's 'order.'"

Others wrote in similar vein, objecting to the accuracy of Father Divine's claims.

The official figures bear out this contention. The total registration in the two Harlem Assembly districts, the Nineteenth and Twenty-first, was 65,523, of which 9,080, or about 14 per cent, failed to vote. The vote always falls short of registration in every district and the percentage of registrants who voted in Harlem is, if anything, higher than the city at large.

Dr. Godfrey Nurse

Harlem Cast Nary Ballot for F. D. R.

Amsterdam News 12-19-36

First Negro Democrat Votes Directly for the President

New York Age

Despite the fact that the nation voted on November 3 and its verdict was announced late that night, President Roosevelt was not re-elected then, and Harlem did not actually vote for him.

The real election took place Monday at noon, and the masses of voters of the nation did not participate. The President is named by the Electoral College, which is composed of electors voted for by the people on November 3. The vote of the college, which almost invariably has been the will of the majority, determines the President and Vice-President.

In New York the forty-seven electors met at noon in the governor's reception room. All were Democrats, and Mr. Roosevelt got all their votes.

For the first time a Negro Democrat cast his vote directly for a President of the United States. He was Godfrey Nurse, Harlem physician.

Arthur Q. Martin, Brooklyn undertaker, had fond hopes of going to Albany to cast his vote Monday for Governor Alfred M. Landon, but the popular vote prevented his doing so.

The electors get $15 pay for the job of voting for the President officially. They also got 10 cents per mile round trip for fare.

Political-1936
Suffrage

North Carolina

DURHAM, N. C.
SUN

MAY 15 1936

REGISTRARS TO BE ON DUTY AT ALL PRECINCTS

Many Negroes Expected to Qualify—Gubernatorial Contest Holds Spotlight

Registers of the 30 precincts of Durham county will be on duty at the polling places Saturday for the convenience of Democrats and Republicans desirous of registering for the June 6 primary. The registration will begin at 9 a. m. and continue until sunset.

The books were opened for the first time in the present campaign last Saturday morning with a small registration being reported. With interest apparently growing in the primary through the warm gubernatorial as well as the local political fights, a large registration is being predicted.

Through the Negro citizens league, considerable activity will be shown throughout the registration period, that ends with Saturday, May 23, in getting the Negro qualified voters to register. It has been predicted that when the registration period comes to a close that fully 1,700 Negroes will be ready to cast their ballot in the coming primary election.

The gubernatorial contest continues to hold the center of the stage in local interest but politicians predict that with the holding of the Democratic county convention local contests will begin to attract more attention. McDonald continues to hold the high hand locally and one druggist, interested in the race, polled the sentiment of 25 customers entering his store for a given period and all but five of them declared themselves to be McDonald men. The feeling apparently exists, however, that the tide is beginning to turn and, while admitting that the Winston-Salem man will be high man in the first primary, that his opponent in the second primary election will have an excellent opportunity to win the nomination.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 19, 1936

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES AND NEGRO VOTERS.

The Raleigh News and Observer says that "for the first time in recent years" a negro was selected by the Wake county convention as delegate to the Democratic state convention, and the Daily News' bureau has it that Dr. L. T. Delaney is the first one ever. Dr. Delaney, a precinct committeeman of years' standing, it appears, is something of a party veteran. The event was altogether harmonious, and in harmony with the ambition recently voiced on the floor of the house at Washington by Representative Arthur Mitchell, of Illinois—an expression heartily cheered by his white party colleagues—with respect to an aggressive campaign in 23 states having 2,400,000 negro voters, where "negroes are permitted to vote, and where their votes are counted." Representative Mitchell said "We are going to give the Democratic party and the great President that I love so dearly the largest vote that any negro group has ever given a President of the United States."

There was some apprehension that in the Wake county convention, and in the Durham, sour notes might be sounded. But the Herald reports that in Durham, also, all was serene. There was apprehension that the Young Negro element might appear in numbers and aggression, and the tale would have gone out especially into the east that this aggression had come in championing the McDonald cause with unrestrained fervor. It had been projected that ancient prejudices might prove to be deeper and stronger even than hatred of the sales tax in those eastern precincts, or at least that an agitation of mixed and conflicting emotions would be stirred.

Speculations to this effect produced disquiet up this way, and especially in Greensboro, a spot where it may be said that relatively the peace of God rests upon the relations of white and black. What the Young Negro contingent, which has its representation here also, has to say about it does not appear. Leaders amongst those who follow the courses of composition and peace are not without suspicion of a purpose to "drag the negro in"—"we were in hopes they could get along without doing that," some of them say. But whether the negro issue should get into the campaign fortuitously or be introduced by design, it is a thing to be dreaded by negro people disposed to peace. The wrath of a section aroused by stirring of ancient prejudices can be a fearful thing, and it can spread, and it can quickly undo the patient labor of years.

Secondarily, there is a regret at these implications on the part of followers of Hoey, and of Graham, and the latter are said to be especially numerous and influential in Greensboro. The reasoning may be something like this: If it is norated that Dr. McDonald, by reason of his attitudes toward racial matters, is poison to the violent type of eastern white, or wherever that type may be found, it may be concluded by the Young Negro element everywhere that he is the very man for them, and this may tend to create a racial solidarity that will work against the other candidates amongst negro voters.

And it is not as if the negro vote in the Democratic primary was an altogether negligible quantity. More and more, those conducting primary campaigns look for votes where they may be had. One vote, if counted at all, counts for just as much as another.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 21, 1936

FAILURE TO REGISTER NEGROES BRINGS FINE

Wilkesboro Man Who Denied Negroes Right to Register '34 Primary Must Pay $300.

(Special to Daily News)

North Wilkesboro, May 20.—John Cashion registrar for Wilkesboro township for the primary and election in 1934, plead guilty today in federal court to an indictment charging that he refused negroes the right to register and vote and was fined $300 and placed on probation for three years by Judge Johnson J. Hayes, presiding over the term.

The bill of indictment, returned at recent term of federal court in Greensboro contained 14 counts there being that number who said they had been refused registration by Mr. Cashion. Witnesses were examined today and they testified that the registrar gave them the test for elegibility but failed to place their names on the books and they were not allowed to vote.

Registration of negroes has been quite heavy this year there being about 50 who have registered in Wilkesboro precinct since books were opened for registrations for the primary June 6 it was learned today.

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD
MAY 15 1936

MEETING OF NEGRO VOTERS POSTPONED

C. C. Spaulding Warns Members Of Race Against Tactics Of Ward Heelers

The mass meeting of Negro voters originally scheduled for tonight at the courthouse has been postponed until next Monday night as a convenience to William J. Thomkins, recorder of deeds, Washington, D. C., who will address the gathering.

Announcement of the postponement of the meeting was made by C. C. Spaulding, chairman of the Negro Citizens' committee, which has for its immediate objective the "promotion of a better Durham and a better state."

Spaulding yesterday warned candidates against certain ward heelers who solicit funds under pledge that they control Negro votes. The committee is desirous of securing the registration of all Negroes qualified to vote and will itself furnish such money as is needed to provide this program, Spaulding said.

The meeting Monday night will be open to the public.

DURHAM, N. C.
SUN

MAY 13 1936

NEGRO VOTERS TO HOLD MASS MEET THURSDAY

A mass meeting of Negro voters will be held at the courthouse Thursday night at 8 o'clock. The meeting is being sponsored by the Citizens Committee headed by C. C. Spaulding. Negro leaders will speak and lead discussions of matters pertaining to the June primary.

STATESVILLE, N. C.
DAILY

MAY 23 1936

COLORED VOTERS ARE QUALIFYING

14 Have Registered To Vote In the June Primary

At noon today a brief survey of the five wards in Statesville revealed that approximately 350 people had registered for the June primary, of which number fourteen colored voters had qualified.

The registration included new voters or those who hand changed their residences since the last election.

In the first ward there were 90 registered, three colored; second ward, 20 registered, of which number seven were colored; third ward, 100, all white; fourth ward, 100, no colored voters; fifth ward, 39, of which number there were four colored people.

This is the last day for registration for the coming primary.

Charlotte, N. C., News
May 17, 1936

Negroes Planning Active Work In Politics Here

Will Acquaint Negroes With Platforms Of Candidates And Urge All Negro Voters To Register—Will Hold Various Mass Meetings.

Negro citizens of Charlotte are planning to take an active interes in political affairs of the county and state during the approaching elections, it was indicated yesterday with the formation of an organization to study political trends of the day.

W. H. Moreland has been elected president of the organization whose announced purpose is to acquaint negro voters with the platforms of various candidates, and to urge every eligible negro voter t register. Other officers are, J. W. Morgan, secretary and Arthur Grier, treasurer.

It is part of the new organization's plan to hold mass meetings at which candidates, or representatives of candidates, will be invited to express themselves. Officers of the organization said that the group was not a civic organization but a political forum, and that it was not planned to endeavor to "deliver" any number of votes to any candidate or group of candidates, but had been formed solely for the purpose of education among negro voters.

DURHAM, N. C.
SUN

MAY 26 1936

NEGROES HAVE 1,700 ON BOOKS IN 2 PRECINCTS

Have Majority at Courthouse and Brady's Store, Checkup Reveals

The names of 1,769 qualified Negro voters appear on the registration books at the Courthouse and Brady's Store precincts, a checkup today revealed. These two precincts, it is said, have about 50 percent of the qualified Negro voters in Durham. Approximately 1,200 Negroes registered in the two precincts for the coming Democratic primary.

Both the Courthouse and Brady's store districts are now among the largest in the county. The total for Brady's store, including 939 Negroes, is now 1,579. The courthouse total, including 830 Negroes, is now 1,114.

Although only a cursory survey has been made, election officials are of the opinion there are between 18,000 and 20,000 names on the registration books in the 30 precincts in the city and county. Registration was unusually heavy throughout the county last Saturday, the final day the books were open.

As to how the newly registered Negro voters will vote in the coming primary, there are varied opinions. One prominent Negro business man and leader said the members of his race apparently are split three ways over the gubernatorial candidates with the largest group supporting Lieutenant Governor Sandy Graham.

As for the local contests, there appears to be much interest in the race for the judgeship of recorder's court, he said. A majority of the Negro people here play the number racket, and are therefore opposed to Judge Walter Bass, whose fight against the racket has made history. The number racketeers, he said, are taking an active part in the judgeship race in the Negro districts.

DURHAM, N. C.
SUN

MAY 14 1936

NEGRO VOTERS HOLD POLITICAL RALLY MONDAY

William J. Thomkins, Recorder for District of Columbia, to Deliver Address

William J. Thomkins, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, will address the Negro citizens of Durham at the courthouse next Monday evening.

Because of the scheduled appearance of Thomkins, the mass meeting of Negroes scheduled for tonight in the courthouse has been called off, according to announcement made today by C. C. Spaulding, chairman of the Negro Citizens committee

The committee, headed by Spaulding with J. T. Taylor as secretary, is working for the interests of the Negro citizens. The present objective is to "promote a better Durham and a better state, and to this end the committee is at present canvassing the attitude of candidates relative to their position on issues confronting the citizens of Durham and the state at large, the committee head stated today.

The committee has gone on record as opposing the soliciting of funds from candidates, Spaulding pointed out, adding that the committee "wants it understood that anyone soliciting funds from candidates pledging that they can control Negro votes is without authority and does not represent the Negro citizens of Durham." The committee is concerned primarily with the task of aiding qualified Negroes to register and vote and "whatever funds are necessary to take care of this program will be furnished by the Negro citizens themselves.'

The general public will be permitted to attend the Monday night meeting which will feature the address by Thomkins.

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 17, 1936

NEGRO EDITOR URGES UNIT VOTING BY RACE

Claims White Ward Heelers In Raleigh Sold Negro Votes to High Bidder.

SHOULD SHIFT LEADERS

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
411 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, June 16.—Ward Heelers sold to the highest bidder negro votes in the state primary, H. I. Fontello-Nanton, negro editor of Raleigh, declares, and he thinks the only protection that his race has from such traffickers in negro suffrage is unit voting of the race.

The negro vote in Durham, Raleigh, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Salisbury is reputed to have been considerable, nearly 20,000 such primary expressions being recorded. They voted the Democratic ticket almost entirely, only a few going into the Republican primary. The Raleigh editor, who is too young to remember the olden times when 120,000 negroes voted in the state and almost solidly against the Democrats, has been reminded that unit voting is what got the race disfranchised.

After declaring that the people "had to witness the unusual situation, prevalent here, of white ward heelers, selling to the highest bidder the negro "vote," and after declaring that "the best program for our people is to band themselves together and vote as a unit," the young editor continues:

"It is a disgraceful sight to see white men who ordinarily will pass by a respectable negro of their acquaintance without a word of greeting, fraternize with the lowest type among our people, hauling them to the polls in their automobiles and drinking from the same liquor bottle merely to be in a position to collect the proverbial 'thirty pieces of silver."

"We believe that it is high time for negroes to repudiate this white leadership which does us more harm than good. It is also necessary that those who aspire to leadership should condemn such practices and refuse to be connected with that type of worker.

"It is common gossip that several of our influential leaders are now making an attempt to organize certain precincts of the city, not along the lines beneficial to the negro voter at large, but according to plans proposed by these same white ward workers, which ultimately will strengthen their hold upon the negro voter and bring more criticism and mistrust to his door."

North Carolina.

Political - 1936
Suffrage.

Increase Of 38,000 In N. C. Qualified Voters

(Special to Journal and Guide)

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs has been successful in increasing the roster of Negroes in the state qualified to vote from 22,000 to 60,000, it was reported here Sunday, during the meeting of the executive committee of the organization.

The committee, representing a cross section of the Negro citizenry of North Carolina and dedicated to the improvement of the educational, economic, social-civic and political welfare of the Negroes in the state, was organized on March 15, 1936.

The drive for more registrations was under the direction of Attorney Hosea V. Price, of Winston-Salem, who established units in a dozen or more cities of the state to contact prospective voters.

At the meeting, representatives of units at Wilson, Wake Forest, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, Louisburg and Raleigh were present and reported upon stimulated civic interest in their respective communities. An especially interesting report was made by Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, secretary of the Winston-Salem unit, showing that by the efforts of the committee, the library facilities at Winston-Salem have been materially bettered with the promise of further improvements and that other advances have been made in the interest of Negro welfare.

The chairman reported upon a very interesting development in Harnett County where Negroes were refused the right to register but where by persistent effort and the help of State Election Authorities and the United States District Attorney's office, a hundred or more qualified persons were registered.

The body ratified selection of sub-committee chairmen as follows: Education, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia; Sosial and Civic Welafre, Rev. George D. Fisher, Raleigh; Politics, Attorney Hosea V. Price, Winston-Salem; Economic, W. D. Hill, Durham. Co-chairmen of the above respective committees were elected as follows: W. E. Farrison. Bennett College, Greensboro; Mrs. E. W. Grant, Winston-Salem; Attorney F. J Carnage, Raleigh; P. N. Harris, Durham.

These sub-committees, composed of representatives from each Congressional District in the state, are to deal with matters pertaining to their particular sphere.

The committee pledged itself individually and collectively to the establishment of units in every major city in North Carolina and to warrant the wholehearted support of every Negro in the state.

North Carolina At Last Gives Ballot To Members Of Race

Election Board Issues Order After Protest By Citizens and NAACP

RALEIGH, N. C., November 13—Upon orders from L. P. McClendon, chairman of the state board of elections, the registrar in Northampton county, North Carolina, allowed Miss Amanda Peel and Miss Naomia Person to vote in the November 3 election. Miss Peele and others had been denied the right to register last spring and again on October 24, because the registrar stated that they did not satisfy the educational requirements of North Carolina law.

Miss Peele is a college graduate an an instructor in Hampton Institute, Va. The action of Chairman McClendon was taken upon complaint from North Carolina citizens and upon telegraphic protest to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings by the NAACP in New York.

North Carolina members of the NAACP are now attacking the practice of registrars of requiring Race people to make repeated trips to register so as to discourage them from attempting to vote. It is the regular habit of some registrars to tell Race people to "come back next week" even though the registrar's office at the moment may not be doing anything.

Political - 1936
Suffrage

North Carolina

Heavy Registration Of Negroes Ahead Of Bond Issue Creates Puzzle To Rocky Mount Whites

1-25-36

Unable To Determine Whether Colored Voters Plan To Oppose Or Support Proposed Project Launched By City Fathers

By R. D. ARMSTRONG

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C. — The large registration of Negro citizens here for the bond election for the purpose of erecting a gymnasium and stadium for the white populace, is offering somewhat of a puzzle in official circles due to the fact that they have not ascertained to any degree of satisfaction which way the Negroes are planning to cast their ballots.

The local Evening Telegram, white daily, and a strong supporter of the project, came out in a recent issue and frankly stated that it was at a loss as to the intentions of the race voters. Vernon Sechriest, managing editor of the paper, in his column under the caption of "Main Street" had this to say about the matter:

"For some years, City Hall bigwigs have been caused to sweat under their collars by sportsmen who have pointed to Negro Talbert park, comparatively new and well kept, and have compared it to ill-kept, knot-holed, shabby Briles park (white).

"Now, the white batters are coming before the plate faced with two problems," the editor continued, "Are the colored brethren registering and planning to show by affirmative ballots at the polls their gratitude for what has been done for them, and at the same time carrying favor for future actions for themselves, or have they made up their minds that they are going to fight the issue as it now stands?"

THREAT IN STATEMENT

The article further stated that it would have been too big a bite to attempt to construct two gyms and they were under the impression if the Negroes would allow them to taste of the gym and see what it was like, then they would be willing to rig-up some kind of a gym for the colored population. Then too, the editor said, if the colored people would haul off and vote for the bond issue that the white people in authority will have a tendency to "feel mighty kindly" toward them. But on the other hand, if the colored people vote against the issue and it should pass, then, there would be a marked tendency to veto their further efforts in behalf of the recreational facilities."

For the last two months, the City Forum and Ministerial Alliance have been urging the Negroes here to place their names on the book, and wait and see if the city officials planned to make any reservations for them in the expenditure of the money. In the meantime, committees from two organizations have petitioned the board of aldermen to use a portion of the money if the issue goes through, to construct a gym for the Negro youths here, but until yet, they have not committed themselves to an answer.

The books for registration closed here Saturday night, and this correspondent learned from reliable source, that the registration of Negroes has never been equaled.

nsboro, N. C., News
March 18, 1936

NEGRO'S VOTE GIVES DEMOCRATS CONCERN

Leaders of Race In State Seek to Have Members Registered In Primary.

REPUBLICANS AMUSED

By W. T. BOST.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
411 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 17.—Efforts among leading North Carolina negroes to get 100,000 of their number to register and vote in the 1936 primaries may have something to do with Democratic politics in the state.

The Daily News bureau two months ago carried a story to the effect that negro citizens are going to get into state politics. They lost their Iredell county case on improper pleadings. It was in that county that well educated negroes were denied registration by a Democratic registrar because they did not "satisfy" him that they could read and write the constitution in the English language. Negro leaders in Washington have volunteered to come down to North Carolina to organize the negroes, most of whom appear to prefer the state and national Democratic tickets this year.

So far as can be seen now, all the leaders among the negroes who participated in the Sunday meeting in Durham, will vote the state Democratic ticket, but some of them are known to be strongly inclined to the Republican national ticket. The Republicans look upon this great sight with amused interest. They do not think it will hurt them. They had difficulty with the race issue years ago. They have had none lately.

The Democratic leaders have been afraid to encourage the organization of negroes in the state by Democratic leaders in that race. There are three big reasons: First, President Roosevelt's irregular party record makes difficult an appeal to Democrats who may wish to break their party solidarity this year and vote against Roosevelt. Second, the national Democratic party's attitude toward the negro makes impossible employment of the race issue in southern states, should some of them begin to wobble as it now appears at least two of them may. And third, if nearly all the negroes should demand entrance into the Democratic party primaries and elections nobody believes that any of the present election laws would stand up against a Washington construction. In a word, the Roosevelt administration has gone far ahead of all recent ones in its liberalism on the race question.

Woodrow Wilson's administration, very largely dominated by southern Democrats, was a great affront to the national negro organizations. There are many southerners in big places now, but the negroes who swear by Roosevelt and Farley and the southerners are somewhat cramped as to their style.

And they don't know just what to do about the Durham meeting. Any candidate would be glad to have 100,000 votes or half of them. But no aspirant for state office would be willing to open his candidacy to the sort of crimination that would be attempted by the opposition. And there will be a sort of watchful waiting on the part of the runners.

In the old days it was assumed that a negro would vote the Republican ticket—until he got to the polls—and have it counted for the Democrats. If the registrars and pollholders chose to throw the vote away there was no way to go behind the returns. The Republicans did not like to make the fight for the negro's rights, so he lost them by default. It is quite different now. The negro is voting Democratic, it seems, and if some white Democrat does not carry to the courts any denial of the suffrage to a negro, then the blacks Democrats will. And there it is.

It is certain that the negro Democrats will for the first time in modern history outnumber the negro Republicans. Indeed, it is not a thing incredible that several Republican states will go Democratic by this simple device.

Statewide Vote Drive In N. C. Gets Underway

Shepard, Spaulding Address Mass Meeting In Durham

DURHAM, N. C.— (ANP) — Under the leadership of C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, a concerted effort to urge Negroes throughout the State of North Carolina to vote in large numbers in the forthcoming election in June, was launched here at a mass meeting at the Algonquin Tennis Club House, recently.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Spaulding, the presiding officer, outlined the necessity of Negroes exercising their right of franchise, pointing out that the ballot was the most effective weapon the racial group possessed in combating the enemy. He further stressed the need of Negro citizens striving to hold the property which they have bought and are buying and of supporting movements for the benefit of the racial group.

Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes located in this city, was the key-noter. He sounded the call for "action" on the part of those who were already registered in seeing that those, who were not registered, did so before the election in June.

"It is your duty," said Dr. Shepard, "as citizens to see that your neighborhood is organized and that everyone eligible to vote is registered. There are hundreds of citizens right here in our city who are not registered and who do not realize the value of the ballot. Thruout the State of North Carolina, there are thousands in the same category. This condition is not due just to their own negligence or, perhaps we might say, ignorance, but to the fact that we who profess to know what the ballot means, have neglected to impress them with the power of the weapon which is theirs if they will only use it."

Present plans are to organize neighborhood clubs in the various cities and towns of the State with the goal of 100,000 additional voters as the objective. At the present time, according to figures made public at the meeting, despite the large Negro population in the State of North Carolina, only 40,000 are on the registration books, with Raleigh leading with 4,000 qualified voters and Durham and Greensboro following with 3,000 each.

Durham, N. C. Herald
May 10, 1936

NEGRO VOTERS WILL MEET HERE IN JUNE

First State Convention Is Planned—Mitchell Invited To Address Group

Frederick K. Watkins, Durham Negro justice of the peace and organizer for the state Negro Voters league, said last night that the first Negro Democratic convention ever to be held in North Carolina will be staged here some time in June.

Watkins, who has just returned to the city from an organization tour which carried him to a number of Negro Democrats will register in the Tarboro, cities in the state, said the date of state this year, Watkins said he was Windsor, the convention will be decided at a well pleased with the organization Ahoskie, later date. work now being carried on. Rich

He said invitations have been extended to Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, and W. H. Tompkins, Washington, D. C., recorder of deeds, to address gathering.

Cities visited in his recent tour were Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Asheville, Hendersonville, Shelby, Charlotte, Sanford, Southern Pines, the Hamlet, Laurinburg, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Square Louisburg and Weldon.

Declaring that more than 50,000

STRESS POWER OF BALLOT

OUTSTANDING LEADERS OF THE NEGRO racial group in North Carolina launched a campaign last week having as its purpose stimulating voting on the part of the masses of the race throughout the state. The startling facts were disclosed that few Negroes exercised their power of franchise even in the more thickly populated cities of the state and right at the seat of many of the race's leading educational institutions. One leader of the movement emphasized the power of the ballot and according to the report of his address, he declared the ballot is the only weapon that the Negro has at his command for remedying many of the complained of injustices.

The need for just such campaigns among Negroes in each and every state of the union is quite evident. The inexcusable lethargy of eligible Negro voters as concerns their taking advantage of the opportunity to cast their ballots has been the source of alarm on the part of all thoughtful leaders of the racial group for many years past.

The strange part concerning the situation is, while Negro leaders of many of the southern states where those of the race meet organized opposition to their participation in elections, continually clamor for unrestrained use of the ballot, there are to be found those in large numbers in border and northern states who appear as indifferent to such a glorious privilege as is possible.

It is absolutely necessary for the race's leadership to get busy in an effort to have the thousands of eligible men and women voters qualify to vote and when the election day comes around, march like soldiers to the ballot box, and cast their votes for those candidates for public office who are sufficiently qualified to serve the interests of all persons, regardless as to race or class.

It is hard to conceive of any citizen failing to register, pay his poll tax, where necessary, and voting, with such important elections right at our door. Even the election for selecting a president of the United States comes up this year.

Statesville, N. C., Record
April 17, 1936

THE NEGRO VOTE FOR THIS YEAR

The following from the Greensboro Daily News should be read with interest:

Efforts among leading North Carolina Negroes to get 100,000 of their number to register and vote in the 1936 primaries may have something to do with Democratic politics in the state.

The Daily News bureau two months ago carried a story to the effect that Negro citizens are going to get into state politics. They lost their Iredell County case on improper pleadings. It was in that county that well educated Negroes were denied registration by a Democratic registrar because they did not "satisfy" him that they could read and write the constitution in the English language. Negro leaders in Washington have volunteered to come down to North Carolina to organize the Negroes, most of whom appear to prefer the state and national Democratic tickets this year.

So far as can be seen now, all the leaders among the Negroes, who participated in the Sunday meeting in Durham, will vote the state Democratic ticket, but some of them are known to be strongly inclined to the Republican National ticket. The Republicans look upon this great sight with amused interest. They do not think it wll hurt them. They had difficulty with the race issue years ago. They have had none lately.

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Woodrow Wilson's administration very largely dominated by Southern Democrats, was a great affront to the national Negro organizations. There are many Southerners in big places now, but the Negro who swears by Roosevelt and Farley and the Southerners are somewhat cramped as to their style.

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DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD SUN

MAY 10 1936

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Watkins, who has just returned to the city from an organization tour which carried him to a number of cities in the state, said the date of the convention will be decided at a later date.

He said invitations have been extended to Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, and W. H. Tompkins, Washington, D. C., recorder of deeds, to address the gathering.

Declaring that more than 50,000 Negro Democrats will register in the state this year, Watkins said he was well pleased with the organization work now being carried on.

Cities visited in his recent tour were Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Asheville, Hendersonville, Shelby, Charlotte, Sanford, Southern Pines, Hamlet, Laurinburg, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Tarboro, Windsor, Ahoskie, Rich Square Louisburg and Weldon.

Statesville, N. C. Daily
May 23, 1936

COLORED VOTERS ARE QUALIFYING

14 Have Registered To Vote In the June Primary

At noon today a brief survey of the five wards in Statesville revealed that approximately 350 people had registered for the June primary, of which number fourteen colored voters had qualified.

The registration included new voters or those who hand changed their residences since the last election.

In the first ward there were 90 registered, three colored; second ward, 20 registered, of which number seven were colored; third ward, 100, all white; fourth ward, 100, no colored voters; fifth ward, 39, of which number there were four colored people.

This is the last day for registration for the coming primary.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
May 21, 1936

Registrar Fined for Refusing To Allow Negroes to Register

(Special to The Journal)

North Wilkesboro, May 20.—John Cashion, registrar for Wilkesboro township for the past primary and election in 1934, plead guilty today in federal court to an indictment charging that he refused Negroes the right to register and vote and was fined $300 and placed on probation for three years by Judge John- son J. Hayes, presiding over the term.

The bill of indictment, returned at a recent term of federal court in Greensboro contained 14 counts there being that number who said they had been refused registration by Cashion. Witnesses were examined today and they testified that the registrar gave them the test for eligibility but failed to place their names on the books and they were not allowed to vote.

Registration of colored people has been quite heavy this year there being about 50 who have registered in Wilkesboro precinct since books were opened for registrations for the primary June 6, it was learned today.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
May 21, 1936

REFUSED TO REGISTER NEGROES; FINED $300

North Wilkesboro (AP).—John Cashion, registrar for Wilkesboro township in 1934, was fined $300 after he pleaded guilty in federal court to refusing to register Negroes for the 1934 primary.

Political - 1936
Suffrage

North Carolina

Ballot Discrimination in North Carolina Disclosed

University Professors "Fail" Educational Requirements

Special to Journal and Guide

DELDON, N. C.—How rank discrimination is practiced against colored voters in Northampton and Halifax counties by keeping their names off registration lists under the slightest pretense, was disclosed here this week by the Weldon Civic Forum, which is staging a campaign to break up the practice.

Pointed out by the committee as chief offenders in the concerted effort to keep Negroes' names off the registration books were Registrar Phillip Moore of Weldon township, Halifax county; Registrar W. A. Vincent, Gaston township, Northampton county; and Registrar R. W. Thompson, of Occoneechee township, Northhampton county.

Chief obstacle placed in the path of Negroes, who seek to vote, the committee declared in a statement issued by D. H. Woodbury, chairman, was the "educational test." Indicating that the test was not fairly conducted was the fact that graduates from leading Eastern colleges, who are residents of the community, were not able to "pass" it.

BAR UNIVERSITY PEOPLE

Included among prominent citizens who were either denied outright the privileges of the ballot or obtained it only after great difficulty were Miss Amanda E. Peele, instructor in the biology department, Hampton Institute; the Rev. J. W. Riley, pastor of the First Baptist Church, the Rev. C. C. Staton, of Shaw University; Mrs. J. W. Riley of Shaw University; Mrs. Susie Williams of Benedict College; Mrs. Lucile L. Cheatham of State Normal School.

A group of teachers, certified by the state department of education and many of whom received their training in state-supported institutions were arbitarily denied the privilege of registering for the Democratic primary and general elections by Registrar Phillip Moore of Weldon.

On May 9, several Negroes applied for the purpose of registering and while many had been previously registered and qualified to vote and had voted in several prior elections they were told in many cases that their names could not be found on the books or they were told to come back on the following Saturday as new applicants were not being registered on that day. Various other methods to embarrass, hinder and humiliate applicants were exercised.

Mrs. J. W. Wood, probably one of the first Negro women in Halifax county to exercise suffrage rights was among this number. Mrs. Wood, a prominent citizen of Weldon and a teacher, has voted for several years.

CHANGE TEST DATE

Those who reported to Registrar Moore on the following Saturday were told that he "still could not find their names on the books." Moore refused to give the educational test at that time, but set a date not prescribed by the election board as a day for the Negro educational test. A dozen or more applicants were present.

Applicants had nothing upon which to rest their paper, some of the applicants stood up and supported their paper upon the side wall of the room.

When Miss Amanda Peele made her second trip to Registrar R. W. Thompson to find out what the ultimate solution of her registration might be, she cited the section of the election laws determining residents and non-residents and Registrar Thompson asked a friend to read the law to Miss Peele which he refused to do. Then the registrar told Miss Peele in presence of others that he would get "the law" and read it. After reading, in a hurried manner, a page or more of typewritten matter the registrar informed Miss Peele that she had heard what he read and she could write that. Miss Peele protested against his procedure and cited the law that she was expected only to read and write the constitution and not commit it to memory. Thompson explained finally to Miss Peele, "that was the way I was told to do it."

WHITES NOT TESTED

D. H. Woodbury of Johnson C. Smith university was told by Registrar Moore, "I do not have time to give you the test today as I am expecting 40 or 50 more white people up here to register." Many whites were registered who are known to have never voted before and without any educational test. One case is given by the committee where a white applicant is known by an affidavit as not being able to either read or write.

Registrar W. A. Vincent of Gaston township refused to give the educational test to Willie Delbridge after telling him that about a dozen Negroes had applied to him for registration and that he could not register them. He further stated to Mr. Delbridge and to others in this township that he could not give the educational test unless he knew that the applicants could read, write and explain the constitution and upon these grounds refused to give several the educational test.

Registrar R. W. Thompson for Occoneechee Township, told Mrs. Naomi Person that he was not allowed to give tests and that she would have to go to Jackson to take the educational test before she could register. This same statement was also made to Mr. Jacob Rice. Both of these persons, are certified teachers of North Carolina and received their training in schools maintained by the state.

CIVIC FORUM ACTIVE

The Weldon Civic Forum has studied each movement made by election officials from the day the books opened for registration until the present time. The committee stated, "Several bold violations of the election laws have been violated. Persons hindered, handicapped and embarrassed in every possible way—some forced to dive 12 miles in a futile effort to register. This was tried in a registration in this section several years ago and later the registrar resigned. Persons have been given unfair educational tests out of their precinct or township. In some cases the applicant would compare far more favorably from a literary standpoint than the official conducting the test."

A committee from the Forum called upon the chairman of the county board of elections of Halifax County to be told by A. W. Andleton, contrary to Section 15 (C. S. 5927) of the election laws, that his board was without power to act, and that this matter was left solely up to the registrar himself. When asked to whom this committee should appeal such matters, his answer was, "To the Supreme Court."

Affidavits are in hands of the Forum it is expected that these affidavits with other data will be placed before the United State District Attorney for this district for immediate action.

An appeal to United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings by the NAACP for action in registration discrimination cases in Wilkesboro county, North Carolina, last year, failed to get a response.

Several affidavits were forwarded with the association's complaint, charging that many of those submitted to the educational tests, were far better educated than the election officials, who were giving them.

The matter was taken back to the United States district attorney, who washed his hands of the affair, claiming that it was not within his jurisdiction.

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 23, 1936

DENIAL OF SUFFRAGE CLAIMED BY NEGROES

Halifax and Northampton Group Alleges Discrimination By Registrars.

COURT ACTION PLANNED

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
411 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, June 22.—Arbitrary denial of registration and the suffrage to well educated negroes in Halifax and Northampton counties is alleged by the Weldon Civic forum, which is planning to go to the highest courts with these discriminations against the race.

Graduates of Harvard, Cornell, Howard, Greensboro A. and T., Hampton institute, Shaw of Raleigh, Johnson C. Smith of Charlotte and others have been denied this right of citizenship, the forum declares, and are in the group who will furnish the evidence against these registrars who did not permit registration.

Major L. P. McLendon, chairman of the state board of elections, issued a warning to registrars during the late primray that there must be no arbitrary denial of registration to prospective electors. There had been evidence furnished him that some registrars were requiring prospective registrants to repeat from memory the state constitution. The major said that was an improper interpretation of the law. In Iredell county there had been a case brought to the Supreme court, but failure to present the pleadings so as to put something actually before the high court lost that appeal.

The Weldon forum lists a number of college men and women who have been denied the right to exercise the vote. The members allege that one of them read in a pretty jerky and unintelligent way the state constitution and then required the registrant to write what she had heard him read. When she protested the registrar replied that he "was instructed to do it this way." Other registrars are said to have refused to give the educational test, and still others to have sent applicants away to make room for white voters.

Greensboro, N. C., News
July 19, 1936

Discrimination Is Alleged Against Negroes At Polls

Weldon Civic Forum Seeks Legal Redress For Offenses Charged Against Registrars In Halifax and Northampton Counties During Recent Primaries.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
411 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, July 18.—While state and county boards of elections are being asked to investigate alleged frauds and irregularities in the late primary, the Weldon Civic forum composed of negroes, is seeking some legal redress for discriminations which the forum charges against the registrars in Halifax and Northampton.

The Iredell county case, in which negro college graduates were denied registration, went to the courts and lost because the pleadings alleged no offenses defined in the law or the constitution, was very much like those described by the Halifax - Northampton complaints. Little or no difficulty was found in Durham, Guilford, Wake and Rowan counties where many Democrats registered and voted. It is generally guessed that about 40,000 negroes participated in the recent primary.

The forum has sent the Daily News the following detailed statement setting forth the character of treatment alleged to have been given those qualified voters.

Charges Are Specified.

"Mrs. Susie Wilkins and Mrs. J. W. Wiley, of Weldon, are registered in second primary on presentation of certificates issued by the North Carolina state department of education. Rev. C. C. Staton is told to bring his diploma. Mrs. L. L. Chatham was not at home to register. Others complaining of conduct of registrations in Halifax and Northampton counties along with many cases of discrimination and irregularities are not considered.

"The Weldon Civic forum made a blanket complaint to Maj. L. P. McLendon, chairman of the state board of elections concerning the failure of the registrar to register qualified negro voters. Major McLendon wrote the forum that the county chairman would get in touch with these applicants and take the matter up with them. No word came direct from these chairmen and no action has been taken thus far in the cases coming up from Northampton county.

"Registrar Phillip Moore called on few individual applicants and stated that he was requested to put all those names on the book who hold certificates and diplomas. Mrs. J. W. Wiley, graduate of Shaw university, registered on July 4 and voted in the second primary. Mrs. Susie Wilkins, of Benedict college, and a teacher of many years in Halifax county was likewise registered on presentation of her teacher's certificate.

"The Rev. C. C. Staton, a graduate of Shaw university, who also was among those complaining the applicants accompanied Mrs. Wilkins to the registrar was refused upon the presentation of his certificate from the state board of education. He was instructed that it would be necessary for him to present his diploma, yet upon presentation of these certificates Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Wilkins were registered and these failed, according to Registrar Phillip Moore, to pass his eligibility test.

Books Were Closed.

"The Rev. Staton was quite willing to follow up the methods of Registrar Moore and see just how far the absurdity of Registrar Moore's action would be carried in his efforts to abridge his constitutional rights and his rank discrimination. Accordingly he went home later in the day and took his diploma out of its frame and applied for registration and was told that the books were closed now, but when they open this fall you will not have to bring anything and I will register you.

"D. H. Woodbury is denied registration on the grounds that only those who took the test and failed to pass were being put on the books at this time. Those who failed to pass the test are now eligible if they hold a certificate or diploma which is a new requirement not to be found on any statute book in America as a requisite to register for the purpose of voting.

"Those who failed to pass Mr. Moore's test through his unfair methods of procedure are now told they can get on the books by this new test—diploma and certificates. To the fair minded people it would seem that a consolidated statute providing stipulated requirements should not be offset by any individual petty official who would abrogate the rights as prescribed by the lawmakers of our state and county. If these applicants 'failed' to read and 'failed' to write the constitution, where does the certificate and the diploma idea arise and did our state legislature or United States Congress grant authority to Registrar Moore, or the county boards to initiate such a drastic change without proper necessary amendments?"

Registration Battle Is Won By Weldonites

College Graduates Are Finally Allowed To Register Names

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WELDON, N. C. — A long and militant campaign to remove objectionable bans put up by certain registrars to prevent Negroes from registering in Halifax and Northampton counties was climaxed with victory this week, it was announced by officials of the Weldon Civic Forum.

The forum has stood in the forefront in the drive to secure fair treatment for Negro voters at the hands of belligerent registrars in these counties.

The long drive was also marked this week by a telegraphic request for prompt action by the United States Attorney General's office in Washington in the entangled situation. The request was forwarded from the national offices of the NAACP in New York City.

One registrar in Weldon Township went around after pressure from the Chairman of the State Board of Elections and told a number to bring their teaching certificates and others to "bring your diploma."

Rev. C. C. Staton was denied right to register in the primary on his teacher's certificate. He was told to bring his diploma and when he took it to the registrar it was too late. He was finally allowed to register for the general election.

Several have been intimidated and humiliated to the extent that they did not like to be further embarrassed. These cases are yet largely covered by affidavits which the Forum probably will, with other recent acts, send to the Attorney General or the District Attorney.

There has been a general practice on the part of a number of registrars in this section to delay Negroes by telling them, "I am tired" or "I am hungry" or "I am closing out now for the day" and "come back next Saturday," according to Forum officials.

About the hardest and most stubborn battle was that of Miss Amanda E. Peele who was turned down by Registrar R. W. Thompson on the pretext that she was not a citizen of North Carolina. After the Forum began to press the case of Miss Peele it was learned that the Chairman of Northampton County, Mr. Buxton Midyette, had also concurred with the registrar and did not feel disposed to discuss the law with her.

The Forum did not give up its fight, but in the midst of the battle Registrar R. W. Thompson decided to resign, but Miss Peele's affidavits setting forth discrimination by Thompson is still in the hands of the committee appointed by the Forum.

T. W. Stephenson who succeeded Mr. Thompson, has begun to send Negroes down to see the county chairman before any test is given. Qualified Negroes are asked to read the Constitution and then write certain sections from memory. This matter was brought to the attention of the Chairman of the State Board of Elections, who instructed the County Chairman to make a personal investigation and report to him. In the meantime Miss Peele and Mrs. Person were registered.

Chairman Midyette's report back to Major McLendon stated that the matter of residence was the only question in their minds—but the Forum and Chairman Midyette and Mr. Stephenson know that Miss Peele's registration was allegedly refused because she flatly stated that if she did know certain sections from memory she would not so write them.

This unfair practice was called to the attention of every registrar in North Carolina in the local Greensboro daily.

Occoneechee township denied Miss Amanda Peele, a college graduate, and an instructor in Hampton Institute, the right to register on the ground that she could not satisfy the educational requirements of the North Carolina law. Several other persons applied who are as well qualified as Miss Peele and were also denied the right to register.

This denial occurred last May 22 and was protested at that time to the attorney general's office.

A second denial of the right to register occurred October 24 when Turner Stevenson, newly appointed registrar in Northampton, denied Miss Peele and others the right to register on the same grounds.

The NAACP telegram to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, signed by Walter White, secretary, states, "We urge you to take necessary steps at once to secure to these citizens of the United States their right to vote as guaranteed them by the law."

The association also telegraphed James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee at the national campaign headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, advising him of the situation in North Carolina and of the demand for action upon Attorney General Cummings.

United States Attorney General Hears of Case

NEW YORK CITY — A telegraphic request for prompt action by the United States Attorney General's office to prevent the denial of the vote to properly qualified colored citizens in Northampton county, N. C., was made last week to Washington by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Action was taken by the association following reports from the North Carolina county that the registrar, R. W. Thompson in

North Carolina.

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Suffrage

Greenville, N. C., Reflector
July 15, 1936

NEGRO VOTERS ARE DESERTED

Republicans Not To Make Any Effort to Secure Ballots

Reflector Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, July 15.—Despite the 50,000 supposed negro voters in North Carolina available for the 1936 presidential election, news comes to Raleigh that the Republicans are not going to make any effort to get those votes for state or national tickets.

Gilliam Grissom, Republican candidate for governor, offended some of the negro leaders last week when he said the negroes vote the Democratic ticket as a matter of safety, that they find an easy literacy test if they vote Democratic and tough going if they don't. State Chairman William C. Meekins of the Republican executive committee, is said to be totally indifferent to this vote and Republicans generally believe that they can profit by having the Democrats carry the brothers in black a seasons.

This attitude does not fit well into the national scheme, it is learned in Raleigh, the Republicans greatly needing their share of the negro vote in the north and west. But for local consumption it is regarded well here to eschew the negro vote. The Republicans think the Democrats get all the negro votes for the state ticket and nearly all for the national.

Chairman Meekins' father, Judge Isaac M. Meekins of Elizabeth City, voted and spoke for the constitutional amendment of 1900 disfranchising the bulk of negro voters and prescribing a literacy test. The Judge never rated well after that and both when his honor's appointment was up for Senate confirmation in Washington, and when his name was proposed to the Cleveland national convention, negro organizations opposed him.

The Republicans are rebuked by negro leaders for trying to keep "lily white" their party and Mr Grissom is accused of playing into that sentiment. It is conceded that neither Governor Landon nor Mr Grissom will have much help from North Carolina negroes.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKED TO ACT IN DENIAL OF VOTE IN NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY

Press Service of the NAACP
10-30-36
New York, New York

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The association also telegraphed James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee at the national campaign headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, advising him of the situation in North Carolina and of the demand for action upon Attorney General Cummings.

Rocky Mount Citizens Run Into Difficulties When They Try To Register; Victorious In End

Special to Journal and Guide

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Local residents found getting their names on the registration books for the forthcoming presidential election quite a hard job Saturday, as they rushed to the registrar's offices here in order to be ready to cast their ballots for their favorite candidates on November 3rd.

At one office, Negroes were informed that a "special examination" would be held for them between the hours of four and five and they could not have their names entered until they had successfully passed the "special examination."

However, this barrier was broken down when the election laws were cited to the registrar and threats to issue a warrant were made by local leaders. After that time, members of the race could register at any time during the remainder of the day.

School teachers, professional men, and laymen alike, were pushed aside in the registrars office until he had time to hear them "read" the constittuion, and in some instances the statutory laws of this state, and it was not until dusk had settled over the city, that he finally completed his task.

A check-up by local newspaper representatives showed that a larger number of Negroes had placed their names on the books than at any time before, and the hardships they incurred only fired them on to take advantage of their constitutional rights.

N.A.A.C.P. PROBES CHARGE NEGROES DENIED RIGHT TO QUALIFY FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

WHITE TELEGRAPHS CUMMINGS URGING ACTION TO SECURE CITIZENS SUFFRAGE PRIVILEGES

Farley Also Gets Information On Outrage

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A telegraphic request for prompt action by the United States Attorney General's office to prevent the denial of the vote to properly qualified colored citizens in Northampton county, North Carolina, was made yesterday to Washington by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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Wheatley Group Acts To Line Up Race Vote Against City's Issue

Determined opposition to the City Levy of 5.5 mills to be voted on Dec. 15 at a special election was evidenced Tuesday with the release of a blistering statement by the trustees of the Phillis Wheatly Association, outlining its reasons for seeking support in its campaign to defeat the Levy.

The trustees after a special meeting held at the Phillis Wheatley dispatched a letter to Mayor Harold H. Burton in which it declared that "the attention paid to the general welfare of the residents of the so-called colored belt is lamentable. Until definite steps are taken to remedy these conditions", the letter continued, "colored voters should unitedly vote against city operating levies as their only means of protest likely to be heeded."

The following are twelve reasons advanced by the Phillis Wheatley trustees why colored voters would unitedly vote against the levy despite the almost unanimous support given in the past to special levies by the district principally populated by colored citizens, a careful checkup shows the following conditions have been allowed to exist:

1. Sewers clogged with waste material which is washed back into streets with every rainfall, causing residents to be compelled to breath foul air into their lungs and disease germs that take high toll in lives and makes the Negro death rate the highest in the city.

2. Garbage left for long periods, making it necessary often to call city departments for emergency relief.

3. Purse snatchers, and holdup gangs infest streets. No police protection.

4. Councilman fail to pass legislation to compel landlords to cut weeds, grass and to repair broken-down steps and run-down property, leaving the conditions as a menace to life and health.

5. Dilapidated, vacant and unsightly buildings permitted to exist in districts proving a menace to life and character development.

6. Only a few trees left in district and these never cared for by city forresters.

7. Streets are never washed, and rubbish seldom collected.

8. Streets are dark and only a few are properly lighted, those few being turned on late fter dark.

9. City by reason of inadequate police and fire protection has caused property owners in 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards to pay greatly increased fire insurance rates, and in many cases are deined fire insurance absolutely.

10. City authrities have winked at violations of zoning and fire regulations to the extent that almost any type of business may be conducted next to private residences, schools and churches.

11. City authorities have allowed unscruplous landlords to rent attics of frame dwelling houses without adequate fire escape protection, causing great loss of life in fires, which have taken place in these houses.

12. Chicken houses are conducted next to residences. Butcher shops in districts are allowed to sell meat unfit for human consumption.

The City's Levy

THE ACTIVITY of the trustees of the Phillis Wheatley Association in urging Colored voters to vote AGAINST the City Levy which will be presented to the voters on Tuesday next, is unmistakable evidence that the "worm has decided to turn". For in the array of facts presented in the argument of Phillis Wheatley officials against passage of the new operating Levy are twelve complaints which Negroes have perennially filed with successive city administrations only to find that their wails "fell on deaf ears".

While even the most sanguine of the Phillis Wheatley trustees are not confidently expecting that enough opposition will be mustered to defeat the Levy, yet we can understand their motives in thus serving notice upon the city administration that the accustomed neglect of the sections in the so-called Colored belt will no longer be tolerated, and that retaliation is going to be the order of the day unless the vexed conditions complained of are remedied.

Of course Cleveland must go forward. And in the carrying out of this program, it is imperative that the city administration be furnished with sufficient funds for operation. Essential city services cannot be curtailed without seriously affecting all its citizens. This is the crux of the present situation.

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JUST IN CASE

IT'S open season for party leaders in their hunt for attractive arguments to gain the support of the Negro vote in the national elections. It is our experience that the reason-hunters are closely akin to the joke-writers in that they seldom, if ever, bring to light an original idea.

It is much too optimistic to hope that even the "brain trusters" can think up one we will fail to recognize as an old friend. We are fully prepared for the "Party of Lincoln" gag from the Republican spell-binders. The grand old party is having a much harder time in discarding this one than it had in discarding Lincoln's ideals and principles, which can now be found only in the Library of Congress and kindred institutions.

We confess, however, that we are waiting with bated breath for the argumentative jewel that will be concocted by the "brain tusters." The fireside talks—the joint radio session—and other spotlighted by-play of the present administration have prepared us to anticipate a real treat this year. But, we warn them, it had better be good, or we'll vote for the candidate whose name is easiest to spell!

CINCINNATI, OHIO
POST

MAY 14 1936

VINDICATION OF P. R. MORE THAN RETURNS SHOW, LEADERS SAY

Independent Support Will Be Even Greater if Plan Is Resubmitted in Fall, Analysis of Vote Indicates

BY CHARLES RENTROP

Charter leaders studied the P. R. victory Thursday and saw in ward returns a greater victory than figures indicated.

Their analysis convinced them, they said, that Republicans will not carry out a suggested plan to submit the issue againter in the November election.

Strength of independent voters in the primary, according to Charter leaders, should discourage plans to resubmit the P. R. question in the fall, when even greater numbers of independent votes will appear.

This was based on a realization, Charter leaders said, that the independent vote, while great enough to save P. R., did not appear Tuesday in unusual numbers. Charter spokesmen, including Henry Bentley, charged throughout the campaign that the presentation of the P. R. issue in May was a "political trick." Speakers alleged opponents of P. R. had expected Republican "controlled" votes to dominate at the polls and therefore defeat P. R.

Charter Won 15 Wards

The unofficial table on the vote by wards shows that the City Charter Committee carried 15 of the 26 wards in the city. Of the 11 caried by the pro-amendment group, the biggest majorities against P. R. were in Wards 16, 17 and 18, all in the downtown-West End district.

In these wards the majority for the amendment was 3428. These three wards, along with small sections of the Ninth Ward in Walnut Hills, and the Second Ward, Madisonville and Oakley, have heavy Negro populations.

The Negro majority vote is known to be controlled by the Republican organization. While the Ninth Ward gave P. R. a majority of 286, and the Second 203, Charter analysts say the majorities in these two wards would have been much greater had it not been for the controlled vote.

They assert if this controlled vote were subtracted in these wards, the ultimate majority in favor of P. R. and against the amendment would be much greater than the primary showed.

Democratic Aid Studied

Charter leaders also were scanning the unofficial results to learn the effect of Democratic support for P. R.

Before the election the Democratic Central Committee went on record unamiously with a resolution favoring retention of P. R. However, it was known that several Democratic ward captains were not supporting P. R.

During the campaign six Democratic ward captains said they were not enthusiastic for the retention of P. R. They were Albert J. Burke in the 10th, which includes the upper basin of the city and a part of Mt. Auburn; Dunham Matthews in the 15th, Clifton and Northside; James H. Sullivan, 21st, North Fairmount; Earl T. Wagner, 22nd, Cumminsville and Camp Washington; Joseph Chuck, 17th, and Jack Abrams, 18th.

The unofficial result showed four of these wards, the 10th, 17th, 18th and 22nd, giving a majority vote against P. R. In the other two, the majorities for P. R. were small, only 436 in the 15th and 279 in the 21st.

There is still another point to show that the independent Cincinnati voter is strongly in favor of P. R. and that the margin of victory is really greater than indicated.

10,000 Independents Voted Yes

When the amendment was proposed there were approximately 25,000 signatures to the amendment petitions. By far the greater number of petitions were circulated by Republican precinct executives and job holders and the signers were mostly strong Republican adherents.

It can be safely assumed that virtually all of them voted for the amendment. Subtracting these 25,000 from the total "yes" vote of 35,596 leaves but 10,000 independent voters against P. R. This, then, makes the Charter victory still more imposing.

The 13th Ward in Avondale is one of the strongholds of the Charter, and unofficial returns showed that it returned a majority of 975 for P. R. just about equal the majority of victory. Only one precinct, D, favored the amendment. The votes there was 79 for and 59 no.

The wards which went against P. R. and in favor of the amendment were the First, in the East End; Sixth, downtown south of 12th street and east of Vine; Seventh, downtown, north of 12th street; 10th and 12th, Mt. Auburn and Corryville; 15th, 16th, 17th 18th, 19th, including Riverside and the down-the-river communities; 22d and 26th, Westwood.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
POST

MAY 12 1936

URGES THAT NEGROES VOTE TO RETAIN P. R.

Rev. J. Franklin Walker Says Present System Is Fair

The Rev. J. Franklin Walker, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church and president of the Hamilton County Negro Political Club, urged Negro voters to vote "No" on the proposed amendment to abolish P. R. at the primary Tuesday.

Stating that he emphatically was opposed to any system which would replace P. R., the Rev. Walker insisted that the Negro could expect better representation in councilmanic elections if P. R. were retained.

"At last election it took over 66,000 votes to elect a candidate on the straight judicial ticket," he said. "It required over 79,000 to elect a member of the Board of Education. It took only 13,000 to elect a Council member on the P. R. ballot.

"Fewer votes are required to elect a councilman under the P. R. system. Consequently it takes fewer votes to represent the Negro fairly. I urge every Negro voter to vote 'No' on the P. R. amendment."

GADSDEN, ALA.
TIMES

MAY 18 1936

NORTH ANNEXES A PROBLEM

When Northern industrialists came into the South during the World War and lured negroes from plantations to industrial plants, they were garnering something more than labor. They were gathering up a varied assortment of political, social and economic questions that will continue to vex them, though the need for this labor long since disappeared.

Who, for instance, in 1917, would have thought that the transfer of a large number of negroes from the South to Ohio would have had a vital bearing upon the Presidential aspirations of a popular Progressive in 1936? Yet it was negro voters in Ohio who put the "Jinx" on the Borah boom in the primary of last week.

Injecting the "negro question" into the campaign, just as Southerners so often had been accused of doing in Democratic campaigns, the dominant element among Ohio Republicans roasted Borah for his opposition to the mis-named "anti-lynch bill" and thereby accomplished his defeat—though they must have known full well that Borah had acted in the matter solely because he knew the proposed bill did violence to the Constitution.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
Evening Tennessean

MAY 15 1936

Borah Fails the Ohio Test.

Senator Borah lost the delegates in Ohio's preferential primary but gained an issue that will worry the Grand Old Party if he decides to press it.

He charges the state organization with carrying the day for favorite-son Taft by means of going to the negroes and giving them to understand that the Republican party would pass the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill.

They cannot fulfill that promise, it is proclaimed, without violating the rights of states and going in the face of every principle announced in the NRA and AAA decisions. For it is the Idahoan's firm belief that the bill in question is unconstitutional in that it violates the long established principle of separate police powers for the states.

On this particular point, Mr. Borah can say with conviction that he is a better constitutionalist and more consistent supporter of "the American system" than those who have opposed him in Ohio and other states.

Because of his past opposition to the lynching bill he has alienated negro voters in many quarters. There is no question in any mind that he is opposed to lynching, as would be any man of moral courage, intelligence and respect for law; but his voting record is too clear to be changed, even if he so desired. To his credit, however, he has made no attempt to trim or hedge, even though his position has been used against him with damaging effect.

If his opponents have promised support of the anti-lynching bill, he is justified in saying that "they have either been guilty of a wilful betrayal of one of the most fundamental principles of our system of government or they have been guilty of a deliberate deception of the colored voter."

Mr. Borah is probably just as good a friend of the negro as Mr. Taft or any other Republican favorite son or active candidate. He has only been a little more straightforward in speech and action, which is always a terrible handicap in political life.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
POST

MAY 22 1936

AFTER-ELECTION ITEM

THE overwhelming vote in the Negro wards against P. R. reduced a possible P. R. majority of 5000 to 820, according to certain analysts of the recent vote on the amendment.

This happens, of course, as a result of the willingness of the vast majority of Negro voters to heed the advice of the G. O. P. worker in the precinct. The widely told story that ignorant voters were told that a vote YES on the amendment was a vote for Permanent Relief is typical of the misleading of these voters.

As an after-election item, we read that Attorney George Conrad is beginning a campaign in these districts to instruct his people that only with P. R. can they ever elect their own representative to Council. This has happened twice since P. R. was used, never before.

Most minority groups already know well the value of P. R. It is desirable that all should, sooner or later.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
POST

MAY 22 1936

THE 16TH WARD

by Thomas G. Norris.

EDITOR THE POST: Cincinnatus reports that the Negro 16th Ward voted a majority of 2383 against P. R. Thus, according to Cincinnatus, the Negro by voting against P. R. voted against his chance for representation in Council by his own blood. Yet, it is apparent that the colored folks are eager to elect their own representative. Today they have Councilman McClain providing that after all they want representation.

Now just why did the Negro vote against P. R.? Simply because hundreds of voters did not know what the "yes" and "no" were all about. Many did not know X before "yes" was a vote for an amendment to abolish P. R. and minority representation or proportional representation just as the name implies.

P. R. allows us to have "Social justice representation" in proportion to our voting strength. The old gang of graft hates P. R. and social justice objectives.

Cincinnati.

Political - 1936

Suffrage.

Oklahoma.

An Issue For Negro Democrats

On another page of this issue will be found an article dealing with the decision of Judge Robert L. Williams, of the Eastern Oklahoma district, in which this federal judge denied I. W. Lane, Negro, of Redbird, Oklahoma, damages in an action growing out of the denial of black voters the right of suffrage in Wagoner County, Oklahoma.

The decision is important for the reason that it exposes one of the rotten spots in the democracy of this state. For twenty years, since statehood, Negroes have been denied the right to vote in Wagoner county. I. W. Lane, an intelligent and capable man, and a resident of Wagoner county for many years, is entitled to his ballot just as much as any Negro who resides in other counties in Oklahoma and who is permitted to vote. Lane is denied his ballot today for no other reason other than the fact that the numerical strength of the Negro vote in Wagoner county is such that the whites fear, and have always been afraid that Negroes would elect themselves to various county offices.

Of course it is unfortunate that such a case would have to be tried before Judge Robert L. Williams. Judge Williams, as cited in the petition for a new trial, was the governor of Oklahoma at the time when the registration laws of this state were passed. It will be recalled that during the Williams administration the Supreme Court of the United States voided the old Grandfather clauses then in vogue in several southern states.

It was Governor Williams who called the legislature into session in 1916 and had passed a statute which all Negroes did then and have always felt was an attempt to, in effect, disfranchise them. The law provided that all persons must register that year for suffrage or forever after be barred from voting privileges.

It is easy to understand that at least 95% of the Negroes failed in their attempt to qualify. Oklahoma county, where Negroes now are permitted to vote without let or hindrance, was one of the counties where the law was strictly enforced, in that few Negroes could find the registrars during the very limited period of registration. White people could find these qualifying agents, but only Negroes who happened to be favorites of some individual of influence were registered.

As twenty years of statehood have rolled away there has come in most of the counties a more liberal attitude. Negroes have been permitted to register and vote except in such instances where the balance of power showed obviously to lean towards the black vote. Wagoner county is one of these few isolated spots in the state. The Red River counties are still inclined to disfranchisement in a more or less degree and it is practiced also in Okfuskee and McIntosh counties today.

The important job for Negro Democrats, from here on out, is to convince their Democratic friends in the counties where they vote that their black brothers in all other counties in Oklahoma should have the full and restricted right of suffrage. We take the position that it is fully and completely a state question. If the Democrats in Oklahoma really love their black brethren they should love all of them—not part of them.

In the coming state conferences leading on up to the county and state conventions there should this year be agitation for a new registration law. The time has come in Oklahoma when registration should be vested twelve months in the year in the county clerk's office. One ought to be able to find the election officials and qualify for suffrage the entire 365 days in the calendar year.

We understand and know that disfranchisement was nothing but a political expedient practiced by the Democratic party in the South at a time when all Negroes voted the Republican ticket. But that time has passed forever in Oklahoma. The argument that all Negroes will vote the Republican ticket when they get in the voting booth is archaic. Unquestionably here we have a Negro population that has begun placement of its vote upon live issues. The black vote in Oklahoma is pliable, flexible and largely Democratic.

The danger for Negro Democrats lies in the fact that so long as the 1916 registration laws of Former Governor Bob Williams remain on the statute books there is danger of disfranchisement anywhere in Oklahoma. Security lies in proving to our Democratic friends that there is no longer need for such a provision as enacted in 1916 to repel the thousands of Negroes who were endeavoring to vote the Republican ticket.

Last year Governor Marland in a speech before state Negro Democrats made remarks indicating that he felt Negroes to be an integral part of the Democratic party in Oklahoma. He went far enough to say that he saw no need for a Negro Democratic Central Committee. We feel the same way about it. The objective of the Negro vote should be to block itself into the permanent structure of democracy.

This can be done by insistence upon organizing precincts all over the state where there is a considerable Negro vote. In Oklahoma City there are today five such Negro election precincts, where they hold their Democratic caucas and elect their delegates to the county conventions. In Tulsa this idea is still further advanced. Get into the Democratic organization and be treated as Democrats—not Negro Democrats.

As we said at the outset effort should be made to repeal the old registration laws of the state. Many white Democrats will join the Negro Democrats in such a fight. Until states rights have been torn as a principle in government from the constitution, the black man should attempt always to adjust his civil and political problems within the confines of state authority.

NEW TRIAL ASKED IN WAGONER CO. DISFRANCHISEMENT SCRAP; LAWS VIOLATE 14TH AMENDMENT

Black Dispatch

REDBIRD CITIZEN DENIED $10,000 SUIT AGAINST ELECTION OFFICIALS

Oklahoma City Oklahoma

Judge Williams Refuses To Disqualify In Case

1-25-36

MUSKOGEE, Jan. 23.—Alleging that the Oklahoma Registration law of 1916 is but the illegitimate offspring of the invalid grandfather election law, and that Section 4a of the Oklahoma Constitution, Section 13,450, O. S. 1931 or the same invalid law in a poor disguise, having the same illegal and unconstitutional intent. operation. and effect and being violative of the 14th and 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as well as violative of Article 1, Section6, of the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma, O. S. 1931, Section 13411, said Oklahoma Registration law ow 1916 was and is illegal, unconstitutional and void, and the honorable trial court committed error in holding and adjudging that said Registration Law of 1916 was constitutional and valid. Charles A. Chandler and C. E. Robertson, attorneys for I. W. Lane, Redbird, have filed a motion for a new trial in the court of Judge Robert L. Williams, U. S. District, Oklahoma.

Judge Williams Jan. 15 upheld the constitutionality of Oklahoma's registration laws in a test case wherein I. W. Lane, Negro, Redbird, Wagoner county, sought to collect $10,000 damage against the election officials of his county for failure to register him.

A native of Alabama and a citizen of Wagoner county for 25 years, Lane contends that he last voted in 1910, and that since then "no colored people have voted there."

Constitutionality of an outlawed "grandfather clause" and the 1916 registration law which he contended achieves the same purpose in open defiance of a supreme court decision was attacked in his petition.

The 1916 registration laws, J. C. Stone, attorney for Judge Moss, Parks and Wilson, told the jury in his opening remarks, provides that all voters who voted in 1914 are permitted to qualify as electors, and that those who did not vote in 1914 were given a period in which to get their names on the books.

Says None Voted in 1914

Lane contended that no Negroes went to the polls in 1914, and that the appeal allowed is so "prolonged as to make it impossible for us to cast a vote."

Judge Moss was a party to a conspiracy to take the names of registered Negroes from the roll books in Wagoner, Chandler said.

Don't Give Life to the Dead

Black Dispatch

As the primary campaign develops it would be well for Negroes in Oklahoma City to recognize the fact that certain definite political lines which were built up over a period of years, because of the segregation issue have been completely broken down, and that if one is wise he will seek alignments during the coming year based upon these changes.

Oklahoma City Okla.

While the issue of segregation raged there developed what was known as the Eastside Civic League. This supposed-to-be improvement society fed on race hate and prejudice. White people in the northern end of the Second Ward in Oklahoma City were kept lashed into a fury by unreasonable and preposterous lies invented in the minds of a few narrow-guaged politicians. Several individuals, because of the actual power of the Eastside Civic League, rose to positions of authority down at the courthouse and the city hall. Several Negroes on the Eastside gained certain transient authority by licking the boots of those who would deny Negroes their civil rights in Oklahoma City.

4-18-36

Frantic efforts are being made by this Negrophobia crowd to retain some semblance of a following since the State Supreme court acted. One councilman down at the city hall is now endeavoring to say that an effort exists among Negroes to establish a section directly north of the capitol. This official knows this is a lie made of whole cloth, but nothing matters so long as he can keep some sort of foundation under his feet. Quite naturally he would assume that he should retain the type and character of political foot-rest upon which he hitherto stood.

All wise persons know that the Eastside Civic League is as dead as a hammer. This leaves all of its leaders out in the cold, and realizing that they can get nowhere themselves, most of them are endeavoring to select others of their ilk to run for office. It will be the job of the voters in the southern end of the ward to select fair-minded white persons, who hitherto have had nothing to do with the old outlawed Negro hating crowd. There are plenty of fine, liberal minded whites in the second ward, who can now come to the front and be elected to office.

The Black Dispatch plans in the next few weeks to point out the secret moves being made to cram the same crowd down the throats of Negroes. We know of a certain meeting recently held in the Skirvin Hotel, when deep, dark plans were made to act, based upon preconceived notions of Negro gullibility, and the unsuspicious trustfulness of the black brother. We know also the Negroes who have traded with and are still allied with this group.

The most dangerous factor in finding the way out lies in the Tory black man, who for "thirty pieces of silver" is willing to treat with the enemy. Negroes are not anxious to do anything radical in Oklahoma City, but they do want their place in the sun, and just now with the new political ailgnments being formed the time is ripe for clear-visioned leadership—unpurchasable and unafraid.

CITIZEN

Ataka Okla

6/4/36

Negro Voters, Take Heed!

This is a very heated campaign; one in which the negro should watch his steps as well as guard every word with reference to candidates for office that you utter less you be misconstrued.

Some of you think that you are playing safe politics when in fact you are apparently double crossing aspirants; there are some of you who claim to have a block of votes in your vest pockets, and most of you gad too much.

This habit of promising candidates and taking their hard cash from Tom, Dick and Harry only leads to the lonely grave yard.

Let their monies alone and work for the prnciple of the thing. Study each candidate for yourself; learn haw to mark a ballot or write a candidate's name, and then cast an intelligent vote.

Many of you come to me to ascertain how I stand on a certain applicant or what man should you vote for, presumably to relav ot taa my annoyment.

These county men live and move among you and in many cases have direct or indirect dealing with them why ask me You study them as I am doing and then vote your judgment.

The candidates for state office and for congress you should consult others then me.

This is to check rumors that I am double crossing, no part of my life. I am sure that a fine set of men are running for offices from which you can make an excellent choice. I have made public but support for but one man—the encumbent county superintendent.

Better watch out, the Boggy Man will get you!

I. B. McCUTCHEON.

Political - 1936

Oklahoma.

Suffrage.

SOUTHERN FARMERS UNION
PLEDGES AID TO NEGROES

MUSKOGEE, Okla., May — (CNA)- Support for Negroes in securing the right to vote in Wagner County, Okla., was pledged by Howard Koster, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, in an address before the Oklahoma section State convention held in Muskogee Convention Hall.

Oklahoma is one of the few Southern States granting the right of suffrage to Negro citizens. However, for the past 21 years Negroes in Wagner County have not been permitted to vote. Several appeals to the courts have been rejected, and it is reported that a Federal District Judge who is the author of the "grandfather clause" in the State Constitution that was later held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, is responsible for the blocking of the appeals. 5-11-36

The State convention of the union was attended by 65 delegates and visitors. The convention drew up a program for the organization of all farm labor in the State, Negro and white.

The Integrity in Black Ballots

Prejudice makes some men act and talk so foolish. Frank R. Kent, national commentator, and an outstanding publicist, who on most subjects has penetrating vision and light, went blind and completely out of balance Friday, in an article published in many daily newspapers over the nation, and in which article Editor Kent discussed the Negro vote. Black Dispatch 9-5-36

Mr. Kent began by saying that wise men are reluctant to raise the race or religious issue, because both are dangerous subjects. Upon the conclusion of this statement Mr. Kent immediately raises the race issue.

Of course, to fully understand Mr. Kent, one must keep in mind as he reads that this gentleman a long time ago developed a thorough disgust for President Roosevelt. To his notion nothing that the head of the nation does is fair or right, and the high point in this latest expression of Mr. Kent is to announce to the South that President Roosevelt and his advisers have adopted a laissez faire attitude in race relations, and to prove this Mr. Kent quotes statements attributed to Secretary Harold F. Ickes, of the Interior Department, and purported to have been made before the Baltimore session of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People. Oklahoma City

No one knows better than Mr. Kent, who is himself a Southerner, that the greatest damage to be done to President Roosevelt among Southern voters can be accomplished through creating the impression that the nation's chief executive is committed to a radical race relations program foreign to the Southland. The South believes in and practices daily a policy of manhandling Negroes in social relations and intermingling, and if Mr. Kent can create the general impression that the Roosevelt administration has turned the Negro loose and given him social freedom, the waters of revolt will run up stream when the voting starts next November. Okla.

While the Baltimore scribe may get some small audience to listen to his battle cry of race hate, we are assured that Editor Kent has not properly guaged the growing liberal signs of the times. Few people pay much attention these days to what he has in mind. Folk, both black and white, for the past seven years, have been too busy trying to organize empty bellies, to listen to such clatter and tomfoolery; and by the way, Editor Kent lets the cat out of the bag when he says:

> "The last generation of Negro voters who knew anything about slavery, or believed that the Republican party saved them is gone."

If Mr. Kent had not been off balance and had been seeing clearly he might had added that the last generation of white voters who knew anything about slavery or who believed that there was value in holding Negroes in a political and economic ditch is gone. How else can we understand the changes which Mr. Kent admits have come over the Democratic party?.

And then to add insult to injury, Mr. Kent takes the position of Dorothy Thompson, who wrote another syndicated article in recent news releases and proclaims the venality of the Negro vote.

Says Mr. Kent:

> "The bulk of the Negro vote is purchasable and both parties are in the market. It is a situation with possibilities not pleasant to contemplate and thoughtful men are beginning to be disturbed about it as the facts develop."

After making this bold unsupported statement, Mr. Kent makes serious contradictory allegations, easily punched through, and exposes his deceit. For instance, he agrees that the "last generation" of Negroes voted the Republican ticket, and voted it, not for money but because of Abraham Lincoln and because of what they felt the Republican party had meant to the group. Is not that a compliment at least to the loyalty and sincerity of purpose in the black voter? Who could say that a Negro is venal who walked to the polls and voted for those whom he felt to be his friends, or for a political party supposed to have freed him? Kent even goes far enough to refer to "the debt" Negroes owed to the Republican party, and if Negroes did have an obligation to liquidate with the Republican party, would Negroes be considered purchasable if they discharged that obligation?

Having satisfied ourselves that the old generation of Negroes were not as a group purchasable, we turn now to the new, and let Mr. Kent do the talking. We are willing to stand on what he says. In one breath he avers that the Roosevelt administration will purchase the entire Negro vote if the public does not watch out, and in the next dumb statement he points out?

> "The theory of the New Deal managers is a perfectly simple one. They regard the Negro vote as absolutely ripe for picking by the Democrats and for two reasons. One is that so great a proportion of them are on the reliefrolls or have WPA work, which is the same thing. The argument with these, made by the local Democratic politicians, is that if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected they will stay on relief, but if he is not re-elected, off they go."

Then in another uncautious moment Mr. Kent says:

> "You are probably aware of the fact that no previous administration has provided employment in the various departments and agencies for so many Negroes as his this one. This employment ranges from ordinary jobs to executive positions."

Okla.

Unquestionably the New Deal officials in Washington have given to the Negro citizens the nearest to justice and fair play dealing as has ever been meted out to black men since Appomottox. For the Negro to react favorably to this treatment would not be considered venal among the constituency of any other group. This publication will not say that Federal relief has been all that it should have been, so far as black folk are concerned, but it has meant more in effective results to American Negroes than any policy adopted by the Republican party or any other political party in the history of this nation. We wonder

Political – 1936

Suffrage.

Oklahoma.

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why Mr. Kent would not assume that the present day Negro would be quick to observe that President Roosevelt was placing a new meaning upon the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, and that the sons of former slaves, who so loyally voted the Republican ticket, would be inclined to express the same type of gratitude towards new-found friends. Just what is a vote supposed to do for an individual? Is a voter supposed to throw his vote away or is he supposed to get something in return for it? Will Mr. Kent please tell?

A summation of all Mr. Kent unwittingly and inadvertently tells us in the same breath that he charges the Negro vote as being venal, proves the black voter to be the most consciencious, sincere and honest citizen who goes to the polls. He says the old Negro in the generation just past voted solidly for the Republican party because of gratitude and knowledge of a debt the black man owed to the Republican party. The same dumbbell logic is followed up to show that the Negroes of this day are voting the Democratic ticket because Roosevelt has placed vitality and life into the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. Why Mr. Kent's mind and reasoning is as sluggish as a hospital clock! He would not recognize logic were it to ride down the street on an elephant, and headed by a brass band.

Certainly the Negro vote is purchasable, just as are the votes of all other citizens. White men expect something in return for their ballots and they vote in proportion to their belief that certain individuals or parties are going to give them that theory or type of government most ideal and to their liking. In other words men with their votes expect to purchase as nearly as possible perfect control of the social system in which they live. With their ballots they seek peace, comfort and tranquility. Men who use their suffrage to secure these collective benefits for society or for a submerged or minority group to which they belong are not to our notion mercenary hirelings.

Political – 1936

Suffrage

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA
INQUIRER

JUN 22 1936

FARLEY HERE BIDS FOR NEGRO VOTE

Better Treated by Roosevelt Than by G. O. P., He Says

More Negroes have been appointed to responsible governmental positions by the present Democratic Administration than by the last three Republican administrations taken together, it was declared at a meeting of the National Colored afternoon at the Pearl Theatre, 21st st. and Ridge ave.

About 1400 members of the association heard W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and Postmaster General James A. Farley, discuss the part played by the Negro in today's politics.

"It is not my purpose," said Morgan, "to inquire into the reasons or to scoff at the traditions which have bound so many of your race to membership in the Republican Party in the past. But I do say that any debt of loyalty you may have owed has been amply repaid, and that from now on it is your duty to yourselves and your duty to the country to examine with critical eye the claims of any and all political parties before announcing your allegiance.

"Nobody Forgotten"

"There is no forgotten class under the Rodosevelt Administration," he continued.

Farley thanked the Negroes for their support in 1932 and pointed out 1936 was the first time in the history of the Democratic Party that more than one Negro delegate has been seated in the convention.

This year, he said, there are 32 Negro delegates and alternates from Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio and California.

At a previous meeting Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, was re-elected president by acclamation. Other officers elected are: Mrs. Bessye J. Reardon, of New York; Edward R. HaZell, Dr. J. A. Somerville and Thomas J Davis, of Cleveland, vice presidents; Edgar G. Brown, executive secretary; Thomas H. R. Clarke, corresponding secretary, and J. E. Stephens, chairman of the organization committee.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 17 1936

Negro Leaders Prove Ability In Pennsylvania

Have Doubled Registered Voters of Race in Less Than 4 Years of Activity

Settle Own Problems

No Longer Depend on White Men for Advice

By Earl Brown

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Before 1930 there were few more than 100,000 Negro voters in Pennsylvania; now there are approximately 230,000, and most of the increase took place since 1933. It is this growth which has made the Negro vote an important factor in Pennsylvania. The majority of the Negro population is concentrated in a few industrial centers, more than half of it being in Philadelphia, where there are 250,000 Negroes. In the Pittsburgh area, in Alleghany County, there are 125,000, of which 70,000 reside in the city. Other counties which have fairly large Negro populations are Delaware, 23,000; Chester, 17,000; Montgomery, 13,000; Fayette, 12,000 and Dauphin, 20,000. Only a few Negroes live in the anthracite coal regions and the strictly rural counties.

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This is somewhat like the increase in the number of registered Negro voters in New York City in the last eight years. Out of a population of 300,000, fewer than 50,000 Negroes voted in Harlem in either local or national elections before 1928. In the gubernatorial election of 1934 about 80,000 voted, and the local politicians predict that more than 100,000 will go to the polls on election day.

As in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, intelligent Negro leadership has played a major part in the added interest shown by Negroes in local politics. The most important factor in creating this interest in Harlem was the successful campaign waged by Herbert L. Bruce, Tammany leader of the 21st Assembly District.

Unlike in New York, the 250,000 Negroes living in Philadelphia are scattered all over the city. However, they are comparatively densely concentrated on the South Side. Wards 34 and 35 being almost entirely colored. Before the advent of the New Deal Democrats in Philadelphia, practically every one of the forty-eight wards in the city voted solidly Republican, and the only Negroes who registered Democratic, but never voted, were the few who earned five or ten dollars on Election Day as Democratic poll watchers.

Encouraged, however, by J. David Stearns, publisher of "The Philadelphia Record," Governor George H. Earle and John B. (Jack) Kelly, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, a number of Negroes left the Republican ranks in 1934 and began to organize the colored folk for the New Deal Democrats.

100 Club Led Way

The first important colored Democratic club in the city was called the One Hundred Club, because that number of Negroes formed it. Among the organizers were John Francis Williams and Austin Norris, both graduates of Yale Law School; the Rev. L. Marshall Shepard; Joseph Rainey, who was a reporter on "The Record," and Edward Henry, magistrate in Philadelphia. The One Hundred Club included the best type of Negro citizens; many of them were doctors, lawyers and clergymen; and in the state election in 1934 they came out for Mr. Earle for Governor.

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In this light, John H. Hester, Negro executive of the Apex Hair Company, in Philadelphia, said: "The most important result from the political upheaval in Pennsylvania among the Negroes is that for the first time they are depending on themselves for leadership, thereby accepting some of the burdens of citizenship instead of sitting idly by begging for a few crumbs from those who plan and perfect successful political organizations. Because of our activities in this state, we shall be better respected, and no one will be afraid to place confidence in us."

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"You can't blame a man for supporting the party that feeds him. The Republicans gave the Negro a sack of flour a week; the Democrats are giving him $60.50 a month. Why bite the hand that feeds you?"

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Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA
INQUIRER

JUN 22 1936

FARLEY HERE BIDS FOR NEGRO VOTE

Better Treated by Roosevelt Than by G. O. P., He Says

More Negroes have been appointed to responsible governmental positions by the present Democratic Administration than by the last three Republican administrations taken together, it was declared at a meeting of the National Colored afternoon at the Pearl Theatre, 21st st. and Ridge ave.

About 1400 members of the association heard W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and Postmaster General James A. Farley, discuss the part played by the Negro in today's politics.

"It is not my purpose," said Morgan, "to inquire into the reasons or to scoff at the traditions which have bound so many of your race to membership in the Republican Party in the past. But I do say that any debt of loyalty you may have owed has been amply repaid, and that from now on it is your duty to yourselves and your duty to the country to examine with critical eye the claims of any and all political parties before announcing your allegiance.

"Nobody Forgotten"

"There is no forgotten class under the Rodosevelt Administration," he continued.

Farley thanked the Negroes for their support in 1932 and pointed out 1936 was the first time in the history of the Democratic Party that more than one Negro delegate has been seated in the convention.

This year, he said, there are 32 Negro delegates and alternates from Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota. Indiana, Ohio and California.

At a previous meeting Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, was re-elected president by acclamation. Other officers elected are: Mrs. Bessye J. Reardon, of New York; Edward R. HaZell, Dr. J. A. Somerville and Thomas J Davis, of Cleveland, vice presidents; Edgar G. Brown, executive secretary; Thomas H. R. Clarke, corresponding secretary, and J. E. Stephens, chairman of the organization committee.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 17 1936

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Have Doubled Registered Voters of Race in Less Than 4 Years of Activity

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Among the jobs so filled are: State compensation referee, state boxing commissioner, two deputy attorneys-general, two parole officers, a revenue collector, and so forth. In addition to this, Governor Earle and Senator Guffey have handed out federal appointments including an assistant U. S. attorney-general, two U. S. attorneys in the federal courts of Pennsylvania, three branch postoffice superintendents, et cetera.

A Philadelphia Negro lawyer was selected as one of the seven Democratic machine men to pass on local patronage, and the same thing is true in Pittsburgh.

New Deal teachers, it is set forth, are schooling young Negroes to the philosophy that in 70 years the American Negro certainly has paid his debt to the Republican Party, and that now the slogan

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The candidates will speak tomorrow at Aiken, former home town of Byrnes.

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GUMBO POLITICS

South Carolina and its citizens are in less danger of being dominated by the negro vote today than at any other time since the close of the War of Secession.

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According to Dr. D. D. Wallace in his history. "This tragic blunder the secret comfort of every possible unprincipled seeker for power through the negro, was endorsed by the Republican Executive Committee, but the negro paid no heed. His attempt to vote would in the state of feeling have precipitated bloodshed. Tillman received 59,159 votes to Haskell's 14,828."

The negro paid no heed to those who would woo his ballot in that year. There is no negro bugaboo hanging outside the Democratic window of this state. Men who don't admit that fact are deceiving themselves, the people, and the state that mothered them.

The real South Carolina of today doesn't necessarily depend upon the lower fringe of counties with heavy negro populations for its livelihood or its political destiny.

In the Tillman-Haskell election, referred to above, Haskell managed to carry Beaufort and Berkeley and was strong elsewhere "only in Charleston, Colleton, Florence, Georgetown," and a few other lower state counties. That's according to Wallace. But Tillman swept through the upper tier, winning easily and without appealing to negroes.

Those who supported Haskell in that race gave little thought to preservation of a white Democratic party in South Carolina. Numbered among them were the sneering aristocracy, so-called, of the lower state; the pseudo-aristocrats, self-accepted into the drawing room, of the state capital, and a scattering of broken-down plutes in the upper state.

They were especially bitter toward Tillman (who had as valid a claim to the title of "aristocrat" as any of them) because he chose to lead the large middle class and the land-owning farmers and their tenants in over-throwing undeserved lower-state dominance. These beetle-browed, allegedly blue-blooded parasites of the working man saw, as a class, the scrawl of Tillman on the wall of government. So they turned to the negro.

In this day, it would not be stretching the facts to the limit to say that the state's modern version of the artistocrat, our "economic royalty," are solidly behind the current drive to discredit the administration of Franklin Roosevelt.

This group doesn't like Senator James F. Byrnes' record of supporting President Roosevelt. (Yet, their candidates declare they will vote for Roosevelt.) All of them prefer, however, to play sticky, gumbo politics of any kind in order to defeat Byrnes—a remote possibility, as Byrnes would likely win on the first ballot if he did not attend a single campaign meeting.

This possibility is so remote, in fact, that in their weakness the anti-New Deal candidates have been forced to resort to that time-worn political expedient, the negro issue. They yell from the stump that the negro is being catered to by the Democratic party. They give this as the reason they desire to desert the New Deal standard.

But the negro has not joined the Democratic party in South Carolina. Ed Smith knows that. Thomas P. Stoney knows it. William C. Harllee knows it. W. W. Ball, the Haskellite, knows it. In fact, everybody with a sense of reason knows that the negro hasn't much 'less would be permitted to make the arbiter to take unto himself the Democratic cloak in this state.

The state of mind of those who would sell out the party and its presidential nominee for a mess of gumbo is exactly the same as that of the Haskellites of old. Both times an attempt was attempted, and still using the negro as the talking point in their type of politics.

The Haskellites did it first. The Stoney-Harllee-Ball-Smith clan and others of that ilk are doing it now. This is proven by the absolute fact that some of them, together in the

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South Carolina and its citizens are in less danger of being dominated by the negro vote today than at any other time since the close of the War of Secession.

They were safe from the negro even in that year when A. C. Haskell, Editor W. W. Ball, and others appealed for the negro vote in an effort to defeat Ben Tillman's reform movement.

According to Dr. D. D. Wallace in his history. "This tragic blunder the secret comfort of every possible unprincipled seeker for power through the negro, was endorsed by the Republican Executive Committee, but the negro paid no heed. His attempt to vote would in the state of feeling have precipitated bloodshed. Tillman received 59,159 votes to Haskell's 14,828."

The negro paid no heed to those who would woo his ballot in that year. There is no negro bugaboo hanging outside the Democratic window of this state. Men who don't admit that fact are deceiving themselves, the people, and the state that mothered them.

The real South Carolina of today doesn't necessarily depend upon the lower fringe of counties with heavy negro populations for its livelihood or its political destiny. fact, that in their weakness the anti-New Deal candidates have been forced to resort to that time-worn political expedient, the negro issue. They yell from the stump that the negro is being catered to by the Democratic party. They give this as the reason they desire to desert the New Deal standard.

But the negro has not joined the Democratic party in South Carolina. Ed Smith knows that. Thomas P. Stoney knows it. William C. Harllee knows it. W. W. Ball, the Haskellite, knows it. In fact, every-body with a sense of reason knows that the negro hasn't attempted, to make the negro the arbiter of the Haskellites of today of Haskell, are still together and still using the negro as the talking point in their type of politics.

This is proven by the absolute fact that some of them, together in the party and its presidential nominee is exactly the same as that attempted, old. Both times an attempt was made to make the negro the arbiter of this state's politics.

The Haskellites did it first. The Democratic party of this state. The state of mind of those who Stoney-Harllee-Ball-Smith clan and others of that ilk are doing it now. would sell out the preservation of a white Democratic party in South Carolina. Numbered among them were the sneering aristocracy, so-called, of the lower state; the pseudo-aristocrats, self-accepted into the drawing room, of the state capital, and a scattering of broken-down plutes in the upper state.

They were especially bitter toward Tillman (who had as valid a claim to the title of "aristocrat" as any of them) because he chose to lead the large middle class and the land-owning farmers and their tenants in over-throwing undeserved lower-state dominance. These beetle-browed, allegedly blue-blooded parasites of the working man saw, as a class, the scrawl of Tillman on the wall of government. So they turned to the negro.

In this day, it would not be stretching the facts to the limit to say that the state's modern version of the artistocrat, our "economic royalty," are solidly behind the current drive to discredit the administration of Franklin Roosevelt.

This group doesn't like Senator James F. Byrnes' record of supporting President Roosevelt. (Yet, their candidates declare they will vote for Roosevelt.) All of them prefer, however, to play sticky, gumbo politics of any kind in order to defeat Byrnes—a remote possibility, as Byrnes would likely win on the first ballot if he did not attend a single campaign meeting.

This possibility is so remote, in fact, that in their weakness the anti-New Deal candidates have been forced to resort to that time-worn political expedient, the negro issue. They yell from the stump that the negro is being catered to by the Democratic party. They give this as the reason they desire to desert the New Deal standard.

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Columbia, S. C. State
July 31, 1936

"A STATE THAT FORGOT" CALLED TO TESTIFY.

A friend in the Piedmont region of South Carolina who is a student and also, it might be said, a familiar of South Carolina historians; and who wields a pen with the dexerity and grace with which those valiant men, the Three Musketeers, flashed their Toledo blades, wishes to "ride" a mutual friend, the Editor of The News and Courier. We cannot ruthlessly deny him, but we insist that he leave his spurs in our keeping. They are quite terrible weapons on the old Mexican order, with rowels four inches in diameter and teeth like young icepicks.

No, if he must ride, those spurs must be discarded for a slender "hickory."

Our friend, who is, in general, a great admirer of The News and Courier's veteran editor, is cruelly disappointed by the unexpected and, as he believes, the quite out-of-character hysteria of Editor Ball on the "race issue" so suddenly and dramatically manufactured and injected at Philadelphia.

This Piedmonter had hoped the original outburst was but a fleeting brainstorm, which would quickly subside and be succeeded by remorse. But he noted that Chairman Farley et al, had been charged with high crimes because of the suspicion that they had designs upon certain dark and brown ballots in certain Northern states; and that The News and Courier wished to have no truck or doings with any party opening the way to social equality in the South by inviting Negro support in Pennsylvania!

So it seemed to our friend of the Piedmont that the Charleston affliction was worse, because more lasting, than a brainstorm. Nor were there signs of repentance. He noted that The News and Courier, and its fellow-townsman campaigning against Senator Byrnes, assumed not only outraged feelings, and fear of being overwhelmed by an avalanche of black ballots, but would hold Senator Byrnes culpable and punishable for failure to dictate a policy barring the Democratic party from seeking or receiving votes of Negroes in Northern states.

Thereupon our studious friend of the Piedmont turned to his library shelves and took down "Hampton And His Red Shirts," by Alfred B. Williams, and "A State That Forgot" by William W. Ball. He read. Then he put on those now vetoed spurs.

Reading those histories, our friend of the Piedmont finds it difficult to credit the ingenuousness of the assumption that it is a political and social crime for Chairman Farley to invite Negroes in the two and three-party states to support the national Democratic ticket and help win the election, when South Carolina Negroes were invited and urged by Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler, Johnson Hagood, E. W. Moise, James Connor and other great South Carolinians, to vote the Democratic ticket and were given credit for carrying that ticket "over the top"!

He cannot question the intelligence of the old Charleston paper, but his faith in its sincerity is shaken, and his astonishment in a paper with its background and history engaging with so little justification in race-prejudice incitement, is as great as his sorrow for the backsliding of a friend.

Oh, our friend found much in those volumes; very much more than we can reproduce. Here is an extract from the record made by Historian Alfred Williams: **"Maj. M. R. Delaney, black ex-United States army officer, spoke before the Fourth Ward (Charleston) Democratic club for Hampton and was unmolested by the Negroes and tremendously applauded by the Democrats, being a new and valuable convert. . . . .And it is pleasant to remember that he was one of the first trial justices appointed in Charleston by Hampton."**

In his speech accepting the nomination, General Hampton said:

"The platform which you have adopted here is so catholic in its spirit, so strong in its foundations, so broad in its construction, that every man in South Carolina who honestly desires reform can find room to stand upon it. . . . .

"We, therefore, call upon our fellow-citizens, irrespective of race or past party affiliations, to join with us in restoring the good name of our state."

Hampton won over Chamberlain by the claimed majority of 1,378. It is not disputed that several thousand Negroes voted for Hampton. On page 163 of "A State That Forgot" by Dr. W. W. Ball, our Piedmont friend finds where the moving finger wrote:

"A few score, possibly more than a hundred Negroes in Laurens voted for Hampton and more than enough of them in the state to account for the majority recorded for him."

But we are a forgetful people. Our studious and alert Piedmont friend is deeply troubled because it seems to him the memory of his friend in Charleston is failing. Four years ago, when Doctor Ball wrote "A State That Forgot," that memory was demonstrated as remarkably clear and accurate. Today he seems not to remember that four years ago he set down in an imperishable record, when writing of the Negroes, this pathetic, almost tragic truth:

"These things have long been forgotten in South Carolina and the grandsons of the white men who could give offices to Negro Democrats in the 1880's deny them the small privilege of membership in the party."

We wish it were "mine enemy" who had written a book instead of a friend. We have another friend whose name is Claude who is probably very wise in his generation. He says "I never write anything for keeps and I tear that up."

Political – 1936

Suffrage

South Carolina

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
August 6, 1936

But What of the Now?

In 1876 General Hampton and the Democratic party appealed for negro votes in South Carolina and gave Democratic negroes seats in the general assembly, as well as other minor offices. Many negroes voted the Hampton ticket. Those are truths of history that no one questions. Nor does anyone question the wisdom of that policy in 1876. At that time universal and unrestricted manhood suffrage had been established by law. Federal soldiers occupied the state to make it effective. The negro voters were a majority upward of 30,000 in the state. There was no state primary.

The Columbia State recalls the Democratic policy of 1876. What has it to do with the conditions of 1936?

Quickly after 1876 Democratic primaries were introduced generally in the counties, with the elimination of negro office-holders as the result. In Orangeburg nominations by convention continued about ten years; the leaders in the convention could and did arrange that one negro be nominated for the house, but that ended when Orangeburg adopted the primary. When the state primary system was introduced, while the Tillman faction was in control, all negroes except those who had voted for Hampton in 1876 were excluded from it. That is the party law now, and virtually the state Democratic party locks its doors to the entrance of negroes.

After 1876 a registration law, and General McCrady's "eight box" law were enacted. In 1895 the constitutional convention adopted educational and property qualifications for suffrage. All these measures were aimed to exclude the negroes from politics. They were partly effective. The primary finished the work. We do not believe that The State condemns them.

Are we to understand from The State's recent editorials that it advocates return to the Hampton policy of 1876? If so, why not say so? That position is arguable. As a presumed supporter of Senator Byrnes, would The State commit him to the policy if it could?

No one will dispute that the disposition of the national Democratic party toward the negro is now identical with historic Republican policy. Fifty years ago Lynch, Mississippi negro Republican, presided over a national Republican convention—to the disgust of Democrats. In June, 1936, a negro congressman was conspicuous in the national Democratic convention, and thirty-one other negroes sat as delegates. This South Carolinians resented. Senator Byrnes resented it—he was a member of the delegation that unanimously protested against the prominence of negroes in the convention. Is The State condemning The News and Courier? If so, does it not condemn Mr. Byrnes?

If it be granted that the national Democratic policy toward the negro has been changed, its relation to the South is changed with it. That conclusion is unescapable. Therefore, to The State, a representative South Carolina newspaper, we put these questions:

Does it advise change of party by law to admit and invite negroes into the South Carolina primaries? Or does it advise the continuing exclusion of negroes from Democratic party activities, which necessarily include office-holding, in South Carolina?

Has The State any condemnation to pronounce against the implications of the saying of a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet to a society of negroes that Mr. Roosevelt is the first president since Lincoln to realize that the "war amendments" would as well not be in the constitution if they be not enforced? The Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, adopted to give negroes political power, are not enforced in the South.

Is The State for or against the Costigan-Wagner bill, opposed by all Southern Democratic senators and supported by all Northern Democratic senators? The president was publicly reported as favoring it and has uttered no word against it. Our guess is that The State is opposed to the bill.

Is The State prepared to accept and comply with whatever negro policy the Northern majority controlling the national Democratic party in convention and in congress shall adopt?

On all these points The News and Courier repeatedly and explicitly has expressed itself. While The News and Courier regards immediate and independent action by a white man's South Carolina party as advisable with the hope of halting the acts of the national Democratic party that threaten coercion of the South, it has definite plans for the political handling of the negro question in future.

Has The State, any other South Carolina newspaper, Senator Byrnes or any other South Carolinian, any better plan than to "let things drift" and meekly take what dose Mr. Roosevelt's Northern party leaders shall prescribe?

History is interesting. The News and Courier is grateful to The State for references to a book written by a "News and Courier man." No issue of fact is raised. But The News and Courier is much more concerned about problems of this day. It is not moved by "race prejudice" and harbors certainly no more of it than The State does.

The question in the mind of The News and Courier is whether South Carolina with its 944,000 whites and 793,000 negroes shall submit to definition and determination of the relation between the races by outsiders, in essence a foreign power, or shall it fight for the right to work out that problem for itself. The News and Courier is for resistance now, while there is time, and is opposed to "letting things drift."

If The State has assurance from President Roosevelt, or if Senator Byrnes will at once guarantee for President Roosevelt that no interference with South Carolina's affairs will be allowed by a Democratic administration The News and Courier will "call off its dogs", declare for the reelection of Roosevelt and Byrnes—which may or not be important.

RECORD VOTE EXPECTED IN S. CAROLINA

Largest Registration Among Negroes in the Last 40 Years

COLUMBIA, S. C.,—(CPS) — Approximately 1,000 Negroes have registered already in Richland county and indications are that there will be several thousand more before the final date for registration. The total will undoubtedly reach the highest mark in registration since the days of Reconstruction, according to political observers.

Not only is there heavy registration here in Richland county of which Columbia is the county seat, but reports from other counties—have industrial centers where Negroes live in very appreciable numbers—show the same trend. This rush to register is given different interpretations by different political affiliations.

Seldom Registers

It is pointed out that in the rural districts the Negro seldom registers. This is attributed to several things, one being the ease with which the white people frighten Negroes from the polls without possibility for legal redress in event the cases are carried to court. Rather than pay the price and indulge in long legal battles which almost invariably turn out against the Negro, the Negro voters prefer to pursue the line of least resistance and "let politics alone," as they term it.

Democratic politicians say the rush to vote on the part of Negroes is due to their desire to support President Roosevelt. On the contrary, other observers do not ascribe the rush to register as a desire to support President Roosevelt but merely to get registered. Some contend that this pretention on the part of the Negro is just a rush to get registered. This group claims that the Negro will vote the straight Republican ticket when he actually gets into the ballot box.

Seek Old Age Pension

Another reason ascribed for the rush to register is that many of the Negro registrants are old and have hopes of getting in line for the old age pension.

Ordinarily not more than 70 or 100 Negroes vote in the general election in Richland county. In 1932 Herbert Hoover received only 1,932 votes in the entire state of South Carolina, and the belief persists that the greater percentage given him came from Negro voters.

Political - 1936

Suffrage.

Tennessee

JURY HEARS THIRD VOTE FRAUD CASE

Colored and White Men on Trial Here on Serious Charge

Handwriting Expert Gives Opinion That Defendants Put Fraudulent Names in Books

A well known young colored man of the city got a conspicuous place in the limelight in Division 1 of the Davidson County Criminal Court this week when James A. Ballard, principal of the colored public school at Old Hickory went on trial under an indictment charging him with having had a part in an alleged registration fraud perpetrated at the general registration of last August. Ballard was arrested along with Squire John Omohundro and Seth P. Gibson, Jr., last October, following the big drive set in motion by leading Nashville citizens with the end in view of breaking up fradulent registrations and elections in the city and county.

Indictments against Ballard and the two white men charge that they were responsible for putting hundreds of illegal names on the registration books of the Third District.

The prosecution of the alleged offenders has been conducted by Attorney General J. Carlton Loser, with the assistance of Assistant Attorney General Carmack Cochran, while the defense has been carried on by Attorneys W. M. Fuqua and Charles Embry.

The strongest card of the state was played last week when Herbert J. Walter, nationally famous graphologist and resident of Chicago, gave testimony on the handwriting in the registration books after comparing it with specimens of the handwriting of the three accused men. Mr. Walter was positive in his opinion that all three men had written names in the registration books.

Defense attorneys bitterly fought the introduction of the "expert testimony" claiming it was incompetent; however, their objections were overruled by Judge Chester K. Hart. Photographed copies of the writings of the defendants alongside of samples from the registration books were published in both daily papers this week and produced lively discussion among citizens of both races.

James Ballard was on the witness stand Tuesday afternoon and went through a hard grilling by Attorney General Loser. The Attorney General was unsuccessful in his attempt to get Prof. Ballard to "do some writing" in the presence of the jury. The defendant refused, he stated, under his constitutional right. However, he repeatedly denied that he had written a single word or figure in the registration books of the Third District. The Attorney General introduced two copies of the Tennesee School Register, which Ballard acknowledged were the books used at the school where he taught, but stated that none of the handwriting in the books was his. There was no signature of the teacher in the books and the Attorney General contended that a page in the front of the book provided for the signature of the teacher had been torn out.

Ballard stated that he had only known Squire Omohundro when he registered, and had only consulted with the Squire since the Third District case began, just to find out "what it was all about." General Loser drew from the defendant the admission that he had given Squire Omohundro as a reference when he (Ballard) went to buy an automobile from a local firm.

General Loser confronted the defendant with an item in the registration book of the Third District where the entry was "J. Ballard, 29, single, porter." Ballard denied that this was his registration, although he admitted that 29 was his correct age and that he is a single man. He declared that he lives at 10 Robertson St., in South Nashville, but that he did vote in the Third District in 1934 because he had lived with relatives in the district off and on during the last eight years.

The trial of the accused men was expected to end this week. While the state has proved beyond a doubt that some 800 fraudulent names were put on the books in the Third District, and that these names were, for the most part, those of young colored men, it is admitted that the state is confronted with a hard case when called upon to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that the persons who committed the fraud have been apprehended.

POLITICAL QUIZ

IN NASHVILLE TRIPS ATHLETE

Defender

James Ballard Named As Member Of Ring Of Vote Stealers

3-14-36

By Staff Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 13 (Special)—One of Fisk university's former gridiron stars went on trial here this week along with his white boss on charges of plain right "vote stealing," as the result of the greatest political investigation ever to be held in Davidson County.

Several other members of the Race and whites caught in the sweeping investigation have already listened nervously to the often heart-rending verdicts of juries and are now being punished as the laws of the land decree.

School Teacher Faces Charge

James Ballard, the last of several Race men in the round-up, is charged with aiding Squire Omohundro of the Third District in forging ficitious names on the registration books previous to the last city and county elections. Ballard is a popular young teacher and a former football star at Fisk university.

Squire Omohundro, who is often alluded to as a fee grabbing county deputy who strives off the blood of poor wihtes and Race people, has been called the unrputed boss of the Third District, known around Nashville as the famous "blue streak" district. It has been kept no secret that he has bought Race votes with a few pints of whiskey and some hot dogs.

Ballard, according to reports current here, was Omohundro's mainstay and aided in every period of registration. He is said to have used his automobile in bringing members of the Race to the registration place. In his own circle it is also said that Ballard posed as a "big shot" who could not be reached by the hand of the law.

Forgery Is Charged

On a certain day last fall it is reported that Ballard assisted Omohundro and others in taking the registration books "somewhere" after the registration hour had approached and wrote more than seven hundred names on the pages of the books. After local authorities discovered the fake names, they found that all the names were written by the same person.

To further run down the racket, local authorities sent out letters to the same names that appeared on the books. All of the letters were returned marked, "no claim." Omohundro and Ballard have not been able to explain this misfortune and so-called clever act.

Call Handwriting Expert

When the case opened last week, Herbert J. Walker, nationally known handwriting expert, was called in on the case as a star witness. Walker worked in the famous Hauptman case and also assisted in many of the Capone cases. He came to Nashville from Chicago. At this time, expert Walker has not reached a point where he can say definitely that the writing is Ballard's. However, it is said since they are anxious for Omohundro first, Ballard will get his last. That was the case of the other members of the Race who were convicted and sentenced.

Candidates Felt Activities

All the Race candidates who were running for city and county offices last year felt the strength, of this activity. The Race candidates were well on the road to victory when a sudden campaign was started to "keep Negroes out of office." This method employed by cheap white politicians and a few low principled Race members worked effectively.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
March 15, 1936

Omohundro's Conviction.

The conviction of Squire John Omohundro and two co-defendants on charges of conspiracy to defraud the state's registration laws was a victory for honest elections.

Omohundro, Seth P. Gibson, race horse man, and James Ballard, negro school principal, now join that motley crew that have been convicted as a result of Attorney-General Carlton Loser's investigation of registration frauds in this county. With them are City Councilman Harry Cohen, convicted last November; Sam Stanley, Sam Hartman, both former city employes; Dr. R. B. Jackson and Jim Raines, the latter two negroes.

Their trials followed revelations that thousands of fraudulent registrations had been made in a racket whose operations were carried on so flagrantly as to suggest that the operators believed themslves safely above the law. These convictions prove that such is not the case.

John Omohundro has been one of the most powerful political figures in Davidson County for many years. A member of the county court for two decades and for half of that time a member of the county highway commission that spends hundreds of thousands of dollars of county funds yearly and has hundreds of jobs to distribute, John Omohundro had not the power, either to avoid trial or to prevent conviction on the serious charges against him.

The lesson is clear. It applies to the little men who feel that, because a man has a powerful place in the political setup, he cannot be brought before the bar of justice like any other criminal when he violates the law, and shows that too much faith should not be put in a boss' ability to extend immunity. Likewise, it serves as a warning to the so called big fellows that they, like the rank and file, are amenable to law and that, though they might get by for a while with arrogant and illegal manipulations to defeat the will of the electorate, they cannot rest in confidence that retribution will not eventually overtake them.

The conviction promises that the voters of Davidson County may now express their preference at the polls with some feeling of certainty that their votes will count and that they will not be offset through the machinations of racketeers ready to stuff ballot boxes and to throw elecions at will.

The right of suffrage is the treasured right of a citizen in a democracy. Unless that right is defended, there can be no truly representative government. And when men conspire to rob the people of that right, they deserve such punishment as has been meted to these defendants.

The offenders punished, and the registration rolls purged, the voters of Davidson County can take a new interest in elections in the knowledge that the chances of an election steal are, at least, greatly reduced.

LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO QUALIFY ALL NEGRO VOTERS THROUGH OUT ENTIRE STATE BY JUNE

DURHAM, N. C., March (ANP) Under the leadership of C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, a concerted effort to urge Negroes throughout the State of North Carolina to vote in large numbers in the forthcoming election in June, was launched here at a mass meeting held Sunday at the Algonquin Tennis Club house.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Spaulding, the presiding officer outlines the necessity of Negroes exercising their right of franchise, pointing out that the ballot was the most effective weapon the racial group possessed in combatting the enemy. He further stressed the need of Negro citizens striving to hold the property which they have bought and are buying and of supporting movements for the benefit of the racial group.

Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes located in this city, was the key-noter. He sounded the call for "action" on the part of those who were already registered in seeing that those who were not registered did so before the election in June.

"It is yur duty", said Dr. Shepard, "as citizens to see that your neighborhood is organized and that everyone who is eligible to vote is registered. There are hundreds of citizens right here in our city who are not registered and who do not realize the value of the ballot. Throughout the State of North Carolina, there are thousands in the same category. This condition is not due just to their own negligence or perhaps we might say ignorance, but to the fact that we who profess to know what the ballot means, have neglected to impress them with the power of the weapon which is theirs if they will only use it."

Present plans are to organize neighborhood clubs in the various cities and towns of the State with the goal of 100,000 additional voters as the objective. At the present time, according to figures made public at the meeting Sunday, despite the large Negro population in the State of North Carolina only 40,000 are on the registration books, with Raleigh leading with 4,000 qualified voters and Durham and Greensboro following with 3,000 each.

Jug Of Whisky Bought Votes, Court Is Told

NASHVILLE, May 19.—(AP)—The prosecution completed its case today in the trial of five men charged with conspiracy to violate registration laws, introducing testimony that a jug of whisky was kept near one polling place as an inducement to effect the registration of negroes living outside the district.

Earl Savely, a negro, testified that Eli Hodges, the only negro among the five defendants, escorted him to the registration booth last August and gave him a drink of whisky after his name had been enrolled.

Savely said Hodges assured him there would be no difficulty as to his residence even though he lived in another section.

Three other negro witnesses testified that Hodges also supplied them with drinks after they had registered.

Maryville, Tenn. Times
June 18, 1936

VOTER'S LEAGUE HOLDS ELECTION OF OFFICERS

On Tuesday night of this week, at the regular meeting of the East Tennessee Colored Voter's League, officers were elected for the next ensuing year. The officers are as following: President, S. W. B. Leeper; Vice-President, William Boyd; Secretary, Walter Valentine; Treasurer, Lee Davidson.

Much gratifying work has been done for the Colored citizens of Maryville and Blount County, by the League since it has been organized. And the leaders, on being sworn in, expressed themselves to do everything they can to make this year a banner year.

President, S. W. B. Leeper.
Secretary, W. D. Valentine

Kingston, Tenn., Banner
June 4, 1936

NEGRO VOTERS IN ROANE COUNTY ORGANIZED

The negros of Roane County met in mass meeting last Monday night with James Rowens presiding as chairman. Willis Snodgrass was elected president; Jack Napben, Secretary.

Also, a mass convention was held in Rockwood, May 22, when Chuck Meede was elected chairman. Other officers elected were Hazel Smith, Earl Brown, and Riley Paris.

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FINE COURT DECISIONS

On Tuesday of this week Chancellors R. B. C. Howell and James B. Newman rendered a court decision which should go a long way toward vindicating the majesty of the people over any group which arrogates to itself the privilege of making pawns out of the people and mere playthings out of city and county elections.

The two Chancellors sitting jointly, ordered the names of some 5,000 fraudulent registrants stricken from the poll books of the Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the city. The decision upheld a lawsuit brought by a group of eminent lawyers of the city, representing the Nashville Bar Association. The material for this lawsuit was furnished by Attorney General J. Carlton Loser and his assistants, who with courage and dogged determination have unearthed one of the boldest attempts to thwart the will of honest voters that was ever perpetrated in this or any county.

This action of Chancellors Howell and Newman is more decisive in the crusade against crooked elections than anything done up to the present, for with thousands of "dummy" voters on the registration books and the registration receipts for these "dummies" in the possession of designing election manipulators the fate of every candidate for office rested in the hands of sinister influences and not in the hands of honest voters.

5-1-36 Nashville, Tenn.

In order to effectively present their lawsuit to the courts we learn that the attorneys of the Bar Association found it necessary to make the Davidson County Election Commissioners defendants to the lawsuit. We are thus left to surmise that our Election Commissioners are not clothed with the proper authority to make elections fair and honest. We are of the opinion that until this lawsuit came up the average citizen was of the opinion that these commissioners were at least as powerful as arbiters of elections as umpires are of baseball games. But evidently they are not. Plainly there is a need to give more power to election commissioners, and if necessary pay them more money for their services, because they can not be of much force if they can not take the initiative in keeping the poll books free of such scandals as have been uncovered by these recent investigations.

In the meantime citizens can not be too generous in their praise of the men who have been in the forefront of this crusade for honest elections.

They include Attorney General J. Carlton Loser, together with his assistants, Messrs. Andrew Tanner, Henry Burkett, Felix Polston and E. C. Yokley who uncovered the frauds in the registration.

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Blankenship readily admitted that this was his idea in working in the registration. He stated, however that it was Schleicher's idea that he register in the first place, and that Barry, Taylor and Smith understood" about persons brought from outside the district to register. Then to "show appreciation" for their willingness to fix the sons he had brought to be registered illegally, Blankenship said he, and Dave Gaddis, rode Blankenship's automobile for bringing people from the city wards to register.

Blankenship said he hauled prospective registrants for two days on election day, we can even though they gave him no actual instructions.

Blankenship, who lived at the time at 507 1-2 North First street, who said Smith said he declared he was taken to the Smith "thought city to register filling station at the fork of the ship to register, and that Taylor Dickerson and White's Creek pikes declared "he thodght he might be by Schleicher, a fellow painter, and able to get my case fixed."

Questioned by Special Attorney

filling station to de-

Political – 1936

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Tennessee.

FINE COURT DECISIONS

On Tuesday of this week Chancellors R. B. C. Howell and James B. Newman rendered a court decision which should go a long way toward vindicating the majesty of the people over any group which arrogates to itself the privilege of making pawns out of the people and mere playthings out of city and county elections.

The two Chancellors sitting jointly, ordered the names of some 5,000 fraudulent registrants stricken from the poll books of the Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the city. The decision upheld a lawsuit brought by a group of eminent lawyers of the city, representing the Nashville Bar Association. The material for this lawsuit was furnished by Attorney General J. Carlton Loser and his assistants, who with courage and dogged determination have unearthed one of the boldest attempts to thwart the will of honest voters that was ever perpetrated in this or any county.

This action of Chancellors Howell and Newman is more decisive in the crusade against crooked elections than any thing done up to the present, for with thousands of "dummy" voters on the registration books and the registration receipts for these "dummies" in the possession of designing election manipulators the fate of every candidate for office rested in the hands of sinister influences and not in the hands of honest voters.

In order to effectively present their lawsuit to the courts we learn that the attorneys of the Bar Association found it necessary to make the Davidson County Election Commissioners defendants to the lawsuit. We are thus left to surmise that our Election Commissioners are not clothed with the proper authority to make elections fair and honest. We are of the opinion that until this lawsuit came up the average citizen was of the opinion that these commissioners were at least as powerful as arbiters of elections as umpires are of baseball games. But evidently they are not. Plainly there is a need to give more power to election commissioners, and if necessary pay them more money for their services, because they can not be of much force if they can not take the initiative in keeping the poll books free of such scandals as have been uncovered by these recent investigations.

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Andrew Tanner of the state's staff. Blankenship gave names and addresses of persons alleged to have been taken to register illegally. He said that he and his two companions each talked the prospective registrants into going, mentioning that their registering would "help me" (Blankenship) Tanner showed by the registration books that each of those mentioned by the witness had been registered and a ficticious address within the Twelfth district had been placed beside the name.

The witness told that Taylor had instructed him to "put some of them on different roads. We're getting too many giving their addresses on the same streets." Later, Blankenship said, Taylor instructed them to change their course from Nashville when bringing out registrants, stating, "They're watching us."

Blankenship said he and the other two brought about 14 persons to register illegally in the Twelfth district.

He said he was bailed out of jail by Squire Jim Allen after his arrest for participation in the fraud, and after leaving the jail went to the squire's office, where Taylor and Barry were waiting.

"They took me into a vacant room upstairs, and asked me what I told," the witness related. "I said they had the number of all of us, and then I left."

During Norman's cross examination there were frequent disputes between the two counsels when Assistant Attorney-General J. N. Daniel objected to Norman's tactics. General Daniel is directing the case for the state.

Under Norman's questioning Blankenship admitted he had no agreement with Taylor to "fix" his case, and that neither Smith Barry or Taylor sent him after anyone to register. He said he had seen none of the three take a registration slip.

KINGSPORT, TENN.
TIMES

APR 7 - 1936

Negroes Outline Election Policies

Graves Guides Organization of Negroes; Speakers Discuss Plans

A political rally of the negro voters of the 11th civil district was held at the Walnut street M. E. church last night with a large crowd attending.

The meeting, presided over by Luther Graves, chairman of the organization, was for the purpose of discussing nominees to be supported in the general election and state primary in August.

Several addresses were made by officials of the organization. Eliza King spoke on "What it takes to be an American Citizen." Paul Taylor spoke on what the organization means to the negro people of Kingsport. Rev. W. L. Harris delivered the final address on "Loyalty." He urged the negro voters to combine their efforts regardless of party affiliations.

Officers of the organization are, Luther Graves, chairman; Eliza King, secretary, and Paul Taylor, vice-chairman.

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MURFREESBORO, TENN.
NEWS JOURNAL

APR 21 1936

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About every other year a sudden yearning to enlighten their darkness flames up in the bosom of the colored folk's "white friends," and the color-line is all but washed away in a deluge of vote-getting brotherly love as rival factions woo the votes of the town's 300 enfranchised negroes.

A party of approximately 25 of the so-called "antis" entered the surprised midst of a negro audience at Holloway High, where several hundred had gathered to see a pageant and mock-wedding, which, by the way, was a very creditable performance. The gentlemen, after the show was over, turned the nature of the meeting from social to political.

Meanwhile the "city-group," distressed that such a march had been stolen on them, got them up a strong counter-rally, held in the dim, up-stairs, Negro Lodge-room n Turner's Hall.

The most colorful and enduring f the meetings, however, was the one at Holloway High, where oratory spouted forth like a fountain of fire, as tho never to cease.

Preston Scales, negro undertaker, presided as chairman of the political proceedings. And Dr. C C. Woods, being called for and escorted to the stage, and being introduced by Dr. Davis, delivered the main address of the evening speaking for 50 minutes, recalling his long and many relations with the negro people, as a Federal officer and cowboy in the West, and as a Federal officer more recently in this state. He advised his audience to follow the advice of their leaders.

Gene Holloway discussed the city's financial plight, Frank Hargis attacked the present administration for waste and extravagance, Councilman Gent Smith laid about him generally on the majority of the City Board, accusing them, among other things, of being hostile to T.V.A. Preston Scales then spoke at length, pointing out things he and the negroes didn't like, especially the meter rent. His remarks in the main being hostile to the Dement-Sawyer ticket and present adminisration, tho he excepted City Manager Sam Cox from his criticism, saying if "Mr. Sam Cox was running I think I would vote for him, but he ain't running."

Meanwhile, in the back of the hall Mayor Gerhardt, "Mr. Sam Cox", and City Attorney Huddleston, being warned of the meeting had taken seats "for to observe and for to see," and other whites hearing "a hot time" was promised hurried to the scene.

At last cards, bearing the names printed in red, of the candidates favored by the "anti" group were passed among the audience, in order to impress their names upon the mind. Some of the cards held concealed nickels, dimes, and quarters, it was explained.

A great time was had by the white visitors until an early hour of the morning, tho some of the astonished and bewildered audience—far too polite to leave—by time the money-laden cards were passed, sat on their seats fast asleep.

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BANNER

MAY 16 1936

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Both the State and the defense have subpoenaed witnesses for the trial Monday, and there is every indication that there will be no further postponement. The maximum penalty provided by the statute for the charges against the five men are eleven months and twenty-nine days in the workhouse, and a $1,000 fine.

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Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 18, 1936

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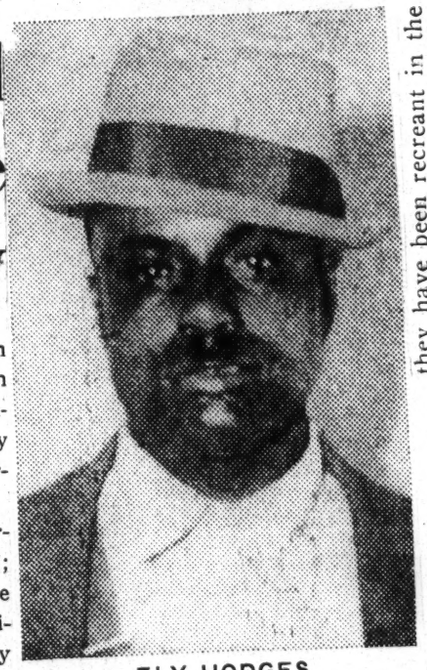

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Grand Jury Asks Judge Hart To Consider Plan For Doing Away With 3, 14, 11, Wards

Body Makes Astounding Proposal On Theory That Only Citizens Who Vote Should Be Represented In City Council

The Third, Fourth and Eleventh and Fourteenth Wards of the city of Nashville, among others, are to be done away with as presently constituted if a proposal made by the Davidson County Grand Jury is favorably acted upon by those who have the authority to redistrict the city.

Reasoning from the theory that the number of votes cast in an election by the people of a ward should determine their qualification for representation in the city council, the Grand Jury in its report to Judge Chester K. Hart this week called attention to the relatively small vote cast in these wards in comparison to the number cast in other wards of the city and concluded that these wards, each of which has a city councilman representing it, is given a power far out of proportion to its deserts. The Grand Jury stated that the little wards in which group the above four are named, control the majority of the votes in the city council and it is proposed that these wards be gerrymandered" out of existence, by a redistricting of the city.

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they have been recreant in the matter of voting in their respective wards. However there are many persons who are so bitterly opposed to the idea of seeing a colored person in the city council that it is believed strong pressure will be exerted to have the city redistricted by the Grand Jury. On the other hand many of the liberal minded white people of Nashville strongly favor the colored race having representation in the city council, insisting only that it be upright and qualified persons who should aspire to such positions. Colored citizens as well as their liberal white friends are fully aware of the fact that if the city is redistricted in accordance with the suggestions made in the Grand Jury report, that nowhere, under our form of government are legislative districts ever constructed on the basis of how many people go to the polls and how many people live in the city wards, but, instead, these districts are always made on the basis of the number of people living within a legislative area. It is contended that the reason why there are few-er votes cast in some of the so-called "little wards" is because these wards are largely made up of poor people, many of whom are not able to pay poll taxes, and who do not have the influence to get poll tax receipts given to them, like persons in other wards. It is conceded, however, that many more people in all of these wards are able to qualify for voting than have done so recently, and it is regretted that this effect that citizens should be denied of their councilman because

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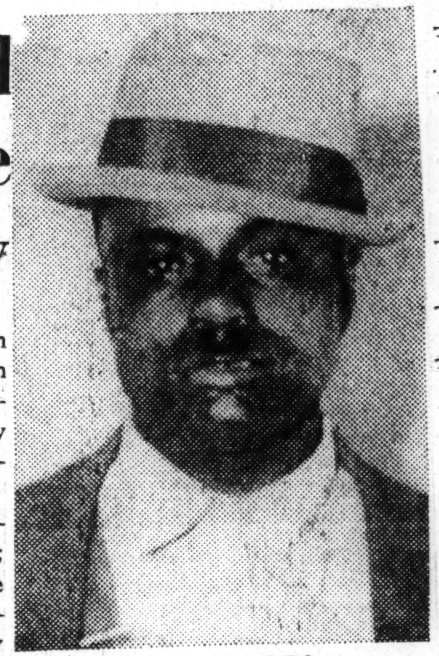

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Leading colored citizens this week in commenting on the Grand Jury's recommendations expressed surprise over that body suggesting in effect that citizens should be deprived of their councilman because

class, by their indifference, have brought on the condition which is serving to give those in authority an excuse for changing the ward boundaries.

The entire set of proposals as made by the Grand Jury is in the hands of Judge Hart who will study it and make a recommendation at a future date, it is learned.

The section of the Grand Jury report, containing the proposal to redistrict the city appears in the NASHVILLE BANNER of Tuesday, August 25th and is as follows:

The Wards of Nashville

"In working with tally sheets and the returns from the several wards, the attention of the Grand Jury was particularly attracted by the manner in which the City of Nashville has been gerrymandered. The City Council of Nashville is composed of twenty-seven members, one member being elected from each ward; this council enacts all laws for the city, passes upon its tax rates finances, expenditures and has other important duties imposed by law upon it.

"The Grand Jury compared the returns with a view to inquiring as to what percentage of the voters of Nashville controlled its government through the City Council. It was amazed to learn that slightly over 25 per cent of the voters had a controlling voice in the councilmanic government of the city. The following clearly illustrates this:

"The following fourteen wards are the smaller wards and their councilmen can control the City Council:

Ward	Total Vote
Third	198
Fourth	68
Fifth	70
Sixth	288
Seventh	468
Eighth	206
Ninth	323
Eleventh	463
Thirteenth	292
Fourteenth	342
Fifteenth	100
Seventeenth	426
Nineteenth	488
Twenty-sixth	968
Twenty-seventh	798
Total vote in other thirteen wards	11,635

"In other words wards voting slightly over 25 per cent of the total vote, according to the way Nashville is now warded, control the city councilmanic form of government, in spite of the fact that nearly 75 per cent of the voters remain and live in the other thirteen wards.

"In our democratic form of government we can see no reason why sixty-eight voters in the Fourteenth Ward should have the same say in our councilmanic form of government as 1,663 voters in the Twenty-fourth Ward; neither do we see why seventy voters in the Fifth ward should have the same vote as 1,332 in the Twenty-second Ward; the same comparison can be carried throughout these two lists. The only reason given for such boundaries are that it takes care of property owners; our observation it to the contrary, and especilaly since the uptown property is not owned by residents of these wards, but by residents of some of the larger wards.

"We can see no reason why the Tenth Ward, Nineteenth Ward, Twenty-first Ward, Twenty-second Ward and Twenty-fourth Ward and Twenty-seventh Ward should be divided into voting precincts, when every one of their precincts have several times the voting strength of some of the wards listed in Class 1, and at the same time these little wards continue as separate wards. It seems more proper to us that several of these small wards should be consolidated into large wards, comparative in voting strength to those in class 2; if such rewarding such make it somewhat distant to a voting place, such new wards could still be divided into voting precincts like the six wards above named.

Total vote in fourteen wards	4,178

"Taking now thirteen other wards, where most home owners, taxpayers, and residents live:

First	694
Second	652
Tenth	647
Twelfth	674
Sixteenth	670
Eighteenth	639
Twentieth	839
Twenty-first	1,144
Twenty-third	915
Twenty-fourth	1,663
Twenty-sixth	969

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HOUSE TO HOUSE—

The Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce is putting on a house to house campaign to induce Dallas Negroes to pay their poll tax or get their exemption certificates. I think that this is a most laudable and constructive program for any civic-minded organization.

Only qualified citizens are entitled to participate in the rights and the privileges of citizenship, from the exercise of which flow all of the benefits and aids of government. It is fundamental in any democracy that people must first be taught to qualify for citizenship. It should be the first lesson taught in every school.

The fulfillment of this duty must even precede the fight for the rights and privileges of citizenship which are denied to Negroes because of their race and color. Only qualified citizens are in a position to make such a fight.

So, instead of spending their time and money and energy fighting to pass bond issues from which Negroes will receive insignificant benefits, our Negro chambers of commerce over the state should spend their time and energy and money following the example of the Dallas Negro chamber of Commerce in as systematic program of getting the Negro population to qualify for citizenship. I congratulate the Dallas body on its vision and its action.

FIFTH WARD IS GRANTED POLL TAX STATION

HOUSTON.—For the convenience of the citizens of this community, the Fifth Ward Civic Improvement club has succeeded in getting the authorities to commission Prof. W. E. Green to issue receipts for poll tax payments in this ward.

He is stationed at Phillis Wheatly high school where he will be on duty each day in the week until mid-night, January 31, 1936.

The club is urging every eligible citizen of this community, both men and women, to obtain a poll tax receipt at any cost.

May we urge all young men and young women who were 21 years of age last year, or who will be 21 years of age by November 1, 1936, to see Mr. Green and secure your poll tax receipt without one cent of cost to you.

All persons 60 years and over and are otherwise qualified, may get their exemption papers without money or price. See Mr. Green and get all of the facts.

We are appealing to every pastor in this community to take part and cooperate with us in our campaign for a full and complete representative vote from this section this year.

DALLAS INTERDENOMINATIONAL ALLIANCE SWEEPS TO SUCCESS

Ministers Have Lead Citizens In Intense Poll Tax Campaign, Organizing Men And Women Into Teams

DALLAS.—The attention of the entire state is being directed to the success of the effort inaugurated several months ago by the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance to secure the largest possible list of eligible voters through the payment of poll taxes before the final date which has been set by the Election Commissioner as Friday, Jan. 31.

Working through the civic committee of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of which Rev. E. C. Dyer, pastor of Mount Moriah Baptist church is president, a committee of citizens has been organized and they are holding meetings twice each week for plans and reports in the house-to-house canvass which has been organized.

The meetings have been held on Monday and Thursday evenings at 7:00 o'clock in the lobby of the Moorland Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Reports to date show that the whole city and county has been covered in a very splendid way, with additional work required to reach every voter.

Much Literature Prepared

The committee has prepared a considerable volume of literature on the question of voting and politics, giving reasons for the largest possible registration during the crucial year in city, state and governmental circles, with practically all of the important offices to be filled before the close of the year.

Contributions to the expenses involved in printing, publicity and transportation are being received by the members of the Alliance who have guaranteed the expenses of the campaign and all interested citizens are urged to make donations through the churches represented.

10,000 Is Goal

During this the final week of the drive, strenuous efforts will be made by the workers to complete the contacts necessary for the securing of the largest possible voting strength.

The goal of 10,000 registered voters for the city and county was set and in view of the large colored population involved, it is expected that this goal will be reached and perhaps greatly exceeded when the final returns are made. Exemptions are included in the committee's goal.

This includes citizens sixty years of age or over on January 1, 1936 and young people who reached the age of 21, January 1, or at any time prior to the coming elections. The requirement for the payment of poll tax does not apply to either of these age groups.

The Texas Election law requires that all others, with the exception of certain others physical unfit must pay the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents to have their names placed on the list of eligible voters.

The campaign of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance has been the subject of local comment and other cities of the state have become icnterested in the result of the effort. The local drive is doubtless the beginning of a comprehensive state-wide effort to secure a greatly increased participation of the Negro citizens in all matters pertaining to government and politics.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14 LAST POLL TAX EXEMPTION DAY

Large Increase Shown In Eligible Voters And Exemptions

DALLAS.—The increased interes on the part of citizens in the elec tions of this year is seen in th large additions which have bee noted in the list of qualified vote which have established a new re ord for the County. Friday, Febru ary 14 is the last date for old-age disability and season's exemption and it is expected that a large in crease will be found also in the groups.

Tax Officer Ed. Cobb in commenting on the increase gave it as his opinion that the strong interest now being manifested in social movements, such as old-age pensions, vocational and health insurance is responsible for the large increase in the list of qualified voters. The youth movement of Germany, Russia, China, Egypt and other nations have their counterpart in our own country."

In addition to this, special note has also been made of the large increase in the colored vote due to the emphasis placed on poll tax payments by the committee of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. It is expected that the goal of 10,000 voters was reached through the efforts of the committee working through the campaign and the house- to-house campaign organized by the citizens committee of which A. Maceo Smith served as chairman. All of the city and a large area of the county was covered in the drive and the reports indicated that substantial gains will be made in the voting strength of the colored population. The campaign will be concluded this week in the final effort to secure the exemption certificates for all those who are entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the law which provides poll tax exemption for the aged, the physically disabled and for young voters who have come of age after the first of the present year.

The work of the local committee in setting up the poll tax campaign has aroused interest in all parts of the state, and in other years the movement will doubtless spread into other territory within the state and to other sections of the south, where the election laws seek to protect the ballot and the right of suferage by the poll tax provision.

ESSAY URGES CITIZENS TO PAY POLL TAX

Miss Florine Tolan Of Washington High Wins First Prize

DALLAS.—Negroes of Texas should pay their poll tax or get their exemption certificates each year in order to get "better schools, parks ,streets, sanitation, hospitalization, police protection, law enforcement and more jobs," according to the grand prize essay in the recent essay contest conducted in the Negro schools of Dallas on the subject, "Why Pay Your Poll Tax."

Miss Florine Tolan, 3805 Crozier a senior at Booker T. Washington high school, was the prize winner at her school and also the winner of the grand prize for the best essay in all of the schools.

Miss Tolan's essay follows:

"WHY PAY YOUR POLL TAX"

The necessity of paying poll tax is great for several reasons: (1) If we, as Negroes, pay our poll tax it will enable us to have a greater part in governmental affairs; (2) We would be more able to demand our rights as citizens; (3) We would have a privilege to vote as people of other races, and (4) It would help us to get what we want and especially what we actually need.

I suppose people who have been voting each year have begun to get

discouraged because they pay their poll tax expecting results, and they don't receive any. Well, the reason the Negroes haven't received the results as they expected, is because they do not pay in a majority. Since only a few of the Negroes pay theirs, it is impossible to receive commendable results.

We need better schools, parks streets, sanitation, hospitalization police protection, law enforcement and more jobs. The only way in the world for us to get these things is by an immediate payment of poll tax and support of Negro leadership.

There is no reason whatsoever for us, as Negroes, to lag behind in this regard. The Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce has taken a lead in its sponsorship and is trying hard to help us solve these very perplexing problems. How do you expect them to help us get what we need without any Negro participation and cooperation? They have made it possible for us to clearly understand what we are expected to do. What more could we want? What else could we expect? Let us cooperate 100 per cent with these situations.

In my conclusion, I must say, if the Negroes in Dallas expect to get what they want in addition to that which has already been asked for, they must register by paying their poll tax of one dollar and seventy-five cents or by getting an exemption certificate.

You can vote if you register, so why not protect the present situation for yourself and the future for your posterity.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 24 1936

Texas Negroes Barred In Democratic Primary

Attorney General Rules 1932 Ban Hasn't Been Revoked

AUSTIN, Tex., May 23 (AP).—William McCraw, Attorney General, ruled today that Negroes had been barred from voting in the Texas Democratic primary elections. The opinion was given to Miss Emilie Limberg, Travis County clerk, in response to an inquiry. It stated that a resolution adopted by the State Democratic Convention in Houston in 1932 declaring Negroes ineligible for participation in the primaries still was in effect, and need not be adopted at the convention meeting in San Antonio next Tuesday.

"I do not find that this resolution has ever been withdrawn at any subsequent convention of the Democratic party," the opinion said.

THE SUMMER ELECTIONS—

What are the Negroes of Texas going to do about the summer elections? Shall we continue to take our disfranchisement lying down? Shall we sit down and permit the public machinery supported by our taxes to be used to support, maintain, and make possible the Statutory Democratic primary elections?

The Supreme Court of Texas has held that these elections are legally private. The Supreme Court of the United States has accepted the Texas Supreme Court's ruling.

If the elections are private what right has the county clerk, whose salary is paid and whose office is conducted by the taxes of Negroes as well as whites,—I say, what right has the county clerk to conduct absentee voting?

What right has this private organization to use public buildings and other public machinery to conduct these private elections?

If these elections are private, what right has the county tax collector to furnish certified lists of the voters for use in these private elections?

If we really want our right to vote and want it bad enough, we shall attack this system under which public taxes are used to carry on elections which the Supreme Court of Texas and the Supreme Court of the United States have held to be private.

Without this use of public taxes and public machinery, these statutory Democratic primary elections would fall of their own weight. Indeed this use of public taxes and public machinery in these so-called private elections is the thing which truly disfranchises all Texas Negro voters.

If these elections are legally private, then let the Negroes of Texas start a fight at once to compel the election officials to make them private in fact.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
AMERICAN

MAY 24 1936

Jim Crow' Rule

Texas Democrats Bar Negroes at Primary

AUSTIN, Tex., May 23 (AP).—Attorney General McCraw ruled today Negroes had been barred from voting in the Texas Democratic primary elections.

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It further stated a resolution adopted by the State Democratic Convention in Houston in 1932 declaring Negroes ineligible for participation in the primaries still was in effect and need not be adopted at the convention meeting in San Antonio next Tuesday.

Negroes Barred from Primary

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Negroes Denied Democratic Primary Vote in Ft. Worth

FORT WORTH.—Frank Kauffman, county Democratic chairman, said Friday that Negroes would not be allowed to vote in the July 25 Democratic primary under an interpretation he placed on a resolution passed by the state Democratic convention in Galveston two years ago.

WHITE PRIMARY IS ONLY STEP TOWARD A COMPLETE BAN

WACO, Tex., July 9—The Waco Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has released the text of a letter to National Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee, urging him to take "under immediate consideration" the contradictions between the National Democratic platform and the action of the Texas State Democratic convention barring Negroes from the party's primary elections.

The letter, signed by Attorney R. D. Evans, president of the Branch, and James H. Byron, its secretary, warns that "If the State Democratic Convention can by resolution legally bar colored from voting in the primary election because of color or race alone, it can go further and bar them from voting for Democratic nominees in the General election, both being legal elections. For the same reason and by the same method all other parties can do the same thing and thus nullify the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution."

Summarizing the legal history of the white primary fight in Texas carried on for a decade by the N. A. A. C. P. and quoting the federal statutes outlawing the color bar in all elections, the letter points to the support given the National Democratic ticket in 1932 and 1934 by Negroes and warns that the continuance of anti-Negro discriminations by Southern State Democratic organizations will "wield great influence on the Negro vote, North, East and West in the general election in November."

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POLITICAL POT BEGINS TO BOIL IN GALVESTON

Restlessness Exists In Political Circles Already

GALVESTON.—In a heated article with the headlines reading thus, "Barbecue for Galveston Negroes Long Past Due," appearing in a recent issue of a local colored newspaper, John W. McGaffey, scholarly editor and widely known politician blasted at W. H. (Professor) Wilson, chairman of the colored wing of the Galveston City party, and from all indications, physiologically branded the veteran politician as being "The steering wheel in the hands of big political drivers in Galveston."

Editor McGaffey, who was Prof. Wilson's "key noter" in the last municipal campaign, and who is on the ground floor of every gigantic political deal put over in Galveston by the party, asserted that the city party's colored head was looking out for his own interest and forgetting the interest of the colored citizens of Galveston. The editor further stated that "The Old Grey Mare" (Galveston City Party) just ain't what she used to be, thus heating the iron with which Negro citizens will eventually brand him as being a "bolter."

Political conditions in Galveston have been undergoing a series of changes since the death of the greater leaders. On the Galveston City Party side such great leaders as the Honorable J. E. Pearce, the Honorable Patric Wilson, Sealy Hutchings, Sr., (Not openly in political activities) Mr. Eiband and other great white leaders have answered the call of the great beyond. And on the other side the Honorable Shearn Moody, whose death was mourned by all Galveston, the Hon. Commissioner Griveaux and Alex Ross (colored) passed off the political stage.

The campaign of 1937, with these great leaders missing, will be one of the most spectacular ever to be staged on the little island. An undercurrent of restlessness already is in existence with the campaign yet many months off. Negro political sheets are already organized and are raising first one party color and then another. Inconsistent editors are putting forth strenuous efforts in order to find out just which way the tide of public sentiment will flow in order to dive into the political water and drift with it.

Many other attacks will be made on the veteran city party head, Prof. Wilson, before the campaign opens. The writer is of the opinion that these attacks are made by persons seeking the gallant leader's position as chairman for the ensuing year.

COLD FACTS

The quarrel most Negroes have with their leaders is not over the respective parties they support. It is over the lack of reason given for supporting their respective choices. An impartial review of the utterances and actions of these leaders shows they don't have any grasp of the issues affecting Negroes.

Like lost sheep bleating in a windswept night, they bleat out the old shibboleths of a by-gone day. They stumble through their dark bewilderment, trying to find the footsteps of Cuney, Allen, McDonald, or some other of the great stalwarts. Disuse has numbed their senses and they don't know that the opponents' weapons and the field are different, that new strategy is needed.

To the cold fact that Republicanism in Texas, so far as the Negroes are concerned, died when Wright Cuney was crucified at Fort Worth, they shut their eyes and talk about the days when Cuney was great.

To the cold fact that R. B. Creager helped to crucify Cuney, they conveniently shut their eyes. To the fact that Creager and R. B. Nichols have been Lilly whites and barring Negroes from Republican councils for years, they shut their eyes and chant how much they hate Democrats who bar Negroes.

They refuse to face the obvious fact that both Democrats and Republicans have ruthlessly barred Negroes. They try to blink the stubborn fact that Negroes must cease to idolize either party and play the game to get their political rights.

What do Negroes want in this and all elections? The election of a candidate? No. They are trying to get the right to vote every time they take a step in political affairs.

Isn't it a fact that smart politicians play to be on the winning side? Losers cannot help Negroes. Why do our leaders ignore this aged rule of politics?

It is a fact that the Republicans don't win in local or state elections.

It is a fact that Republicans don't even conduct local or state primaries except for governor and one or two other state officers.

It is true that Republicans have carried the state in presidential elections only once in twenty-five years and that only when Al Smith's candidacy up-set the solid South.

It is a fact that Republicans offer Negroes no opportunity to vote in local elections because they have no primaries. The Democrats have them and bar Negroes. When election is over both add up to the same thing, the Negro has not voted.

To these cold facts our leaders oppose platitudes such as, "whatever right to vote Negroes have they got it from Republicans." It would be pertinent to ask what voting rights do Negros in Texas have? Or just how will they get any rights through Republicans in Texas?

Another dodge of the smarter ones is to try to scare Negroes into voting Republican. John Garner is a dragon and will devour them. How come? Garner has never eaten any Negroes. Nor is Garner any more responsible for Jim Crow in Texas than Roy Nichols and Creager. Garner is just another politician. Negroes aren't going to shy at what Garner might do in or from Washington. They are concerned with stopping injustices locally where it hurts every day.

A few of the lesser lights call names and make sweeping charges against any and all, who won't swallow the same old Republican bait.

But none have answered the facts set out above or attempted to point a course for Texas Negroes, who want to improve their lot.

The Informer decries the present tendency of our leaders to shy away from the necessary investigation before advocating a policy for Negroes to follow. It smacks of treachery to try to avoid leadership's obligation to learn facts by appealing to dead issues and outmoded battle cries. We notice The Defender waxes wroth at the very idea of our advocating the support of Democrats. Seems like it used the word traitor. But four years ago, did not The Defender support the Democrats? Did not The Defender support Ferguson? Did not The Defender support Chester Bryant for Congress?

As usual it depends upon who is doing it as to whether its treachery. The only difference between The Informer and The Defender is that The Informer hasn't jumped from pillar to post. It supported Roosevelt in 1932 and it does now. The Defender finds it more profitable to change but it should not call us names.

We won't support Roy B. Nichols, who has been barring Negroes from Lilly White conventions for the last ten years. But our refusal is not based solely on the fact that he barred us. We believe the way out for Negroes is through getting into the Democratic primary. We want Negroes to make a fight inside the party.

As much as Democrats do to Republicans, we notice Republicans are not too proud to go into Democratic primaries in Texas. They whisper in our ears and keep us so

mad we can't think straight or see straight. Then these Republican friends sneak into Democratic primaries and vote while we paw the ground threatening and calling names.

All of these fact-dodgers baited The Informer to take a stand. Now they can't discuss that stand, so they call names.

We say vote for Roosevelt because he has done more for Negroes and all men in lowly walks of life than any president. We say vote the Democratic ticket to be consistent, to cooperate with men you must work with. We say it because there is no real difference in Democrats and Republicans in Texas. Because neither has done anything to restore us the right to vote where it counts in Texas. Because we must win that right and can't win it through Republicans who are futile in Texas. Because Republicans admit they can't carry Texas and are only seeking a spite vote.

Negroes will not forget to vote for the amendment providing for enactment of teachers' pensions.

A CALL TO ARMS

When this is read the national election will be over. The recriminations and bitterness of one of our tensest campaigns will be allayed. But the voteless status of Texas Negroes will not have been lessened or alleviated one whit. Our crying need is still the right to an effective vote in local affairs.

There may be difference of opinion as to whether Negroes should vote for this party or that. But there can be no differences over the fact that Negroes must get more poll tax receipts, i. e. more qualified voters.

The need is a challenge and a summons to every organization and leader to unite in a common drive to get Negroes of Texas qualified to vote. The Interracial Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, or the local head of the NAACP, should call a meeting of leaders and representatives of organizations to discuss and work out a common plan for each community. Then all should drive to get every Negro qualified.

At this time no discussion of parties should be tolerated. Two hundred thousand qualified Negroes' vote would not be long attracting attention of Texas politicians. It's the leaders job to get that many Negroes ready to vote. Now is the time to act. If none of our social, civic or business organizations will call a meeting, what about some of our outstanding leaders like Gooseneck Bill, Dr. R. T. Hamilton, or Charles Brackins?

VOTE NEXT MONDAY

EDITORIAL

Negro Labor Issue

Every qualified Negro voter should go to the polls and cast his ballot in the general election **Monday, December 14, 1936.** 12-12-36

For 30 years Negroes have not had an opportunity to cast their ballot for city officials since the democratic primary, which bars Negroes, has been tantamount to an election. Houston, Texas

The voters will choose Monday between Howard Kelso, Houston business man and inventor, and Richard H. Fonville, Houston druggist and Democratic nominee, for the next mayor of Houston.

We do not attempt to tell the voters how to vote. But **VOTE.** Vote according to the dictates of your o w n conscience. It will be a mighty bad reflection upon the Negroes of Houston who have conducted several spectacular legal battles for their constitutional rights, if they fail to vote when the opportunity comes.

If 7000 or more qualified Negro voters will go to the polls Monday they will discredit the belief among many white people that the rank and file of Negroes are not interested in voting.—and the agitation for the ballot is carried on by a few leaders for selfish interest. Furthermore it will show that we are interested in the welfare of our city and it does not take the old fashion whiskey and beer rallies with the brass band ballyhoo to herd Negroes to the poles.

The Houston Press has already intimatedd t h a t less than a thousand of the 7000 Negroes will be interested enough to go and vote.

This is a challenge to our 70 years of freedom—It is a challenge to the race's intelligence. Will we accept this challenge? We will. If you hold a 1935 poll tax receipt or an exemption certificate—Vote—Rain or Shine. Urge your friends to go and do likewise.

Voting is simple. Just draw a line through the name you do not want for mayor and drop ballot in box.

Texas

Political - 1936
Suffrage

PAMPA, TEXAS
NEWS
JUL 14 1936

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

About sixty million Americans today have the right to vote in the election of next November, a right conferred upon them by the States in which they have their legal residences. The fact that in some elections less than half of those who possess the franchise actually exercise it has, in modern times, been a source of worry to campaign managers. This is in sharp contrast with the situation in those good old days of the founding fathers about which political spell-binders have so much to say. At that time only about eight per cent of the adult men could vote. A handful, relatively, of the people elected such heroes as Washington and Jefferson.

Today, with everyone who wants to be, enfranchised, including women, not infrequently one hears of charges that votes are bought. In order to overcome the apathy of voters, party leaders have been accused of spending huge sums in direct money bribes and in indirect gifts and favors. In earlier times there was a reversed position—the voters had to pay for the right to cast a ballot. He had to pay either in the sense of being owner of a stated amount of property or in making a direct money payment in the form of a sort of voting tax.

There have been many steps in the long journey toward the universal suffrage now obtaining. The Civil War gave millions of Negroes the vote, and the granting of the ballot to women doubled the electorate. The last enfranchisement of a group came as late as 1924 when Red Indians were declared qualified.

There are many bars to voting still operative, but they are specific and affect a small fraction of the total electorate. Persons convicted of certain crimes are disfranchised. Asiatics may not vote, and many States deny suffrage to men in the military or naval service of the United States. Miscegenation disfranchises in Georgia and South Carolina.

If the average American would give thought to the long struggle to obtain the vote, he doubtless would value his suffrage more highly and be more alert to bring it to bear on the issues of the day.

EL PASO, TEXAS
HERALD-POST
JUL 24 1936

JUDGES ORDERED NOT TO PERMIT NEGRO VOTING

Sheriff and Police Chief Move to Keep Order In Election Tomorrow

Special instructions to bar Negroes from the polls tomorrow were issued to judges from the 54 voting precincts, County Democratic Chairman R. E. Cunningham said today.

Mr. Cunningham promised judges that in case suits are brought against them, the Democratic Executive Committee will protect them.

Sheriff Chris P. Fox and Police Chief L. T. Robey today were taking precautions to see that tomorrow's election will be "quiet and orderly."

Deputies on Duty

Sheriff Fox instructed his entire staff of deputies to be on duty from the time polls open in the county until they close.

Several deputies will check bars and places where liquor is sold to see that they remain closed between 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Chief Robey ordered the entire day shifts of police to report for duty. All leaves of absence have been canceled and practise of members of the pistol team has been suspended.

Asks Fair Election

Both officials said they anticipate no trouble, but that several of the races will be closely contested in some precincts.

Mr. Cunningham appealed to judges to hold a fair election and threatened prosecution of illegal voters.

"The time has passed for crooked politics," Mr. Cunningham said. "You owe it to me and to yourselves to see that this election is handled fairly.

"I have my personal preferences just as you have yours, but as County Democratic Chairman, I don't care who is elected.

"If there is any illegal voting I want you to keep a record of it—we have a $7000 fund here collected from the candidates and will set part of it aside to prosecute illegal voters. I will offer my own services as a special prosecutor."

Mr. Cunningham told judges that they are supreme in their boxes, to use "common sense" and their own "best judgment," and in case of doubt to give that doubt to the voter.

More than 300 judges and clerks will handle the election.

GILMER, TEX.
MIRROR
JUL 24 1936

NEGROES CAN'T VOTE IN PRIMARY

The Attorney General has ruled that the Democratic Party of Texas has barred negroes from voting in its Primaries and that this debarment is still valid and in force.

THE ISSUE

Isn't the issue still "How can Negroes soonest get the right to vote in local elections"? If that isn't the thing that is of chief importance to Texas Negroes, The Informer confesses itself off the point.

If that is the issue, then those, who say we should vote for the Republicans because all the voting rights we have came from Republicans, are off the point. In the first place, it wouldn't matter if they did. We paid for them.

But we have no rights to vote in local elections now and voting for Republicans can't give us the right. Republicans dependent upon Democrats to furnish them the means of voting in local elections—they vote in Democratic primaries locally. Since we want the right to vote now, it is difficult to see how it helps us to remember that twenty years ago, when Republicans were potent, we could vote for candidates to local office.

The Informer is independent. The campaign is nearing its end and we still have sought no financial or other aid from any candidate or faction. There is no kind of compulsion or other persuasion affecting our editorial policy. The paper is owned lock, stock and barrel by Negroes and printed by Negroes. When we urge Negroes to support the Democrats it is because we honestly believe it the only possible path at present toward the right to vote for local officials.

We say against the Republican leaders in our group that they aren't meeting the issue, which is "How can we get an effective vote for Negroes in local elections." They darken counsel with attacks on Garner. They talk of blunders Roosevelt made with NRA, etc. They try to make us believe Roy Nichols built the post office just to hire Negroes.

We hold no brief for Garner. Garner is a politician, no more, no less. He's no better and no worse than Hoover, who hated Negroes. But Garner is painted as a fiend to arouse our fears and make us vote Republican. We would like better leaders, who appealed to our reason instead of our emotion.

Sure Roosevelt's NRA was a pipe dream. But it was intended to, and it did, aid the working man and eliminated child labor. 90 per cent of Negroes are laborers. Anything that helps that class helps Negroes. Our leaders talk of injuries to big business and try to make Negroes think the NRA hurt the masses.

Roy Nichols did not give Negroes their jobs or open the post office to Negroes. One might as well sing the praises of J. S. Griffith, present Postmaster of Houston. He employs as many as Roy Nichols did. Roy Nichols is all right but we don't believe he hopes to be elected to Congress. If he runs and Landon is elected, he hopes to be postmaster again. Republicans don't run in Texas to get elected. They run to make a showing to share in patronage.

Negroes have followed the leadership of these Republican cohorts over twenty years with no results. It is time to seek other ways of acquiring the right to vote in local affairs. We say try working inside the Democratic party. We can't serve today's issue with what our fathers did in a different day, with an entirely different issue. Just as Republicans were their salvation in their day, and they went Republican, so we must make our decision on today's issue.

Roosevelt leads toward a new day for the under dogs: The American farmer and laborer. Negroes will show common sense by voting for him. Albert Thomas will do what Roy Nichols promises. Albert Thomas is a high type Democrat and Negroes should be alert to help elect him. But we advocate voting Democratic as a means of meeting our issue. If we ever vote for local officials it will be after we open the Democratic primary.

Negro Poll Tax Survey

The Colored Harris County Voters Committee should be commended upon the conducting of a survey of the Negro voting strength in Harris County. This is the first time in the history of Harris County that the Negro political leaders attempted to find out the actual status of their voting strength. It means that a new day has dawned in Negro politics.

A movement of this kind will demand respect from office seekers who might need the support. The Negro politician has too long tried to fool politicians into spending money on "paper campaigns." This type of Negro politics has become distasteful not only to office seekers but to the voters also. This movement deserves the cooperation of colored citizens, voters and non-voters.

ELECTION PONDERABLES

The fact that the body of the Negro vote throughout America was for Roosevelt carries many implications that Negro leaders should weigh carefully and thoughtfully. This shift of the Negro vote pressages perhaps the end of the Solid South.

Whites of the South have disfranchised Negroes primarily because they have found Negroes hostile to them in politics and friendly to their political enemies. After Emancipation a grim battle began between Carpet-baggers from the North and Negro Freedmen on the one hand and the defeated Whites on the other. With the Federal Government supporting the Negroes, it seemed that Negroes would win. But ignorance of politics and the ever returning strength of the South gradually put the power back in the hands of the Whites.

11-14-36

Their first aim was to disarm the Negro so as to forever remove the threat to white leadership and the institutions they held dear. Since then the Negro has always voted Republican. Whites have taken that as proof that Negroes were still hostile and desirous of bringing back Republicans (Carpet Baggers). The South has been Solid against the Negro. Their Solidity has been due to fear.

Now with Negroes voting voluntarily Democratic and almost unanimously Democratic, sooner or later, the Southern politicians will find a way to use a vote that's friendly. Also with the reason for voting solidly Democratic gone, the Southerners will vote on issues more and more. We may expect to see the South furnish its rightful share of statesmen, now that the leaders are freed from the obsession that Negroes must be kept in the ditch.

In support of our observation about the new attitude of the South we may note that for the first time since the Civil War the South supported an administration that advocates invasion of states rights by the federal government. Also Anti-New Dealers got a drenching in icy cold water when they tried to make an issue of the Roosevelts friendliness to Negroes. These are significant facts.

Practically no money was spent in the South to get the Negro vote; so this unprecedented defection from the Republicans was voluntary and not bought. Most of the Negro leaders made the traditional Republican appeals to fear and emotions. This means the masses are growing up and at last have the sense and courage to predicate their action on pertinent facts instead of bumcum.

The tremendous Negro Democratic vote means the brainless, shallow leaders, who are too lazy or weak minded to study the issues, are outmoded and discredited. For seventy years Negroes were charmed every four years by waving the threadbare Lincoln Emancipation Proclamation before them. In 1932 Negroes indicated they were catching on to the trick but the dumb leaders' minds had ossified from a generation of non-use and they couldn't read the signs.

The INFORMER is proud of the fact that is was one of the few Negro papers supporting the best interest of the people and helping them interpret the issues. Their vote shows The INFORMER was right. It also shows that in the long run only honesty and courage are necessary to bring one out. We told the truth. We interpreted the events from the standpoint of the best interest of Texas Negroes. The results proved us right.

There are some dangerous features inherent in this Roosevelt victory that we must not ignore. The complete crushing of the Republican party means that there may not be enough opposition at Washington these next years. The significance looms bigger when we notice that the trend during the last decade has been toward dictatorships in other countries. But while we face the possibilities involved, we believe the American love of independence is our bulwark against encroachment upon our freedom.

Nor do we blink the fact that Roosevelt may take this unprecedented vote as encouragement to amend the Constitution. But on this score we have even less fear. Any amend that can be gotten on the books these days will be for the good of the common man and bound to aid Negroes. None of the amendments we now enjoy will be repealed. First because, as Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch points out, moneyed interests now use those amendments originally enacted for Negroes; and there is less reason today for Southerners clamoring for repeal of the so-called Negro amendments than at any time since they were enacted.

One blatant malcontent has suggested that Negroes who supported the Democrats must get the right of suffrage for Negroes or stand convicted of sacrificing Negro rights for "fees and jobs". A lot of bumcum! He has been supporting the Republicans for twenty years without making them do anything about getting Negroes an effective vote in Texas. We shall continue to work for the vote but won't be intimidated by those who have been failing twenty years.

If this election has done anything it has deflated these self styled leaders who think and talk in terms of foolish spites. The fact that Democrats bar Negroes is not a reason for turning back from seeking our denied right to vote. To vote is our right and we want it, whether they fight us or welcome us. As long as they control it we'll be trying to get into their primary. Dumb leaders imply that we can get to vote by spiting the Democrats. If we ever get that vote it will be by convincing Democrats that it's a good thing for them for us to have it.

But maybe we will get the right to vote as a reward.that Negroes voted in Saturday? Or did the Republicans tion. Can the brother tell us or any Republican primary The only Negro, whom we heard of trying to vote in the offer any candidate for whom Negroes could vote? Think city primary at Houston Saturday, voted without any difon these things. ficulty at precinct 135, in the aristocratic River Oaks sec.

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REGISTER ....

The April primary will be held in little more than a month. The law requires every person who has paid his poll taxes to register within thirty days of the date of the primary, which means that all persons who desire to vote in the primary must register by March 7, 1936.

THE RICHMOND PLANET has been publishing for the past two months a sample application form which sets out all of the information applicants for registration must give the registrar in order to register. Persons who have paid their poll taxes should memorize this form, take their tax receipts to General Registrar W. S. Woodson, Room 409, City Hall, and register without delay.

Any further information desired on this matter will be gladly given at the office of the Richmond Planet, 210 E. Clay St., or Dial 2-7040.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
TIMES-HERALD

MAR 2 - 1936

Negro Voters League Meets Tonight at 7:30

A meeting of the East End Voters league, Negro, will be held tonight at 7:30 at Calvary Christian church, Thirty-fourth street and Roanoke avenue.

H. C. Midgett, attorney, will discuss the April primary and give members instructions on voting. T. V. Williams is secretary of the league.

Large Number Qualify For April Primary

Journal and Guide

Democratic League To Back Roy Dudley For Mayor

3-21-36

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND—The number of Negroes who have qualified as voters for the April primary is most encouraging, Roscoe Jackson president of the Richmond Democratic League said here last week.

Mr. Jackson expressed his belief that colored Richmond had become "voting" conscious. He said that within the last few weeks many have made requests as to how they may mark the ballot. Asked if he thought Roy Dudley, candidate for mayor against the present mayor, J. Fulmer Bright, would win, Mr. Jackson said, "Mr. Dudley has a wonderful chance and I believe he will win the race." One of the main planks in Mr. Dudley's platform was the full restoration of teachers salaries, for which he is believed to have won great favor.

Just how the feeling among Negroes is on the mayoralty question is not easy to determine, but registrations show that hundreds of names have been added to the books for the April primary, which will spell defeat for some candidate.

Faced with a number of requests from voters as to how to mark ballots, the Richmond Democratic League, has completed arrangements to give instructions at various homes in widely separated sections of the city.

Those who desire this instruction are asked to send a card to 627 N. 6th Street, Richmond. The League pointed out that March 23 is the last day to register in order to qualify for voting in the April primary for mayor and city councilmen.

Negro Needs Ballot

Editor, Journal and Guide: It is really pathetic when one is forced to ask the question, how may Norfolk Negroes be interested in voting? When one recalls some facts of fifty years ago, he is amazed that the Negro of today places such little value upon the suffrage.

Fifty years ago, John C. Asbury, a black man, could be seen in action, in the Courthouse in Portsmouth, as the Prosecuting Attorney of Norfolk county; a Negro in Norfolk was assistant Postmaster, and ran the office; colored men were members of the city council, and several military companies were in existence in the Tidewater section.

The people who are disfranchised have no say. Those who do the voting are in control. There was a time, throughout the South, when there was no "segregation" or "jim-crow." The Negro possessed the ballot and used it. As long as he was qualified as a voter, he was in position to throw his strength to the more liberal wing of white men, in the interest of good government.

White southern politicians put their heads together, and all through the South there was a general disfranchisement of the Negro. The vote being taken away from him, all the evils of "segregation" and "Jim-crow" followed.

Negroes of the present can do at least two effective things. Every Negro who can qualify under the present election laws ought to do as much. And, secondly, every single solitary organization of any kind whatsoever among Negro people should possess a fund for civic purposes, which should be available for judicial adjustment of our suffrage and other civil controversies.

GEORGE F. BRAGG, Jr.
Baltimore, Md.

Hopkins Attacks Lethargy Of Suffolk Voters

Journal and Guide

Richmond Atty. Points Out That Negroes Outnumber Whites

4-4-36

SUFFOLK, Va.—"Fight for the advancement of posterity" urged Attorney J. Byron Hopkins, Jr., in his Men's Day address at the Pine Street Baptist Church, Suffolk, on Sunday, March 22.

Atty. Hopkins, a young and successful attorney of Richmond, Va., admonished that we, as a race, should support the NAACP. He cited statistics which show that out of the 22,500 residents of Nansemond County, there were 15,300 Negroes. "The NAACP has its eyes on Richmond and Suffolk," admonished the speaker, "and the fault of the educational disadvantages does not lie with the superintendent but with the black citizens of Nansemond County, because there are 8,000 more Negroes than whites n the county."

TWICE AS MANY NEGROES

Mr. Hopkins further remarked "I make this appeal because I am a Virginian by birth and I know what I suffered when I entered high school in Washington becouse of of inadequate training. Is it fair to sit by and see white schools adequately supplied and colored schools inadequately supplied? There are twice as many black voters as white, yet the school conditions are ten times as worse. Prejudices are more acute and bread lines are getting longer, yet we are satisfied.

"Let's organize, let's not become contentious, but let's become insistent; let's resolve that in 1936 the educational conditions in Nansemond County will be better.

Mr. Hopkins was an honor graduate in the class of 1932 at Howard University and he served as counsel in the great Crawford case. He is state counsellor for the NAACP and is counsellor for the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company and a member of the trustee board of the Friend's Association in Richmond.

Miss Bernyce I. White sponsored the Men's Day program.

CITIZENS AROUSED

Suffolk citizens have become aroused and quite enthusiastic over the organization of the NAACP. Miss Bernyce I. White, the organizer has worked incessantly in securing the fifty members necessary to establish a chapter. The responses to Atty. Byron's address were encouraging because because the citizens have begun to realize the great significacne and potentiality of thee NAACP. and have further realized the need of such an organization to better the educational conditions it has been observed locally.

The NAACP stands for educational equality, better teachers' salaries and anything and any matter that will eliminate unfairness or inequality for the Negro, it was learned.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.
GAZETTE

MAR 17 1936

Colored Voters To Gather Tonight

The monthly meeting of the colored voters' club will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the Eastern Star Hall, 815-Gibbon Street.

REGISTER

* * * * * * * *

The Democratic Primary will be held on April 7th. The law requires all person who have paid poll taxes assessed against them register fifteen days before the primary.

March 24th is the dead-line for persons wishing to participate in the primary on April 7th.

THE RICHMOND PLANET has been publishing for the past two months a sample application form which sets out all of the information applicants for registration must give the registrar in order to register. Persons who have paid their poll taxes should memorize this form, take their tax receipts to General Registrar W. S. Woodson, Room 409, City Hall, and register without delay.

Any further information desired on this matter will be gladly given at the office of the Richmond Planet, 210 East Clay Street, or Dial 2-7040.

Statistics From Five Cities Show Virginia Negroes Slow To Vote

LYNCHBURG, Va.—The franchise has no attraction for Virginia Negroes despite the elevation of a Negro to the United States Congress and the stimulation given to politics by New Deal legislation, according to the 1934 record of registered Negro voters in leading Virginia cities as compiled by election officials.

Figures gathered recently by Thomas L. Dabney from registrars and other officials from five Virginia cities reveal that in every case the per cent of qualified Negro voters to the total number of qqualified voters in these cities was far below the per cent of potential Negro voters to the entire number of potential voters.

Richmond with a total of 54,071 registered voters reported 48,992 whites and 5,079 Negroes. While more than a third of the population of the capital is Negro only 9.4 per cent of the registered in 1934 was Negro.

There were 4,735 voters in Danville for the 1934 reguar eleciton with 4,735 whites and only 345 Negroes, the latter making up 6.8 per cent of the total registered voters in that city. Lynchburg with 6,300 registered voters reported 6,000 whites a dn300 Negroes, or 4.7 per cent. Negroes, however, comprise more than 20 per cent of the city's population.

Of the 5,391 registered voters in Alexandria in 1934, 5,112 were white and 279 Negro, or 5.1 per cent. Fredericksburg, following the situation in the other cities, had 1,284 white registered voters and 144 registered Negro voters. The Negro qualified voters were 10 per cent of the total 1,428 qualified voters in that city.

A summary of the voters in these five cities shows that 66,123 of the total registered voters were white and 6,147 were Negro. The Negro registered voters were only 8.5 per cent of the total for the cities.

According to a census bulletin issued in 1931 Virginia has 329,220 potential colored voters and 1,300 893 potential white voters. A liberal estimate on the basis of reports from the five foregoing cities would indicate that about 13,168 Negroes voted for all presidential candidates in 1932.

During the climax of the Negro revolt against the Republican party in Virginia in 1921 John Mitchell, Jr., who headed the Negro ticket for governor, polled 5,230 votes; or 2.4 per cent of all votes cast for candidates for governor.

Negro voting in rural communities is practically non-existent. The estimate of teachers in 37 counties place the number in their communities at 411. Information on registered voters in Virginia counties was not obtained during the check on the five cities as this is much more difficult to compile.

Roanoke, Va., World News
May 23, 1936

ATTACKING POLL TAXES.

The recent meeting of the Virginia Federation of Labor held in Covington, by resolution authorized its executive committee to retain counsel to challenge the Virginia constitutional requirement as to payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite of voting.

We are not informed as to the legal grounds on which the Federation proposes to base this contest. It may be recalled that after the Constitutional Convention of 1901-1902 proclaimed the Constitution it had drafted as in effect on a definite date, without submitting the question of ratification to the voters of the State, a contest was brought by certain dissatisfied elements, and the Virginia Constitution was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The protesting element, as we recall, did not push the question to a final determination of the United States Supreme Court but seems to have decided that after the adverse action of the Circuit Court of Appeals, further contest would be useless.

While we know of no legal ground on which a constitutional provision as to the requirements of voting which has been in full force and effect for thirty-four years can now be challenged in the courts, there is much to be said for the objective of the Federation. Virginia's total vote is lamentably small—only a fraction of that cast in adjoining States of similar conditions and size. In the last Presidential election, Virginia cast 293,617 votes; North Carolina, 706,340; Maryland, 498,498; West Virginia, 735,855.

Frankly designed by the Constitutional Convention to assure white supremacy in those "black belt" counties of Southern and Eastern Virginia where the Negro race outnumbered the whites, the result of the requirements has been to disfranchise many more white than colored citizens of Virginia. And the increased educational status of the Negro race renders steps for its disfranchisement less desirable than such steps may have been a generation ago.

The rigorous feature of the Virginia Constitution is not the poll tax in itself, but the requirement that it must have been paid for the three preceding years, and that payment must have been made six months before an election in which one offers to vote.

During Governor Byrd's administration, the Prentis Commission recommended that this requirement be reduced from three years to two, but the Legislature yielded to the persuasion of "black belt" representatives and eliminated that recommendation before the changes in the Constitution proposed by the Prentis Commission were submitted to a vote of the people.

Under the present law, of each poll tax payment of $1.50, one dollar goes directly to the public school fund, and fifty cents is remitted to the locality where paid, for local school purposes. It can be argued with considerable force that no citizen unwilling to pay as much as $1.50 a year toward the cost of the public schools should have a right to vote. Certainly the vote of such citizens would add but little to the intelligence of the ballot.

But opinion is gathering force that the three-year provision should now be cut to one year—or to two at the outside, and that the six months' payment period should be cut down to merely time enough to prepare the voting lists in primaries that are held before general elections. So long as Virginia has its primary on the first Tuesday in August for an election on the first Tuesday in November, it is apparent that the lists of voters must be prepared fully four months before the general election if only those qualified to vote in general elections are permitted to vote in primaries.

With about 800,000 people paying poll taxes, and less than 300,000 voting in Presidential elections, and less than 200,000 in gubernatorial elections, it is apparent that not all the blame for political apathy can be laid on the poll tax provisions of the State Constitution.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch points out that in tax requirement States like Virginia, and there are few, if any, with as rigid requirements, "it is easier for political organizations to gain control of the electorate and manipulate it as they wish, regardless of popular sentiment. On the other hand, where no such qualification for voting obtains, demagogues are apt to operate more effectively by appealing to the passion and prejudice of the uninformed."

The contest sponsored by the Virginia Federation of Labor may or may not gain much headway in the courts. As to that, there is little room for discussion until the grounds of the contest are outlined. But it should at least serve to center the attention of the people of Virginia on the extent to which Virginians have become disfranchised, the extent to which they are now ruled by court house cliques and office holding groups, and the extent to which the State should now go in modifying the provisions of a past generation.

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FRANK KENT AND THE NEGRO VOTE

Frank R. Kent, Baltimore Sun columnist, sees in the strenuous effort being put forward by both major political parties to corral the Negro vote in the interest of their respective presidential candidate "a situation with possibilities not pleasant to contemplate."

"Thoughtful men' he says "are beginning to be disturbed about it as the facts develop."

From our point of view, it is inconceivable why a perfectly natural situation arising out of the exigencies of a hard fought political campaign should cause alarm either to Mr. Kent or to the other thoughtful men to whom he refers. Both Party chairmen are trying to win the elections and votes are what they need to make their objective.

THE RICHMOND PLANET views with gratification the increasing independence of Negro Americans in politics. The activity of the Democratic as well as the Republican Party to attract this vote is a good sign and justifies the disregard of Negroes for party labels.

Mr. Kent's solicitude regarding the reaction of the Bourbon South to the New Deal drive to garner the Negro vote and his libelous assertion that "the bulk of the Negro vote is purchasable" savors of a direct appeal to race prejudice, notwithstanding his avowal that 'Wise men in politics feel the same reluctance to raising the race issue as they do the religious issue."

His use of quotations from a speech delivered by Secretary Ickes at the 27th annual conference of the NAACP is a deliberate attempt to wave the bloody flag of color prejudice and race hatred.

The "New Deal" is right this time. Why worry over "Troubled Southerners? The election is all over as far as they are concerned. This hinterland of ignorance and barbarism is too dumb and stupid to think on principles and issues. It is just Democratic, that's all, regardless of the brand or breed in vogue.

Why and wherefore do not matter. Mr. Farley has wisely decided to let the Kents, "thoughtful men", jim crowers, lynchers and nullifyers tear at their hair and froth at their mouths, while he sallies forth in quest of the votes his party needs.

TESTING VIRGINIA'S POLL TAX

The Virginia State Federation of Labor is to be praised for its determination to test the constitutionality of the Old Dominion's poll tax law, under which payment is a prerequisite to voting.

The organization's poll tax committee says it is determined to take the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary, and the funds to prosecute the case are practically all in hand.

The labor group points out that, while Virginia has over three-quarters of a million more population than West Virginia, its presidential vote is only half that of the Mountain State.

It is beginning to dawn upon the more enlightened Southern white workers that in playing the game of the ruling class in order to disfranchise the Negroes they have really been penalizing themselves.

This was quite evident in the past campaign, when some of the very prominent Southern whites who have flattered the white workers with talk about "white racial integrity" were lined up with the Liberty League and the Jeffersonian Democrats against the Roosevelt New Deal for the working class.

It has become clear to these enlightened white workers that if they are to gain political power for the impoverished working class of the South that class must vote.

The chief purpose of the poll tax is to offer an obstacle to eligible voters mostly of the working class. Once such a way is accepted as right and proper, its provisions may be drawn in such a way as to amount to virtual disfranchisement.

Such a law and any other restriction on the franchise other than the exclusion of minors ought to be opposed.

It is the poor, the impoverished, the underprivileged and unschooled whose voice needs to be and must be heard if we are ever to have a real democracy in America.

To disfranchise them by trick laws and regulations is to spit upon the spirit of the Constitution.

Some day white labor throughout the South will understand that.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of the payment of poll taxes before the 5th of December It is hoped that the test of the law will sustain the contention of the Virginia Federation of Labor that it is unconstitutional. Until the courts finally pass, however, poll taxes must be paid, if one wishes to exercise the right of franchise. In order to qualify for the 1937 elections, poll taxes for the years, 1934, 1935 and 1936 must be paid by persons having attained the age of 24 years. Pastors of the city and leaders of religious, educational, fraternal, benevolent, cultural, business and social organizations are urged to cooperate in bringing this imperative duty to the attention of the persons with whom they come in contact. No greater service can be rendered the Negroes of Richmond than a concerted effort which will result in Negroes paying their poll taxes.

NOT TOO LATE TO PAY POLL TAXES

While the time limit has been reached in order to pay poll taxes without penalty, persons desiring to vote in the August primary and in the November election in 1937 can still qualify to vote by paying their poll taxes. The law provides that poll taxes must be paid six months before the general election. The next general election will be held in November 1937 at which time a new governor and other important state and city officers will be chosen. This means that 1934-1935 and 1936 poll taxes must be paid by May 1st in order for persons to be eligible to vote in the August primary and in the November general election.

If you failed to escape the penalty by not paying your poll taxes by December 5th, do not further penalize yourself and lose your vote by failure to pay these important taxes by May 1st.

THE MENACE OF A VOTELESS LEADERSHIP

Although Negroes comprise 29 per cent. of the population of Richmond, their percentage of the qualified electorate of the city barely reaches 6 per cent. In other words, the whites with a population of approximately 130,000 have, using round numbers, 26,000 votes, while the Negroes, with a population of 53,000 have only about 1600 votes.

The poor batting average of the Richmond Negro in all things civic, economic and political is largely attributable to the defective and indifferent leadership with which he has been burdened for well nigh forty years. Included in the list of vocations of the Negroes of this city, 59 persons are listed as clergymen, 240 as school teachers, 22 as college professors, 13 as lawyers, 27 as physicians, 7 as druggists, 12 as dentists, 46 as church clerks, 46 as Sunday school superintendents, 155 as postal employees, 8 as bankers, 18 as social workers, 227 as insurance employees, 5 as journalists and 352 as business men and women. In addition to these 267 persons are serving as presidents, secretaries and treasurers of 89 leading benevolent, social and cultural organizations among Negroes with memberships ranging from 20 to 200 persons.

Notwithstanding importunities, linked with the labors of the Colored Democratic Voters' League and other civic agencies less than 20 per cent. of these persons have measured up to their responsibility as leaders and acquitted themselves of the obligation they owed to the people who have honored them with leadership. What progress in any respect can be hoped for, so long as the race is burdened with this voteless leadership? The only weapon which can liberate this army of struggling Negroes and enable them to throw off the chains forged by their oppressors is the vote.

DO YOU WANT TO BE FREE?

The question is personal to you for you alone can give the answer. An important election will be held in 1937 and upon the results of this election hinges the political, civic and economic status of Richmond Negroes.

Self pity, compromise, verbal indignation and servile petition avail little. The vote is the only liberator in America and any group which is politicallly impotent will be oppressed, exploited, mistreated and neglected.

Negroes constitute one-third of the population of Richmond. They represent less than one-thirtieth of the voting strength. Is it a wonder that those in authority pay absolutely no attention to their protests and petitions and ride rough-shod over their rights?

Richmond Negroes have only themselves to blame for the chains they wear. They are either too ignorant and stupid or too wilfully indifferent to arm themselves with the vote which is the only weapon that will keep the opposition off their necks.

There are at least 3,000 Negroes in Richmond, including preachers, school teachers, postal employees, professional and business men and women who can pay their poll taxes without embarrassment or inconvenience, if they have the sense and will to do so.

They have repeatedly demonstrated that they are able to parade in costly uniforms, attend high price social functions and amusements and to ape in general their white neighbors who out-vote them 30 to 1 when the ratio should be only 3 to 1.

Make no mistake. The Community Fund, the NAACP, the I.L.D., the Red Cross, the Inter-racial Commission, and we have the most profound respect for each of these agencies, cannot bring the relief most needed. The vote alone will make you free. If you want to be free you will indicate it by paying your poll taxes for 1934-1935 and 1936 by December 5th.

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To Test Poll Tax Payment As Requirement To Vote

The decision of the Virginia Federation of Labor to test the poll tax requirement as a condition precedent to voting in Virginia has aroused much interest in support in this city. It is reported that the Federation will receive support from several agencies interested in testing the constitutionality of this provision of the Virginia election laws which disfranchises over two-thirds of the people of voting age in Virginia.

Cohen Consulted

Alfred E. Cohen, local attorney who successfully prosecuted the case of James O. West in the famous Democratic Primary Case when approached by an agency interested in breaking down the poll tax requirements made the following statement.

"The purpose of requiring prepayment of three years' poll taxes as a requisite to vote in the primary and in the general election as fixed by the de facto Constitution of 1902,—and which Constitution was ratified subsequently by a resolution of the Virginia General Assembly as stated by two former Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, was to get rid of an ignorant and undesirable electorate and to have a white legislature fix the qualification of voters.

Of course this meant the exclusion of Negroes from the democratic primary. Now since Negroes vote in the democratic primary, there is no reason to continue the requirement of prepayment of poll taxes.

The essence of the discrimination now is not based on color, but upon the ability of the citizen to pay the poll tax. If one is able to pay and another is not it is just the same discrimination in taxing a man on property he has not and the other has.

The U. S. Supreme Court has said the right to vote for Congressmen while primarily derived from the State, is one of the fundamental privileges and immunities of citizens of the State and of the United States.

Points Out Procedure

Mr. Cohen says the only effective way to test the question is to offer to vote for a member of Congress and if denied that right without registration or poll taxes paid, to sue the election officers in the State Court for nominal damages. To merely offer to register and be denied would not test the question because one may register and not vote after being registered. Suit could also lie in the Federal Court as under such course a federal question would be involved. The right to vote for state officers would incidentally be brought under a decision of the federal question, into the case; although to test the right under state law, an offer to vote should be made for a state officer as well.

PAY YOUR POLL TAXES

The election in the 3rd Congressional District will be hotly contested this year. David Satterfield—who served for 12 years as Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond, is the aspirant for the seat held in Congress held for more than 20 years by the Hon. Andrew J. Montague, former governor of Virginia.

Every vote will count. Pay your poll taxes by May 3rd. Remember the embarrassment you experienced when you had to stay at home while your friends were going to the polls and expressing their preference for Mayor of Richmond on April 7th.

Survey Shows Only 164 Out of 573 Va. Teachers Vote

Thomas Dabney Finds That An Average of Only Three Out of Ten State's Instructors Are Even Interested In Ballot

LYNCHBURG, Va. —An indication of the extent of voting among Negro teachers in Virginia was disclosed this week in a report on a study of voting among members of that profession by Thomas L. Dabney. Although only 573 rural and urban teachers were contacted in the study which was made last summer, the results may be taken as a fair sample of the entire profession in the state. The teachers contacted are employed in 37 counties and seven cities, the report says.

According to Dabney's report, only 164 of these teachers are voters. Of the 433 women contacted only 116 or approximately three out of every ten are voters. Only 48 of the 140 male teachers or slightly more than three in every ten are voters. The per cent of voters among the urban teachers was shown to be higher than that among the rural teachers.

While the study is not varied and inclusive enough for dogmatic statements on the civic status of Negro teachers, it may serve to create more interest among teachers to resort to the ballot as a means of safeguarding their interest and promoting the cause of Negro education.

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The report shows that the length of voting among the teachers varied from one to 43 years. The majority have voted from four to ten years. Only twenty-five reported that they had had some difficulty registering or voting which might be attriubted to race. The majority also reported that their school board was either indifferent or favorable to teachers participating in politics.

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RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

JUN 9 - 1936

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Election officials found no ground for the prediction that the vote would reach 10,000, in spite of the call by Democratic officials to all voters to go to the polls as a civic duty. While the voting is expected to pick up later in the day, when city employes go off duty for their election day half-holiday, W. S. Woodson, general registrar, does not anticipate a total vote of over 6,000 at the outside.

The contest for the mayoralty between Mayor Bright, nominated in the Democratic primary, when the total vote was 17,187, and Herman R. Ancell, Socialist, is expected to be the usual one-sided affair.

The twenty members of common council and six members of the board of aldermen, who go into office for the two-year term on Sept. 1, have no opposition. Their election today is merely a formal ratification of their nomination in the April primary.

Negro leaders in Jackson ward denied reports that many Negroes would vote for Mr. Ancell, the Socialist candidate. The Socialist vote is not expected to exceed 500 at the most.

Today's municipal elections in Virginia will be the last in which candidates against whom he cross before the name of the candidate he is voting for instead of drawing a line through the candidate's name he opposes.

From today on the affirmative assembly, goes into effect and future elections the voter will be required to make a check or the voter can "scratch" the names

Political-1936

Suffrage.

Virginia

To Test Poll Tax Payment As Requirement To Vote

The decision of the Virginia Federation of Labor to test the poll tax requirement as a condition precedent to voting in Virginia has aroused much interest in support in this city. It is reported that the Federation will receive support from several agencies interested in testing the constitutionality of this provision of the Virginia election laws which disfranchises over two-thirds of the people of voting age in Virginia.

Cohen Consulted

Alfred E. Cohen, local attorney who successfully prosecuted the case of James O. West in the famous Democratic Primary Case when approached by an agency interested in breaking down the poll tax requirements made the following statement.

"The purpose of requiring prepayment of three years' poll taxes as a requisite to vote in the primary and in the general election as fixed by the de facto Constitution of 1902,—and which Constitution was ratified subsequently by a resolution of the Virginia General Assembly as stated by two former Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, was to get rid of an ignorant and undesirable electorate and to have a white legislature fix the qualification of voters.

Of course this meant the exclusion of Negroes from the democratic primary. Now since Negroes vote in the democratic primary, there is no reason to continue the requirement of prepayment of poll taxes.

The essence of the discrimination now is not based on color, but upon the ability of the citizen to pay the poll tax. If one is able to pay and another is not it is just the same discrimination in taxing a man on property he has not and the other has.

The U. S. Supreme Court has said the right to vote for Congressmen while primarily derived from the State, is one of the fundamental privileges and immunities of citizens of the State and of the United States.

Points Out Procedure

Mr. Cohen says the only effective way to test the question is to offer to vote for a member of Congress and if denied that right without registration or poll taxes paid, to sue the election officers in the State Court for nominal damages. To merely offer to register and be denied would not test the question because one may register and not vote after being registered. Suit would also lie in the Federal Court as under such course a federal question would be involved. The right to vote for state officers would incidentally be brought under a decision of the federal question, into the case; although to test the right under state law, an offer to vote should be made for a state officer as well.

PAY YOUR POLL TAXES

The election in the 3rd Congressional District will be hotly contested this year. David Satterfield—who served for 12 years as Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond, is the aspirant for the seat held in Congress held for more than 20 years by the Hon. Andrew J. Montague, former governor of Virginia.

Every vote will count. Pay your poll taxes by May 3rd. Remember the embarrassment you experienced when you had to stay at home while your friends were going to the polls and expressing their prefernce for Mayor of Richmond on April 7th.

Survey Shows Only 164 Out of 573 Va. Teachers Vote

Thomas Dabney Finds That An Average of Only Three Out of Ten State's Instructors Are Even Interested In Ballot

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Today's municipal elections in Virginia will be the last in which the voter can "scratch" the names of the candidates against whom he desires to vote. From today on the voter will be required to make a check or cross before the name of the candidate he is voting for instead of drawing a line through the candidate's name he opposes. This law passed by the general assembly, goes into effect and includes all future elections.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

JUN 5 - 1936

The Voter And The Poll Tax

FOR SOME years there has existed in Virginia considerable sentiment favorable to repeal of poll tax restriction upon the suffrage. There are signs that the sentiment favorable to abolishing such restriction is growing. There are no signs that the democratic party organization in Virginia is in any degree more favorable to removal of the poll tax restriction that it was a quarter-century ago.

The question is a difficult one. There is much to be said for the contention that the citizen who is not willing to pay $1 for the privilege of casting his ballot at the polls is not worthy of the privilege and that if he appreciates the franchise so lightly as to forget to pay his poll tax six months in advance of election day, he is not worthy of the right to vote. On the other hand, it is argued that to impose upon the right of the citizen to participate in an election the restriction requiring payment of his poll tax six months in advance of election day has the effect of restricting the electorate to such an extent that its control may be more easily seized by unworthy hands and used for unworthy purposes.

There is force in the arguments for each contention. The truth probably lies midway between the two sides, which is usually the case. The Virginia constitution might be amended in this particular to the extent of abolishing the requirement that all poll taxes for three years next preceding the election shall have been paid in order to qualify the citizen to vote. Abolition of the three-year provision so as to require prepayment of poll tax six months in advance of election day might afford a fairly satisfactory solution. North Carolina abolished some 20 years ago the requirement that poll taxes must be paid as a prerequisite of voting. Few other Southern States have done so. The Danville *Register* says that "most of the fears that haunt white electorates in the "South have not materialized there" as a result of abolishment of the poll-tax requirement. *The Register* continues: "Re- "strictions in other Southern States that were adopted primar- "ily to keep the Negro from the voting precinct, but which "have also kept the poor white voter away, have been aban- "doned. Yet the Negro voter has constituted no problem in "North Carolina and the broadening of the base of the fran- "chise has made it possible to get upon the statute books so- "cial legislation that places it ahead of most Southern States."

Every dollar paid in poll taxes goes to the support of public schools. Every citizen is a beneficiary of the school system. There is no injustice in requiring of every adult the payment of $1 a year for the support of the schools. Abolition of payment of the tax in order to qualify the citizen to vote undoubtedly would result in a very great reduction in revenue from poll tax payments.

JOURNAL

JUN 6 - 1936

Colored Vote Near Thousand Mark In City

934 Colored Citizens On Poll Tax List

Portsmouth Bureau

During the period between December 9, last and May 3, there were listed a total of 471 colored citizens whose poll taxes had been paid up to date, it was revealed in statistics released from the city treasurer's office this week. Prior to that period there were 463 colored citizens with up-to-date poll tax receipts.

According to the records this increase indicates that there will be nearly 1,000 colored citizens qualified to vote in the congressional elections next fall. This surprising increase in colored voters is attributed to the tense political activity now featured here.

The total number of colored men woh are now qualified, including 427 who came in late, is 775. There are 159 colored women qualified including 44 who were late, making a grand total of 934.

Persons who paid their 1935 poll taxes on or before December 9 qualified thereby for participation in the councilmanic election next Tuesday, and also in the presidential and congressional elections next fall. Persons who failed to pay by that date, but who did pay their 1935 poll taxes on or before May 3 qualified themselves only for the fall elections.

From December 9 to May 3, 1,098 white men, 300 white women, 427 Negro men and 44 Negro women paid their poll taxes, a total of 1,689. Prior to December 9 poll taxes were paid by 3,577 white men, 1,580 white women, 348 Negro men and 115 Negro women, a total of 5,620, making a grand total for the November election of 7,489. This grand total includes totals of 4,675 white men, 1,880 white women, 775 Negro men and 159 Negro women.

The colored vote today is conceded to be the strongest in more than 15 years.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

JUN 1 01936

LEIGH ELECTED IN PORTSMOUTH

Hamilton Forces Victorious; Brooks Faction Hold Only 2 Council Seats

LARGE VOTE POLLED IN CITY ELECTION

Portsmouth Bureau

Next mayor of Portsmouth will be John P. Leigh.

Mr. Leigh, strongly supported by forces of Norman R. Hamilton, Portsmouth candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination, amazed even his most hopeful supporters in yesterday's city election by defeating Dr. Vernon A. Brooks, incumbent, by nearly 1,000 votes, and taking a clear majority over the combined vote of all four of his opponents. His total was 2,444. Dr. Brooks received 1,459; B. B. Lipscomb 502, Dr. D. C. Dunford 345, and R. A. Rogers 59.

The next mayor revealed much strength in all parts of the city, and was topped by the incumbent in only two precincts, the first, in Jackson Ward, which gave the margin of victory to Dr. Brooks by five votes, and the lone Jefferson Ward precinct, where the difference was six.

In addition to the defeat Dr. Brooks suffered for the mayorship, only two candidates for the city council from the eight wards, identified with his forces, were successful. These were Frank D. Lawrence, Jefferson Ward, and W. Raymond Hutchins, Marshall. Mr. Lawrence, Portsmouth banker, and president of the Portsmouth Piedmont League baseball club, will be a newcomer to the council, but Mr. Hutchins is a veteran member. Dr. Brooks will leave the council after 16 years' service.

Mr. Hutchins will be one of two present members of council to sit with the new group, the other being Leslie T. Fox, elected from Jackson Ward. Mr. Fox defeated James Stewart, incumbent, and W. G. Nottingham by a wide margin.

In addition to Messrs. Fox, Lawrence and Hutchins, the new council will be composed of C. E. Warren, Madison Ward; Pearle J. Wilson, Monroe Ward; H. E. Weiseman, Lee Ward; J. N. Howard, Washington Ward, and G. L. Grimes, Harrison Ward.

The election yesterday brought out a large vote, the total being 4,798, only 822 eligible to vote failing to appear at the polls. The eligibility list for the August and November elections is considerably larger, however, 7,489 names appearing there.

The Negro candidates for council, first in four decades, failed to reveal the strength that had been anticipated. Both, the Rev. C. C. Somerville, in Jefferson ward, and Dr. A. C. Johnson, in Harrison, received only 15 votes each.

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Early Colored Arrivals Count Most In Councils Of Republican Meeting

CLEVELAND, O. (ANP) — The Republican National Convention has convened, but the brief strut of importance across the national political horizon which is vouchsafed to the colored group every four years comes to its climax before the temporary chairman bangs his gavel, rather than afterward.

Most of the Negro attendants on this quadrennial gathering who really count come early. These are the delegates and alternates, those reasonably certain of their seats and those who compose the contesting delegations in every case from the South. They come either to participate in the contests, to defend their rights to seats in the convention, or to lend their support, moral principally, to others who are seeking placement, for the fruits of the efforts of the Republican Party to shift the leadership of the state organizations in the South, where the party is really a shadow, a patronage handling organization, from black to white, is slowly opening.

The change has not come about so rapidly as its proponents hoped for. The defeat of the Republicans last election caused many plans to go away, and the necessity which the party faces this year of garnering as many votes as possible has led many Negro leaders who were beginning to feel themselves dispossessed in their own political house, to return and try their fortunes again this year.

HERE IN HORDES

So the brethren and in lesser degree the sisters are in Cleveland. The Majestic Hotel and the Phyllis Wheatley Association are the principal gathering places.

The Landon forces are quartered at the Majestic under the leadership of William Bradshaw of Topeka, attorney in the state highway department of Kansas under Governor Landon of Kansas. P. G. Porter of Atchison, vice-chairman of the Kansas state committee, is secretary of the Kansas delegation.

Former Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago is prominnt in the Knox councils, as is Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons who is bending most of his efforts toward having George Harding of Chicago, powerful political boss, elected national committeeman for Illinois.

Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi is the highest person of color in convention circles and ranking close to him is Mrs. Mary C. Booze, committee-woman from the state. She is escorted by her husband, the astute Eugene Booze, who speaks for his popular wife in potent circles while she with calm, poise, and dignity occupies a place just beyond the glare of the spotlight.

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Dr. LeRoy Bundy of Cleveland, able member of the City Council here, is an effective figure. Fearless and a fighter, Bundy, together with Lawrence Payne, also a member of the Cleveland City Council, espoused the cause of the Black and Tan delegations who lost their contests for seats before the national committee.

Ben Davis, who in former years was the last word in Georgia politics, is on hand, but a quieter Ben than of yore. Louisiana has colored men on both the so-called regular and "lily-white" delegation as well as the "black and tans." So has South Carolina. National Committeeman J. C. Hambright fortified himself with some people of color to offset the charges of "Tieless Joe" Talbert. Talbert's faction lost before the national committee but won before the credentials committee. Atty J. L. Lewis, brilliant young attorney, whose fight before the national committee together with the plea of Miss Eartha M. M. White gave many a national committeeman and woman a feeling of uneasiness are here with four other delegates from Florida, David H. Dwight, Leon M. Giles, J. E. Lang, and B. J. Jones

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Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago, who led the Republican forces four years ago, is an alternate-at-large from Illinois. Judge James A. Cobb, Emmett J. Scott and John R. Hawkins were expected from the District of Columbia. West A. Hamilton of the Capital and Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, who faced a contest from the district, are also present. Scipio Jones of Arkansas, perennial leader from the Ozarks is a delegate.

But the majority of these hundreds of men and women are here as spectators. Important at home, many of them, they have come to the convention in the hope of receiving a new baptism of Republicanism so that they can go forth on the hustings and preach the gospel of the GOP this fall.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, delegate-at-large of Missouri, led a delegation of 30 Missourians in addition to Harry R. Bracy, regularly elected from the 11th district, to Cleveland. Dr. Crossland came to boost the candidacy of Colonel Arthur Little of New York for vice-president. He is aided in his effort by George W. Harris, the well known publisher of Harlem, and J. Finley Wilson.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY

The RICHMOND PLANET has received numerous inquiries from its readers regarding the merits of the candidates in the race for a seat in Congress, from the Third Congressional District. Adhering to a policy adopted relative to intra-party contests, this newspaper will express no preference in the instant case. The records of both candidates are well known. Mr. Montague has held public office for nearly two score years. The positions he has held, however, have not given him the same contacts with Negroes as did the one public office held by his younger opponent, Mr. Satterfield. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Montague's attitude to Negroes has been generally regarded as friendly. If his official record discloses no definite act in their behalf, it also discloses that he has not been outwardly antagonistic to them. It is only fair to state, that in our opinion, his appointment of the present acting postmaster was a serious error and visited an injustice upon both the white and Negro citizens of Richmond.

Commenting editorially in its issue of March 11, 1933 the RICHMOND PLANET made the following observation concerning Mr. Satterfield who had announced his resignation as Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond:

"No one can grow enthusiastic over the population of the City Hall, when considered as a whole. Scattered over the building, however, are officials who have fully measured up to the standard which should be expected of servants of a free people and who are conscious of the great responsibility incumbent upon them as administrators of a free government. Among these is David Satterfield who has recently resigned his position as Commonwealth's Attorney of this city.

"The RICHMOND PLANET, because of America's illogical and unfair racial distinctions, is of necessity a special pleader for Negroes who are the chief victims of these distinctions.

"Viewing, from this angle, his official career, it unhesitatingly joins in the chorus of approval which marks the close of this distinguished young Richmonder's career as State's attorney".

We have attempted to briefly summarize the records of the two candidates. Negro Democrats can draw their own conclusions from this summary and vote according to their best judgement. The RICHMOND PLANET is more interested in having the full Negro vote cast in the primary than it is in the fortunes of either candidate.

"Repercussions of the Primary"

"The day following the August primary dependable information came to this office that citizens said to be affiliated with the Republican party had been permitted to vote in that election. The rumor has persisted since and it is reported some weak-kneed or so-called Democrats are using this as an excuse for bolting the nominee. Objections also have been raised because colored Democrats were permitted to vote in the primary."— *Suffolk News-Herald*

UNDER exisiting court rulings a colored Democrat cannot legally be excluded from participation in the party primaries. Democrats and Republicans are distinguishable, one from the other, by one or more methods of determination well known to candidates for office, their sponsors and friends. Especially is this true of Democratic and Republican State and local committees and election officials.

When Democratic candidates for office and their sponsors and friends openly incite Republicans to vote in Democratic party primaries they invite the difficulties recited by the *Suffolk News-Herald.*

Quite a few colored people voted in the primary. In Norfolk and Portsmouth the number would approximate not less than 700. We do not question the Democracy of any of them. We merely remind them that by voting in the Democratic primary they are at least morally bound to support the choice of that primary when the general election is held in November.

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The RICHMOND PLANET has received numerous inquiries from its readers regarding the merits of the candidates in the race for a seat in Congress, from the Third Congressional District. Adhering to a policy adopted relative to intra-party contests, this newspaper will express no preference in the instant case. The records of both candidates are well known. Mr. Montague has held public office for nearly two score years. The positions he has held, however, have not given him the same contacts with Negroes as did the one public office held by his younger opponent, Mr. Satterfield. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Montague's attitude to Negroes has been generally regarded as friendly. If his official record discloses no definite act in their behalf, it also discloses that he has not been outwardly antagonistic to them. It is only fair to state, that in our opinion, his appointment of the present acting postmaster was a serious error and visited an injustice upon both the white and Negro citizens of Richmond.

Commenting editorially in its issue of March 11, 1933 the RICHMOND PLANET made the following observation concerning Mr. Satterfield who had announced his resignation as Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond:

"No one can grow enthusiastic over the population of the City Hall, when considered as a whole. Scattered over the building, however, are officials who have fully measured up to the standard which should be expected of servants of a free people and who are conscious of the great responsibility incumbent upon them as administrators of a free government. Among these is David Satterfield who has recently resigned his position as Commonwealth's Attorney of this city.

"The RICHMOND PLANET, because of America's illogical and unfair racial distinctions, is of necessity a special pleader for Negroes who are the chief victims of these distinctions.

"Viewing, from this angle, his official career, it unhesitatingly joins in the chorus of approval which marks the close of this distinguished young Richmonder's career as State's attorney".

We have attempted to briefly summarize the records of the two candidates. Negro Democrats can draw their own conclusions from this summary and vote according to their best judgement. The RICHMOND PLANET is more interested in having the full Negro vote cast in the primary than it is in the fortunes of either candidate.

"Repercussions of the Primary"

"The day following the August primary dependable information came to this office that citizens said to be affiliated with the Republican party had been permitted to vote in that election. The rumor has persisted since and it is reported some weak-kneed or so-called Democrats are using this as an excuse for bolting the nominee. Objections also have been raised because colored Democrats were permitted to vote in the primary."— *Suffolk News-Herald.*

UNDER exisiting court rulings a colored Democrat cannot legally be excluded from participation in the party primaries. Democrats and Republicans are distinguishable, one from the other, by one or more methods of determination well known to candidates for office, their sponsors and friends. Especially is this true of Democratic and Republican State and local committees and election officials.

When Democratic candidates for office and their sponsors and friends openly invite Republicans to vote in Democratic party primaries they invite the difficulties recited by the *Suffolk News-Herald.*

Quite a few colored people voted in the primary. In Norfolk and Portsmouth the number would approximate not less than 700. We do not question the Democracy of any of them. We merely remind them that by voting in the Democratic primary they are at least morally bound to support the choice of that

primary when the general election is held in November.

Political - 1936

Suffrage

West Virginia

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

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State's Voters To Be Classified

Registrars to List Number Of Negro Electors in All Counties

Registrars this year will keep records of the number of Negro voters qualifying to vote ~~in the~~ May 12 primary.

D. Pitt O'Brien, of the secretary of state's office, said so many requests have been received for this information he is sending notices to county clerks to instruct registrars to classify the voters.

Registrars will be appointed by March 2.

O'Brien said:

"In 1934 we tried to keep a record but the requests came so late we did not get reports from all the counties. There were 34,073 Negro voters registered that year with 15 counties failing to report."

Total registration was 612.519.